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THE
BUSINESS MAN'S
ASSISTANT,
AND
TINMAN'S MANUAL,
AND BUILDER'S
AND
Mechanic's Handbook.

By I. R. BUTTS,

Author of the "United States Business Man's Law Cabinet," "Business Man's Law Library;" "Merchant's and Shipmaster's Manual and Shipbuilder's and Sailmaker's Assistant," &c., &c.

B O S T O N :

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CORNER OF SCHOOL AND WASHINGTON STREET,
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1861.

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THE NEW
BUSINESS MAN'S
ASSISTANT,
AND
READY RECKONER,
FOR THE USE OF
MERCHANTS, MECHANICS, AND FARMERS;
CONSISTING OF
LEGAL FORMS & INSTRUCTIONS
INDISPENSABLE IN BUSINESS TRANSACTIONS;
AND A GREAT VARIETY OF USEFUL TABLES.

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NOTE.

In all Indentures or Agreements, the date may appear either at the commencement or close of the contract as "*Memorandum of Agreement made this tenth day of October, 1856, by and between A. B. and C. D.*" in which case the close should read,—"*In witness whereof, they have hereunto interchangeably set their hands and seals [if sealed] on the day and year first above written.*" Or the date may be omitted at the commencement and inserted at the close, as follows:—"Witness our hands and seals the day of . . . , 1857."

In all sealed instruments, or written contracts, it is well to have two subscribing witnesses to the signatures, who will write their names under either of the following terms—"Signed, sealed, and delivered in presence of" or, "Executed in presence of"—or, "In presence of"—or simply, "Attest."

The repetitions which abound in the written and printed forms, such as "*covenant and agree,*"—"give, grant, bargain, sell, and convey, and do grant, &c., and have granted," &c., may always be omitted; so may the words "*executors, and administrators,*" [see page 29]; so, also, "*assigns*" usually need not be named; if a covenant relate to any thing in being the assignee is bound, though not named; if to any thing personal to the contracting party he is not bound, though named; but in a contract relating to something not then in existence, but to be done on land leased, as to build a wall, a house, or the like, upon the premises, the assignee will be bound, if named, but not otherwise.

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1852,
BY I. R. BUTTS,
in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the District of Massachusetts.

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THE BUSINESS MAN'S ASSISTANT.

LAWS REGULATING CONTRACTS.

Contracts are either *express* or *implied*. *Express* when the terms are openly uttered at the time of making. *Implied* are such as reason and justice dictate, and which the law presumes every man undertakes to perform. For instance, if there is no stipulation as to the price, when one sells goods, or performs labor for another at his request, the law implies a promise to pay for such goods, or labor, so much as they are reasonably worth. It is also an implied condition of work and labor, that it be done in a suitable and workmanlike manner. But the law will never imply a promise against a party's express declaration made at the time.

A *simple* contract or agreement, whether *verbal* or in *writing*, without a *sufficient* consideration, is totally void in law, and the parties cannot be compelled to perform it. There is but one exception to this rule, and that applies to negotiable instruments in the hands of an innocent indorsee. But if a contract is deliberately made, without fraud, and with a full knowledge of the circumstances, any damage, suspension, or forbearance of a right, will be *sufficient consideration*. When promises are mutual, and the one the consideration of the other, they are valid. A guaranty for the payment of a note, like any other promise, without any consideration, is void, 4 Pick. 369; unless the undertaking is contemporaneous with the original debt. The consideration is not always the governing principle on which the validity of contracts depends, for contracts which are contrary to public policy, or the principles of morality, or in contravention of express statutes, or principles of law, cannot be enforced, although founded on a legal consideration. If any part of the entire consideration of a contract is illegal, as against morals or public policy, the whole is void.

Among contracts contrary to public policy, is that of a man binding himself not to exercise his trade or business; but if, for a *valuable consideration*, he engages not to exercise his trade in a particular place, he may exercise it elsewhere.—Thus, an agreement not to run a stage coach on a particular road—or with a mechanic or tradesman, to give the purchaser all his custom—or not to carry on his business within a certain distance, for instance, ten miles, is good, and the contract will not be impeached, either in law or equity. — A bond that the obligor shall never carry on, or be concerned in, the iron business, is void. 19 Pick. 51.

A Contract may also be *void* for want of some formality required by law. The *English Statute of Frauds* has been *substantially* copied in nearly all the States. It provides that—in the following cases,—every agreement shall be *void* unless the same, or some note or memorandum thereof, be in *writing*,* and subscribed by the party to be charged therewith.

1. Every agreement that, by its terms, is not to be performed within one year, from the making thereof.
2. Every special promise to answer the debt, default, or misdoings of another.
3. Every contract for the sale of any lands, or any interest in lands.

Every contract for the sale of any goods, chattels, or things, for the price of *ten pounds* †, or more, is void, unless

* In New York the Contract is void if the consideration be not expressed in the instrument. In Maine, Massachusetts, Vermont, Indiana, and other States, it is not required.

† In the following States the amount has been fixed by Statute:—Maine and New Jersey, \$50; New Hampshire, \$25; Vermont, \$40; Connecticut, \$35; Missouri, \$30; New York, Massachusetts, Wisconsin, and Indiana, \$50.

1. A note or memorandum of such contract be made in writing, and be subscribed by the parties to be charged thereby, or their agents; or
2. Unless the buyer shall accept and receive part of such goods; or
3. Unless the buyer shall, at the time, pay some part of the purchase money; or give something in earnest to bind the bargain.

If after a verbal contract for the delivery of goods, the vendor deliver to the vendee a bill of parcels, it will be a sufficient memorandum in writing. 11. Mass. 6. So a broker being the agent of both buyer and seller his signature binds both parties; and so of an auctioneer.

The *letting of a house, store, &c.*, for more than *one year* is *void*, unless the same is in *writing*; so is an agreement for a years' service, to commence at a subsequent day; — so is a contract to sell goods, exceeding a certain sum; so is an agreement for the sale of land, &c.

GUARANTEE. The character of a contract or guarantee is a collateral engagement to answer for the *debt, default or miscarriage* of another. The contract is in its nature special, and not negotiable, and no suit can be maintained upon a guarantee except by the party with whom this contract is made. 19 Maine, 359.

The primary meaning of a guarantee is an undertaking to pay the debt of another in case he does not pay it. 24 Pick. 250.

If two parties go together into a warehouse or shop, and, upon the one selecting and giving an order for goods, the other engages verbally to pay for those goods in case the other does not; in whatever form of words that promise is made or given, he is not bound by it — it must be reduced to writing.

When, however, the credit is *not* given to the buyer, but to the guarantor in the first instance, as where A. tells a merchant that he will be responsible for goods purchased by C. and the merchant charges the goods to A. the promise need not be in writing to bind the guarantor. 6 Blackf. 357; 3 Johns. Rep. 29.

A guarantee must be founded on some consideration. It is enough however if the person for whom the guarantor becomes surety, receives a benefit, or the person to whom the guarantee is given suffer inconvenience, as an inducement to the surety to become guarantee for the principal creditor. Chitty on Contracts, 436.

An engagement on the back of a lease, to guarantee the engagement of the lessee, is binding, though no consideration be expressed. The permitting the lessee to occupy is sufficient to raise a consideration for the promise. 12 Mass. 137.

There is an advantage from having a guarantee under seal, particularly if it is for a considerable sum.

A matter of first moment for consideration, is, whether a proposed guarantee is to be confined to a single transaction, or to extend to more than one or to future transactions; and to what precise amount or amounts it is to be confined or extended; or whether to be generally extended to all acts and to any amount; also, to what precise period of time it is intended it shall extend, if to be prospective. [See Guarantees, at p. 46.]

A guarantor ought to take care to be indemnified against loss, in the event of being called on to pay the debt. With this view indemnities are given (frequently, but not always or necessarily, by bond) holding harmless him who, under an undertaking to be responsible for the debt or engagements of another, becomes chargeable or liable for the debt.

Care should be taken, if it be intended to look to the guarantor, not to deal with the principal; such as agreeing to give him further time after a bill, or note, or other undertaking has become due; or accepting a renewed or other bill from him without the concurrence of the guarantor; for, if such a course be taken, it will discharge the guarantor from his liability

CONTRACTS MADE ON SUNDAY. A Note or other Contract written on Sunday is void; but it is not void, though written on Sunday, if it be delivered on some other day. 19 Ver. 358. When a Contract is written on Sunday, it is competent on another day for the other party to demand a return of the thing delivered, and where impracticable, compensation; and if the other party refuse, the original contract becomes thereby affirmed and binding. 19 Ver. 358.

CONSTRUCTION OF A CONTRACT. In the construction of Contracts, the intention of the parties must govern; words are to be taken in their natural and obvious sense; when the intention is doubtful, the context may be resorted to to explain ambiguous terms; the whole of the instrument is to be viewed and compared in all its parts, so that every part of it may be made consistent and effectual. The law does not, in general, require a formal contract drawn up with technical precision. And the useless repetitions, which often encumber legal instruments, may always be omitted, as they give no additional strength to the contract.

Where the language of an agreement is plain and unequivocal, there is no room for construction, and it must be carried into effect according to its plain meaning.

Ambiguities in deeds or other instruments are generally interpreted against the grantor, or contractor. So where a man gave a note expressed to be "for money borrowed, which I promise *never* to pay," it was held that the word *never* might be rejected. So if a man promises to pay in a short time, it is void for uncertainty, but if he promises to pay without mention of time, it will be taken to mean on demand. And so in an exception in a lease, if there be any doubt about the meaning of the exception it shall be construed against the lessor.

An agreement shall have a reasonable construction according to the intent of the parties.

The defendant promised the plaintiff, in consideration of a wagon delivered to him by the plaintiff, at the time of the contract, to break up for the plaintiff sixteen acres of new ground on or before a certain day. Held that the piece of ground to be broken up, if not specified in the contract, might be designated by the plaintiff. 8 Blackf. 571.

A sale for approved indorsed paper means in law a sale for paper which ought to be approved, and not for paper such as the seller may approve. 4 Serg. & R. 1.

A party is bound, in the absence of any misrepresentation of facts, by the legal effect of his contract, and he is presumed to know that legal effect, and to intend it to have it. 1 Ind. Rep. 304.

Where a contract is made for any building, it becomes a law to the parties, and they are both bound by it, and whatever additions and alterations are made in such building, they form a new contract either express or implied, without affecting the original contract, and must be paid for, agreeably to such new contract.

A local usage cannot be considered a part of a contract when it contradicts that contract.

Contracts valid in the place where made, are valid everywhere, unless immoral, or contrary to public policy. Story Con. Law. 203.

So contracts void by the law of the land where made, are void everywhere. Remedies upon contracts and their incidents, are regulated and pursued according to the law of the place where the action is instituted.

PERFORMANCE OF A CONTRACT.—A mere readiness of the debtor to pay his debt, is not sufficient, he is bound to go to the creditor and tender it to him, in order to exonerate himself from liability.

When a contract is to be performed within a certain time after date, the day of the date is to be excluded.

A contract to complete a work by a particular time, means that it shall be done before that time.

An *entire* contract cannot be *apportioned*. If a party undertake to complete a certain act, which is entire and indivisible, before his claim to remuneration is to accrue, he cannot recover for a partial performance, although the completion of the act was prevented by inevitable accident. Thus, where a sailor was to be paid a certain sum if he proceeded and continued on a voyage, and he died before the voyage was completed, his executor could claim no part of his wages. So, if a landlord accept the surrender of a tenancy before the close of a quarter, he cannot recover any part of it. And so, if the tenant be *evicted* (compelled to leave the premises) before the close of the quarter, no rent can be recovered for the portion of the quarter in which he occupied. [See *Law of Tenancy*, in the "LANDLORD'S AND TENANT'S ASSISTANT," one of this series.

If a person is hired for six months, or other definite time, and leaves before the end of it, without reasonable cause, he loses his right to wages for the period he has served. But if he is dismissed without cause he can recover for the whole term. And it is no sufficient cause for his abandoning his contract, that he was put upon work not contemplated at the time the contract was made. But if he is prevented by sickness from laboring during the stipulated period, he may recover for his services as much as his services were worth, for the time he labored.

When a special contract is made to perform work, and furnish materials, and the work is done, and the materials are furnished, but not according to the stipulations in the contract, if the work and materials are of some value and benefit to the other contracting party, the first party may recover as much as his services and the materials were worth. 7 Pick 181.

A person who undertakes to perform a job of work by special contract, must perform his contract before he is entitled to his pay. 5 Johns. 85.

If in a contract for the sale of goods, no time be given for payment, the law implies a contract to pay for them on delivery.

If a person contract to do a thing on demand, or on notice, he will be entitled to a reasonable time in which to do the thing, after a demand made or notice given. 12 Mass. 121.

A contract for the hire and service of an agent, clerk, or servant, need not be in writing, unless by the terms of the bargain the employment is to extend beyond a year.

When a promisor undertakes to pay a certain number of dollars in specific articles, he must deliver the articles on the day named, or he will be bound to pay the sum stated in money.

RESCINDING. In general, a contract cannot be rescinded, unless by consent of both parties, except in case of fraud.

A party having a right to rescind a contract, must exercise the right within a reasonable time.

Where parties agree to rescind a sale once made and perfected without fraud, the same formalities of delivery, &c. are necessary to revest the property in the original vendor, which were necessary to pass it from him to the vendee.

TENDER. A tender should be unconditional, and of a certain and definite character. Where the defendant demanded a receipt, which the plaintiff refused to give, it was held that the defendant had lost all benefit of tender. 12 Mass 450.

A tender does not bar, or extinguish the debt; for the debtor is still liable to pay it; but it bars the claim to subsequent damages, interest, and costs of defence against the plaintiff. A debtor should tender the full amount of the debt with the interest and costs which have accrued.

A tender of more money than is due is good for what is due.

A tender may be made by a third person, by debtor's desire, and on his behalf. It should be made in lawful coin; and it is always safe to produce and show the money. [See Law regulating Tender; at p. 111.]

A tender may also be made, after an action is brought on such contract, of the whole sum due thereon, *with the legal costs of suit incurred up to that time*, provided it be made within the requisite time before the return day of the original writ. The tender may be made to the plaintiff or his attorney, and if not accepted, the defendant may plead such tender at the trial, bringing into court the amount so tendered for the debt and costs. If the tender is accepted, the plaintiff or his attorney shall give to the defendant a certificate, or notice thereof to the officer who has the writ; and if any costs are incurred by the officer after the tender, and before he has notice thereof, the defendant must pay it.

If a debtor tender to his creditor a sum of money, in full of all legal claims, which the creditor may have against him on account, and the creditor receive the money, protesting that it is not sufficient, but saying that he will take it and pass it to the debtor's credit upon the account, and the debtor do not express any dissent to this course, the acceptance of the tender will be held no bar to the creditor's right to recover such sum as may be found due to him, exceeding the amount of the tender. 21 Ver. Rep., 222.

DAMAGES. The general rule of law respecting the measure of damages is, that where an injury has been sustained, for which the law gives a remedy, that remedy shall be commensurate with the injury sustained. 16 Pick. 194, 196.

The general rule of damages on all contracts to deliver goods on demand is the value of the property at the time of the demand. *Ibid.*

Where there has been a breach of contract without actual loss, the plaintiff is entitled to a judgment for nominal damages and costs. 7 Tenn. Rep. 575.

The measure of damages, in an action for a failure to convey land according to covenant, is the value of the land at the time the conveyance was to be made. 2 Scam. Ill. Rep. 344.

In an action by the assignee against the assignor of a promissory note the measure of damages is the amount paid by the assignee. *Ibid.* 562.

Anticipated profits, or speculations in real property, cannot be recovered as damages for a breach of contract. 11 Ohio, 501. Actual expenditures under the contract may be recovered. *Ibid.*

When one contracts to employ another for a certain time, at a specified compensation, and discharges him without cause before the expiration of the time, he is in general bound to pay the full amount of wages for the whole time. 2 Denio's N. Y. Rep. 609.

But in a suit for the stipulated compensation, the defendant may show in diminution of damages, that after the plaintiff had been dismissed, he engaged in other business. *Ibid.*

Where the parties deviate from the terms of a special contract to perform work and labor, in an action for the work done, the contract price will, so far as applicable, generally be the rule of damages. 4 Comstock's N. Y. Rep. 338.

Where a party agreed to convey a certain tract of land for twelve hundred dollars, a part of which was paid down, and was to be received as part of the consideration-money, if such purchase was not completed, or of the damage, if the contract was not performed; and the party covenanted, if he did not conform to his agreement, he would pay five hundred dollars as a forfeiture. Held, that this sum was liquidated damages. 11 N. Hamp. 234

On a covenant to convey real estate, as on a covenant of seizin, the measure of damages is, in the absence of fraud, the purchase-money and interest. 2 Blackf. 143.

The proper criterion of damages for failing to deliver property according to contract is, the value of such property at the time and place fixed for its delivery. 9 B. Monroe, 394.

The measure of damages in case of loss of goods by common carriers, is the wholesale price of the goods at the place where they were contracted to be delivered, deducting freight. 4 Blackf. R. 266.

In respect to *Liquidated Damages*. The courts will construe the amounts reserved as in the nature of a penalty, rather than as stipulated damages, though the sum reserved be called *liquidated damages* in the bond. 5 Met. 61.

In respect to *Penalties*. When a certain gross sum is reserved in an agreement, to be paid in case of the non-performance of such agreement, it is generally to be considered as a *penalty*, the legal operation of which is, not to create a forfeiture of that entire sum, but only to cover the *actual damages* occasioned by the breach of the contract. Calling a sum *liquidated damages* will not change its character as a penalty, if upon the true construction of the instrument, it must be deemed to be a penalty. 2 Story on Contracts, 692.

It is difficult, in many cases, to distinguish between a penalty and liquidated damages. In general, the courts have inclined to consider the sum reserved by such agreement to be a penalty rather than liquidated damages. 2 Bouvier's Law Dictionary.

An unliquidated demand for damages is not a proper subject of set-off in an action at law. 1 Ind. Rep. 476.

AGENT. An agent signing *sealed* instruments in his own name, becomes personally responsible. But in contracts not under seal, if the agent intends to bind his principal and not himself, it will be sufficient if it appear in such contract that he acts as agent. The proper mode is to sign the name of his *principal* first, and then, underneath, his own name as *agent*, or *attorney*, thus:—A. B., by his attorney C. D.

When by negligence or unskilfulness of the agent, the principal derives no benefit from the acts of the latter, he is not entitled to any compensation.

An agent is not liable to his principal, for not accounting until demand, 24 Wend. 203, which demand should be made at his residence, and sufficient opportunity be given him for payment. 10 Ver. 474.

The authority of an agent may be created by writing or verbally. 4 Johns. Ch. R. 667.

The agency may be inferred from the relations of the parties, and nature of the employment, without proof of any express appointment. 15 East. R. 400.

If the agency is to transfer real estate, the appointment must be in writing. 6 Serg. & Rawl. 331.

A person whom a man puts in his place to transact his business of a particular kind, is a general agent; and such authority empowers the agent to bind the employer by all acts within the scope of his employment; and that power cannot be limited by any private order or direction, not known to the party dealing with the agent. 3 Blackf. 436.

One who, for his services, is to share in the profits, but not losses of an enterprise, and who acts only under employment, is an agent. 20 Ohio Rep. 144.

The principal may call his agent to an account at *any time*; and may recover full indemnity for all injuries sustained by reason of the positive misconduct or negligence of the agent, or by his transcending his authority. 12 Pick. 328.

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT.

All agreements should, as far as practicable, be reduced to writing.

In all Contracts be careful that every thing demanded, or assented to, be fully and distinctly stated in the agreement; for when an agreement is reduced to writing, it is supposed to contain all the terms and conditions which the parties have agreed on.

When contracts are verbal or when written, and not under seal, they are termed simple contracts. One advantage of a Seal is, that the instrument, in many of the States, is not outlawed under twenty years.

1. Form of Agreement for Selling, Buying, Bartering, Manufacturing, or for any other purpose.

THIS AGREEMENT, made this — day of —, A. D. 185—, between A. B., of —, of the one part, and C. D., of —, of the other part, Witnesseth:

That the said A. B., for the consideration hereafter mentioned, promises and agrees to * [*here state the agreement, whether to build, make, sell, deliver, &c.*]

In consideration whereof, the said C. D. hereby agrees to pay to said A. B. [*here state the conditions, whether to pay in goods, cash, notes, &c.*]

[The following Obligation can be inserted or omitted. The law allows, in most cases, only for the actual damage sustained. See pp. 12 and 38.—It is a general rule that the delinquent shall answer for all the injury which results from the immediate and direct breach of his agreement; but not from any remote consequences.]

And it is further agreed between the parties hereto, that the party that shall fail to perform this agreement on his part, will pay to the other the sum of — dollars, as liquidated, fixed and settled damages.

In witness whereof, they have hereunto interchangeably set their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

Executed in presence of

A. B. (L. s.)
C. D. (L. s.)

* *If the agreement is to sell and deliver Wood, or other articles, say:—*

[sell to the said A. B. — cords of seasoned hickory, (or maple, white oak, beech, birch, &c., as the case may be,) wood, and to deliver and securely pile the same on the wharf of the said C. D., in —, on or before the — day of — next.]

If the Contract is to make shoes, &c., say:—

[make and deliver to the said C. D., within — days from the date of this contract, two hundred pairs of shoes, of the same quality of leather, goodness of workmanship, and size, and in all respects according to the pattern or sample agreed on by the parties, on which both of the parties have written their names with the date of this agreement, and which sample is in the hands of the said C. D.]

If to sell a horse, say:—

[sell to the said C. D. his black mare, known as black Fanny, 7 years old, weighing about 900 lbs., and to warrant said mare to be sound, and kind in all harness, to ride easy, and as a ladies' saddle horse.]

If to sell animals, say:—

[sell and deliver to C. D. on the — day of — next, at his house in —, one yoke of three year old oxen.]

2. Agreement to submit to Arbitration.*

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, That A. B. of —, in the county of — and commonwealth [or, state] of —, and the — Fire Insurance Company, a Corporation by law duly established in —, in the county of — and commonwealth [or, state] of —, have agreed to submit the demand, which the said A. B. has against the said Company upon a certain policy of Insurance against fire, made by the said Company in favor of the said A. B., (a true copy of which Policy is hereunto annexed) to the determination of D. E. F., G. H. I. & K. L., of —, the award of whom, or the greater part of whom, being made and reported within — days from this day to the Court of — for the county of —, the judgment thereon shall be final: and if either party shall neglect to appear before the arbitrators, after due notice given them of the time and place appointed for hearing the parties, the arbitrators may proceed in his absence.

Dated this — day of — A. D. 185—. A. B., Party Insured.
Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of C. D. Pres. Ins. Co.

* If the dispute is between individuals say:—KNOW ALL MEN, That A. B. of —, and C. D. of —, have agreed to submit the demand which the said A. B. has against the said C. D., which is hereto annexed, (or, and all other demands between said parties,—or the submission may be varied in this respect) to the determination &c. — See Awards and Bond at pp. 24, 29.

3. Agreement for the Sale of Real Estate.

[Every Agreement for the sale of real estate must be in writing. If it be the intention of the parties that a simple warranty deed or quit claim only be given, it should be so stated in the agreement.]

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT made between A. B., of —, and C. D., of —, as follows:—

The said A. B., for the consideration hereafter mentioned, doth covenant and agree to convey to said C. D. in fee, all that lot of land, situate in M., [give description, boundaries, &c.] by a warranty deed in common form, with a good title, and a release of dower of the wife of said A. B., on or before the — day of — next.

In consideration whereof, the said C. D. doth agree to pay said A. B. the sum of two thousand dollars in the manner following:—one thousand dollars in money on delivery of the deed, and one thousand dollars in a negotiable note, payable to said A. B. in two years, with interest semi-annually, secured by a mortgage of said premises, to be made by said C. D. to said A. B., as collateral security for the payment of said note.

Witness our hands and seals this — day of —, A. D. 185—.

Signed, sealed, and delivered in presence of A. B. (L. s.)
C. D. (L. s.)
[May be acknowledged and recorded]

4. Agreement for the Sale of Flour, &c.

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT made between A. B. of —, and C. D. of —, as follows:—

The said A. B. agrees to sell and deliver to said C. D., at his store

in C., on or before the — day of — next, one hundred barrels of [flour, pork, beef, wheat, corn, potatoes, cider, rum, or any other article], warranted to be [here state the quality, &c.]

In consideration whereof, the said C. D. agrees to pay said A. B., — dollars in full for said flour, in four months from such delivery.

Witness our hands and seals this — day of —, 185—.

A. B. (L. s.)
C. D. (L. s.)

In presence of

5. Agreement with a Clerk, or Workman.

IT IS AGREED by A. B. and C. D., both of D., as follows:—

The said A. B. has agreed to enter the service of the said C. D. as a Journeyman [or Clerk,] and promises faithfully, honestly and diligently to give and devote to him his time and labor as aforesaid, for the space of — year, from the first day of January next.

In consideration whereof, the said C. D. agrees to allow, and pay to the said A. B., the sum of — dollars per annum, payable in monthly payments of — dollars each.

But, if the said A. B. shall fall sick, or be absent from the factory [or, shop] of the said C. D., when he has employment for him, then such absent time shall be deducted, allowed for, and made up to the said C. D.

Witness our hands &c.

A. B. (L. s.)
C. D. (L. s.)

In presence of

6. Landlord's Agreement of Lease.

I have this — day of —, 18—, let to C. D. my house and lot, known as No. — in — street, in the city of —, with the appurtenances, and the sole and uninterrupted use and occupation thereof, for one year, to commence the — day of — next, at the yearly rent of — dollars, payable quarterly, on the usual quarter days. Rent to cease in case the premises are destroyed by fire.

A. B.

7. Tenant's Agreement of Lease.

I have hired and taken from A. B. his house and lot, known as No. — in — street in the city of —, with the appurtenances, for the term of two years, to commence the first day of — next, at the yearly rent of — dollars, payable quarterly, on the usual quarter days. And I hereby promise to pay said rent in manner aforesaid; and to quit and surrender the premises, at the expiration of the term, in good condition, reasonable use, fire and other casualties excepted. In case said house shall be destroyed or rendered unfit for its accustomed uses by fire or other unavoidable casualty, during said term, thereupon this agreement shall be ended.

Witness my hand and seal this — day of —, 185—.

C. D. (L. s.)

In presence of

NOTE.—See Forms of Leases, and Landlords' and Tenants' Notices to terminate tenancy, and Notice to Tenant to Quit for non-payment of Rent, at pages 48, 49. Also, see "The Landlord's and Tenant's Assistant" for various forms of Leases, peculiar and special Covenants, and the Laws in relation to Hiring Houses, Stores, Farms, &c.; and the Liabilities of parties.

Forms of Agreements, &c., for Builders.

No. 1.

I hereby agree to execute the whole of the works requisite to be done in the (erection, enlargement, or alteration, as the case may be), as detailed in the drawings and specification, for the sum of — dollars, and to complete and finish the same, according to the conditions before specified, and to the satisfaction of the architect, on or before the — day of — next, or to forfeit the sum of — per week, for every week the works may be delayed beyond that date.

Dated this — day of — 185—.

E. F.

No. 2.

THIS INDENTURE WITNESSES, That A. B. of W., and C. D. of X., agree as follows:—

The said C. D., for the consideration hereafter mentioned, agrees to build and complete for said A. B., a three story brick store on lot No —, Long Wharf, in the town of B., in accordance with the plans and specification signed by the parties; to provide all necessary materials for constructing the same; and the work to be done in a faithful and workmanlike manner, within six months from the date hereof.

In consideration whereof, the said A. B. agrees to pay to said C. D. — dollars, as follows: [here state the sums and times of payment.]

Witness our hands and seals this — day of —, 185—.

A. B. (L. s.)
C. D. (L. s.)

Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of

No. 3.

THIS AGREEMENT, made this — day of —, one thousand eight hundred and —, between A. B., of —, merchant, and C. D., of said —, housebuilder—Witnesseth,

That in consideration of the mutual promises herein contained, the parties hereto agree as follows:

Said D. will provide the materials for, forthwith commence, and build without delay or intermission, except from necessities of weather, a house for said B. on his lot in — street, in —, according to plans and specifications, drawn by E. F., architect, to be signed by the parties hereto; and deliver said house, completely finished in every respect, ready for occupation, to said B., on or before the — day of — next.

No departures from the plans and specifications shall be made, unless assented to in writing by said B. If any departures are otherwise made, said B. may require said D. to take down the work, and do it over again in the manner provided; and if said D. shall neglect or refuse so to do, said B. may have it done by other persons at said D.'s expense.

Whereas, said B. is to employ a superintendent of the work, it is expressly understood that he does so for his own convenience and security, and that said B. is not to be affected or bound by any act, agreement, admission, waiver, or acceptance by said superintendent, express or implied.

Said B. may at any time require, in writing, alterations in said plans and specifications, in which case said D. shall have reasonable additional time for finishing said house, to be fixed by said F. ; and if the alterations require a change in the price, such change of price, if not specified in the writing, shall be left to the decision of said F.

If the work is not prosecuted in the manner set forth in this Contract, as to either time, or quality, or manner of work, or materials, said B. may dismiss said D. and employ other persons to complete the house, and deduct from the amount contracted to be paid said D., the expense thereof, and all damages caused by said D.'s default, and recover the surplus, if any, from said D.

And said B. agrees to pay said D. the sum of — dollars, in full for his work and materials, in instalments, as follows: — dollars when the frame of the house is erected; — dollars when it is roofed and finished on the outside; — dollars when the house is completed and ready for occupation; and the balance in three months therefrom.

If said B. shall see fit to accept said house, or any part of the work, with defects or departures from the Contract, without requiring the same to be changed, he may still deduct any damage sustained thereby. And it is also understood that said B.'s entering into and occupying said house, shall not debar him from objections to said D.'s performance of the Contract.

In witness whereof the parties have hereunto set their hands and seals, the day and year first above written.

A. B. (L. s.)

Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of

C. D. (L. s.)

Specification for the Construction of a Cottage.

[Specifications for the construction of buildings are various. The following is a Specification of Material and Labor for the construction of a frame dwelling-house, built under contract for \$1400.]

Drawings.—The drawings referred to herein are to be considered as illustrating and forming part of this Specification.

Dimensions.—Dimensions are to be taken from the figures upon the drawings, or where they are wanting from measurements of the drawing, upon the largest scale shown.

Outside Measure, 23 by 26; L 8 by 15. First floor to contain a Parlor 12 by 15, Sitting-room 12 by 13½, Kitchen 10½ by 12½, Hall 7½ feet wide. Second floor to contain three Chambers 12 by 15, 11 by 13½, 10½ by 9, and a Bed-room 7½ by 8. The first story to be 9 feet high; and the second story 8 feet 3 inches in the clear.

Excavation.—The ground line on the plans represents the height of the earth at the completion of the work. Cellars to be dug 5 and 6 inches below the ground line, under such parts of the house as may be agreed upon; the bottoms to be leveled, graveled and rammed. Trenches for walls to be dug at least 8 inches, with bottoms even and hard. Superfluous earth, stone, and rubbish, accumulated during the work, to be removed to such place as directed by the owner or his agent not to exceed over 500 feet haul. Soil to be

deposited by itself and replaced when the grounds are graded and leveled, as agreed upon; and the lot left in a neat condition.

MASON'S WORK.

Foundations.—The foundation walls to be of the dimensions and thicknesses as shown in the plan, and built in such a position upon the lot as the owner may direct. Footing stones, firmly laid, to extend through the wall. The walls, chimney and veranda piers to be of hard, broken stone, solidly laid on flat surfaces, in lime mortar, thoroughly bound, built plumb, neatly pointed where in sight, and finished true and level at the top. Veranda piers to be 4 feet below surface. Cellar window frames to be built in, secure and tight. Openings in the cellar walls, required for passages, to be made with well laid jambs.

Chimneys.—The chimneys, of the sizes as shown on the plan, are to start from stone foundations, and run up straight. The flues to be laid smooth and pargeted. A sheet iron thimble with cover to be inserted in each room. All bricks to be of good quality, and those used in top to be hard burnt and smooth. Wood is not to be introduced into any part of the chimney.

Filling in, &c.—The whole thickness of the walls 6 inches high from the sills, to be filled in with brick or broken stones and mortar, so as to exclude air and mice; crevices under the sills to be well pointed.

Lathing.—The plastered walls to be lathed with good pine laths four feet in length, and each lath nailed with four nails; heading joints to alternate.

Plastering.—Inside walls, except in cellar, to be plastered and finished with skim coat, the plastering to be made even and true with the grounds, and to form a solid connection with the filling in at the floor.

Whitewashing.—The cellar walls, framing, and floor above, to be whitewashed with two coats.

Materials, &c.—Lime, sand and hair to be of good quality, well mixed, and worked up, and the mason work to be done in a workmanlike and thorough manner. No injury is to be done to the woodwork by the mason or the persons he employs; and all defects must be repaired after the carpenter's work is done.

CARPENTER'S WORK.

Frame.—The sills 4 by 6 to be laid firm, square and level on foundation walls; posts 4 by 5 to be tenoned $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches into the sills and tenoned into the plate, and placed accurately; tie beams 4 by 5 to be tenoned into the posts; plates 4 by 4 halved at angles and pinned; braces 3 by 4; window and door posts 3 by 4 to be tenoned in; girders 4 by 6 will be placed where shown in the drawing; floor beams $1\frac{1}{2}$ by 8 for first tier to be level with the sills, and framed as shown in the drawing; those of the second tier of same size to rest on the tie beams and on the central partitions, where they will lap by, and be nailed to each other; partitions to have 3 by 4 heads and sills; where one partition is directly under another, its head will make the sill of the one above; inside door posts 3 by 4 and studding 2 by 4 placed 16 inches on centres to be well nailed at top and bottom; outside studding 2 by 4 to be well nailed at top and bottom;

rafters 2 by 5 placed not over 20 inches on centres and bridged if required; trimmers to be framed around the chimneys. The frame is to be securely stayed to keep it true and plumb while unfinished. All timber to be of Hemlock, sound, straight and true, and of the sizes specified, and put together in a firm and workmanlike manner.

Roofs.—The roof to be covered with 1 inch Hemlock boards, of uniform thickness, laid with close joints, and well nailed to the rafters. Gutters are to be formed in wood, as shown on the section; placed and made to carry water where directed. Roof of main house to be overlaid with best of Bangor sawed pine shingles, laid one-third to the weather, in the best manner. Veranda roof to be covered with cotton drill, closely tacked down, and immediately painted.

Boarding.—Outside walls to be covered with good Hemlock boards of uniform thickness, overlaid with good sap clear pine clapboards, mill planed to even thickness.

Floors.—Double floors throughout the house, nailed with two nails to each beam, and planed level and smooth. Veranda floors $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick, narrow, sloped 1 inch to the outside, worked with a nosing, as shown in drawing, and laid in white lead.

Inside Trimmings.—Base boards as follows: in the first story 7 inches high and 1 inch thick, with moulding; in second story and closets 5 inches high, plain. The casings of doors in closets to be 3 inches wide, plain; all others as shown in drawing. Door jambs 2 inches thick and rebated.

Outside Trimmings.—All cornices, &c., to be like the drawings, solid, and well secured.

Grounds to be provided to receive inside trimmings, and no trimmings will be put in till the plastering has hardened.

Stairs—Cellar stairs to be provided with 1 inch risers and 1 inch treads; main stairs same, supported on three carriages, to have moulded nosings.

Doors—Inside doors on first floor to be 2 ft. 10 in. by 6 ft. 10 in. and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick. Chamber doors 2 ft. 8 in. by 6 ft. 8 in. and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick. All to be four paneled with moulding. Front door as shown in drawings.

Windows.—The frames of cellar windows to be $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches jambs and straight soffits, and 2 inch sills rebated to receive the sash, and set close under the sills where directed; the sashes to be hung with bolts at the upper edge, provided with buttons to hold them closed, and to have three lights; all others are to be like drawings—double hung, with cords, pulleys and weights.

Closets.—Closets to be finished with hanging strips and hooks as required; and 60 feet of plain shelving is to be placed where directed.

Door Bell.—A bell is to be hung in the kitchen connected with a pull at the front door.

Materials.—All the lumber which is to show when finished is to be of good, clear, sound, and well seasoned white pine, worked and put up in a workmanlike manner. All hard ware and furnishings needed to make the house complete, are to be fitted in a proper manner.

HARD WARE.

The outside door to be hung with three pair of butts; all others with two pair each, of good manufacture and proper size. Hemp

cord of good quality, axle pulleys, weights of a size to balance the sash and to run easily in the boxes, to be furnished for each window. The first story windows to have sash fastenings of a pattern to be approved by the owner not to cost over— dollars per dozen. All doors to be fitted with mortice locks and latches, half each. All door knobs to be dark mineral. All nails, spikes, screws, &c. needed, to be of the proper size and best quality.

Leaders.—There will be two 3 inch tin leaders connected with the gutters, to be neatly and securely attached to the house, and made tight; two 2 inch leaders will connect with the veranda gutters at their junction with the house.

PAINTING, &c.

The sashes to be glazed with first quality German window glass, well bradded, puttied and back puttied. All outside wood work to be primed as soon as put up. All the outside and inside wood work, except inside floors, will be properly puttied, and painted two coats of pure white lead and linseed oil, and colored as directed.

GENERAL CLAUSES.

All the materials are to be furnished, and the work done, necessary to complete the house, according to the drawings, though the same may not be specially mentioned herein. The work and materials, not otherwise specified, are to be of the best qualities of their several kinds. The contractor must guard against any injury to trees or fences about the house; he must not employ incompetent or improper persons about the work; and he is to remove all dirt and rubbish from the premises, and deliver the same finished and in a neat condition in every respect.

Alterations.—All alterations and deviations from this Specification, and all additions to the same, are to be fully stated in writing and appended hereto.

Tenders for Work. Forms of.

No. 1.

SIR,—I hereby propose to execute the works required to be done in the (*erection, alteration, or enlargement, as the case may be,*) in conformity with, and to the true intent and meaning of the drawings and specification of the same, for the sum of — dollars.

Dated this — day of —, A. D. 185—.

A. B.

No. 2.

SIR,—I have examined the specification and drawings of the works intended to be done in the erection of (*as the case may be*) situate, and being No. — and hereby offer to execute the same in a good and workmanlike manner, agreeable to the true intent and meaning of the said specification and drawings, and to the satisfaction of the architect, for the sum of — dollars.

Dated this — day of —, 185—.

C. D.

NOTE.—See Laws relating to Division Fences, Party Walls, Ancient Lights, Highways, Private Ways, Running Water, Nuisances, Prescriptive Rights, &c. in "*The Landlord's and Tenant's Assistant*," pages 53 to 67.

*Notice of intention to Build, and requesting Grade of Street.**To the Hon. the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of —, [or Selectmen of the Town of—]*

GENTLEMEN,—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his intention to erect a building on — Street, and respectfully requests that the grade and line of said street may be given him; with permission to occupy such portion of the street in front of the premises, as may be necessary for the deposit of building materials.

B—, J— 10, 1858.

A. B.

NOTE.—See “Agreements of Charter Party,” &c. in “*The Merchant's Assistant and Common Carrier's Guide.*”

MARRIAGE CONTRACT.

Persons authorized to perform this ceremony should, when parties present themselves before them for its performance, be satisfied that they have a legal right to marry.

When performed by a minister, or priest, it should be according to the forms and customs of the church to which he belongs. If by a magistrate, no particular form is requisite. The following Form may be used by either.

FORM OF MARRIAGE.

The justice, or minister, may say :

J. S., do you take M. B. to be your wife? Do you promise to be to her a kind and faithful husband, so long as you both live?

To which the man answers, “I do;” or otherwise assents.

The justice, or minister, may then address the woman :

M. B., do you take J. S. to be your husband? Do you promise to be to him a kind and faithful wife, so long as you both live?

To which she answers, “I do;” or otherwise assents.

The justice, or minister, may then declare them lawfully married.

The minister, or magistrate performing the ceremony should ascertain the christian and surnames of the parties, their ages, residences, and conditions, (whether single or widowed). These he should enter in a book, and also the date of the marriage, his own name, residence, and official station; and a record or certificate of the marriage should also be filed with the Clerk of the city or town, in which the marriage is solemnized.

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE.

Mr. *John Smith* of W. and Miss [Mrs.] *Mary Brown* of W., were joined in marriage at B. by me, this *tenth* day of October, 185—. *G. P., Justice of the Peace.*

In Massachusetts, the Clergyman or Magistrate solemnizing the marriage of the above described parties, is requested to fill out the above Certificate and return a certified copy thereof, to the Clerk or Registrar of the City or Town in which it may have been solemnized, on or before the tenth day of the following month, according to law.

APPRENTICE. INDENTURE OF.

Duplicate copies of this Indenture should be made, one for the master, and the other for the apprentice, his parent, or guardian. On the death of the master the apprenticeship is dissolved. The master is liable for necessities furnished the apprentice, and also for medical attendance. If an apprentice leave his master, without his consent, the master can maintain an action for his earnings against the person who shall employ him, after demand.

If an apprentice should be guilty of improper conduct, the master may, legally, be discharged from the contract. The services of the apprentice cannot be assigned; nor, if his master leaves the state, is he obliged to go with him.

Form of Indenture of Apprentice.

THIS INDENTURE, made this — day of —, in the year 185—, by and between A. B., of —, in the county of —, ship carpenter, and C. D., of —, in the county of —, mason, witnesseth:

That the said A. B., in consideration of the covenants and agreements of the said C. D., hereinafter set forth and described, and in accordance with the consent and wishes of his son S., of the age of — years, who hereby signifies his assent by subscribing this indenture, doth intrust, bind, and hereby indent the said S. to the said C. D., to learn the art and trade of [here describe the particular trade or business] and with him, as an apprentice, to serve from the day of the date of this indenture, until the — day of —, in the year 185—, at which time the said S. will arrive at the age of twenty-one years.

And the said A. B., doth covenant with the said C. D., that for and during the term aforesaid, the said S. shall well, truly and faithfully serve him, and shall give and devote to him his time and labor; that he shall not destroy or injure the property of the said C. D., but shall endeavor to advance the interest and benefit of his business, and shall conduct himself in a temperate, honest and industrious manner.

And the said C. D., doth hereby covenant with the said A. B., that he will truly and faithfully instruct and teach the said S., in the art and trade aforesaid, to the best of his knowledge and skill, and as far and fast as the said S. may show himself disposed and capable of learning the same; that he will, during the term aforesaid, supply him with good and suitable food, lodging and clothing, and all things necessary in sickness and in health, and teach him habits of industry and good morals.

And the said C. D. further covenants with the said A. B., that he will pay to the said S. the following sums of money; for the first year of his service, — dollars; for the second year of his service, — dollars; and for every subsequent year till he shall arrive at the age of twenty-one years, — dollars, the said sums to be paid annually on the first day of January.

And the said S. hereby signifies his assent to the terms and covenants in this indenture, and promises to keep and perform the same on his part. — In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands and seals, on the day and year first above written. A. B. (L. s.)

C. D. (L. s.)

Executed in presence of

S. B. (L. s.)

A S S I G N M E N T S .

The assignment of an instrument must be of as high a nature as the instrument itself. A deed can be assigned only by a deed.

An assignment of real estate should be acknowledged and recorded.—Assignments of claims and debts, not negotiable, give the assignee no right to bring suit in his own name, but he may sue in the name of the assignor.—In general the assignee of a chose in action takes it subject to all the equity which existed between the original parties.

No formality is necessary to effect the assignment of a chose in action. A debt may be assigned by parol as well as by writing. When a debt secured by mortgage is so assigned, and the mortgage-deed delivered to the assignee he becomes invested with all the equitable rights of the mortgagee.—*2 Story's Equity*, 311. The mere delivery of a bond, covenant, note, account, or other claim, for a valuable consideration is a valid assignment, if such delivery was intended by the parties as a transfer.—*17 Johns*. 284; *13 Mass*. 304.

1. *Assignment to be written on the back of a Bond, Covenant, Agreement, Bill of Sale, or other Instrument.*

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, That I, the within named A. B., in consideration of — dollars to me paid by C. D., of —, do hereby assign to said C. D. the within written instrument, and all my interest in the covenants and agreements therein contained.

The following Power of Attorney may be added if required :

[And I constitute the said C. D. my attorney, irrevocable, with full power at his own charge, in my name, to take all legal measures which may be necessary or proper, for the recovery and enjoyment of the assigned premises, with power of substitution.]

Witness my hand and seal this — day of —, A. D. 185—.

Executed in presence of

A. B. (L. s.)

2. *Assignment of a Lease, by Indorsement.*

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, That I, A. B., within named, in consideration of — dollars, to me paid by C. D., of, &c., do hereby grant and assign to C. D., the lease within written, and all my estate and interest in and to the premises thereby demised. To have and to hold the said premises to the said C. D., for the residue of the term within mentioned, under the yearly rent and covenants within reserved and contained, on my part and behalf to be done, kept and performed.

Witness my hand and seal this — day of —, A. D. 185—.

Executed in presence of

A. B. (L. s.)

3. *Assignment, to be indorsed on the back of Mortgage.*

IN CONSIDERATION of — dollars, to me paid by C. D. of —, I, the within named A. B., do hereby grant and assign to said C. D. the within mortgage deed, the estate therein mentioned, and the promissory note and debt thereby secured; subject, nevertheless, to the conditions therein contained, and to redemption according to law.

Witness my hand and seal this — day of —, 185—.

In presence of

A. B. (L. s.)

[To be acknowledged and recorded.]

4. *Deed of Assignment of Mortgage.*

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, That, I, A. B., the mortgagee named in a certain mortgage deed given by E. F. to said A. B. to secure the payment of — dollars; dated —, recorded in — Registry of Deeds, Lib. —, Fol. —, in consideration of the sum of — dollars, to me paid by C. D., of —, in the county of —, (the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged) do hereby grant and assign unto the said C. D., his heirs and assigns, the said mortgage deed, the estate therein mentioned,* and the promissory note and debt thereby secured.

To have and to hold the same unto the said C. D., his heirs and assigns, to his and their use and benefit forever, but without recourse to me, or my heirs, executors, or administrators, in any event whatever.

Witness my hand and seal, the — day of —, 185—.

Executed in presence of

A. B. (L. s.)

* NOTE.— If an executor or administrator assign a mortgage, insert after the word “mentioned” “which the said A. B. had at the time of his decease, and which I have as executor aforesaid.”

[To be Acknowledged and Recorded.]

5. *Assignment of a Bond, where Assignor is liable.*

For value received, I do assign and set over the within obligation and all money due thereon, unto A. B., hereby guaranteeing the payment thereof, in case of default being made by the within named C. D.

Witness my hand and seal, &c.

In presence of

E. F. (L. s.)

6. *Another, where the Assignor is not liable.*

For value received, I do assign and set over the within obligation, and all money due thereon, unto A. B., not holding myself liable for the payment of the same; the losses, if any, and the recovery thereof to be wholly at the risk of the said A. B.

Witness my hand and seal, &c.

In presence of

E. F. (L. s.)

7. *Short Form of an Assignment of a Bond or Bill.*

For value received, I hereby assign all my right, title, claim, interest, property, and demand whatsoever, in and to the within bill, unto C. D.

Witness my hand and seal, &c.

In presence of

A. B. (L. s.)

8. *Assignment written on the back of an Insurance Policy.*

MARCH 13th, 185—. For value received, I hereby assign all my right and interest in the within Policy, to C. D.

Approved, A. W., President.

A. B. (L. s.)

9. *Assignment of Wages now Due, and to become Due.*

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, That I, A. B., of —, in consideration of — dollars, to me paid by C. D. of —, do hereby grant, sell and assign to said C. D. all claims and demands

which I now have, or which I may have against E. F., of —, [or, *the town, or city of —*], on the *first day of July* next, for all sums of money due, and to become due to me from said E. F., [or, *to become due to me for services in the Fire Department of the town, or, city of —*]; with full power, in my name, at his own costs, to collect, receive, discharge, or assign the same.

Witness my hand and seal, &c.

In presence of

A. B. (L. s.)

10. *Assignment of all Claims against Debtor.*

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, That I, (or we,) [here insert the names of the subscribers,] of —, in the county of —, and State of —, in consideration of having received of E. F., of —, in the county of —, and State of —, Manufacturer, thirty per cent, of all [my, or, our] claims against the said E. F., in said —, [which are not protected or secured by mortgage on the property of the said E. F., or otherwise,] a schedule of which claims belonging to — is hereto annexed, marked [A,] do hereby sell, transfer, and assign unto the said E. F., all right, title and interest in and to said claims and demands against the said E. F., which are enumerated and described in the said schedule.

In testimony whereof, we have hereunto set our hands, &c.

In presence of

Signatures and Seals.

11. *Assignment of Interest in Land for a Term of Years.*

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, That A. B., of —, in the county of —, bookseller, in consideration of — dollars to him paid by S. H., of —, mason, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, doth hereby sell and assign unto the said S. H., one undivided third part of a certain dwelling house on — street, in said —, with the land under and adjoining the same, and the privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging. The said dwelling house being the same formerly owned by E. M. C., late of said —, deceased, and by his last will and testament devised to E. A. and others; the said premises being subject to certain leases to the present tenants thereof.

To have and to hold, the above-granted premises to the said S. H. his heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, for and during the term of — years, from the — day of —, eighteen hundred and —, if the said A. B. shall so long live.

And the said A. B. does hereby grant to the said S. H., full power and authority to receive the rents and profits of the above-granted premises, and in his name or otherwise to give full discharge therefor. In witness whereof, the said A. B. has hereto set, &c.

Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of

A. B. [L. s.]

The above assignment may be made to obtain a loan, or to prevent attachment, but in the latter case the consideration actually paid must be such as to prevent a charge of fraud.

12. *Assignment of Debtor for the Benefit of Creditors.*

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, That I, A. B., of —, in consideration of one dollar to me paid by E. F., of —, and of

the trusts herein expressed, do hereby convey and assign to said E. F., all my estate, real and personal, excepting such parts thereof as have been, or shall be left in my hands, as being by law exempted from attachment: with all my deeds, books and papers relating thereto,—a schedule of the principal part of which property is hereto annexed.

To HAVE AND TO HOLD, all the above granted premises to the said E. F., his heirs and assigns, *in trust*, to sell and dispose of said property on such terms as he may think best for the interest of all concerned; and collect and convert into money all the debts and demands, or so much thereof as may prove collectable; and after deducting from the proceeds of said property, the expenses incurred by said E. F., in transacting the business, and a reasonable compensation for his services, to divide and pay the residue of said proceeds among all the creditors of A. B., who shall become parties hereto within — days from the date hereof, in equal proportion to their respective claims.

E. F., agrees to execute said trusts, being responsible only for his actual receipts, or wilful defaults. And the creditors whose names are subscribed, agree to said assignment, and that this instrument shall be a release in full of all their claims, whenever their just proportion of the proceeds of said property shall be paid.

Witness our hands and seals this — day of —, &c.

Executed in presence of

A. B. (L. s.)

E. F. (L. s.) &c.

[To be recorded when real estate is included.]

In some States no preference of one class of creditors over another is allowed; in others, a debtor may legally prefer one or more creditors.

FORMS OF AWARDS.

Award, or arbitration, is an amicable, and generally expeditious and cheap method of adjusting controversies and litigations, when the parties can agree to submit the subjects in dispute to one or more persons chosen by themselves. Their agreement to submit is termed the submission. Except in matters of trifling importance, it should be in *writing*, and may be by *bond*, or by a *rule of Court*. It should name the arbitrators, should define the subjects of controversy, limit the time of making the award, and clearly state all the agreement of the parties. It may authorize two or more arbitrators to choose another, or to choose an umpire in case of difference. If the submission does not otherwise provide, all the arbitrators must be present at the hearing, and must agree to the award. If the submission be in writing, the award should also be in writing. The proceedings at the hearing, and the award itself, should perfectly agree with the terms of the submission. The award should be a clear, distinct and final determination of each and all the matters of controversy contained in the submission, and should embrace nothing more.

If it be a rule of Court, it should be sealed up and returned to Court, otherwise copies should be given to each party. Arbitration Bonds should be in common form. [See Bond of Arbitration, page 30.]

1. Award by Referees.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED referees appointed by the within rule of Court, [or, *by a bond or agreement of submission*] dated the — day of —, having notified and met the parties, and heard their

several allegations, proofs, and arguments, and having duly considered the same, do award and determine, that the said A. B. shall recover of the said E. F. — dollars, [together with costs of Court, to be taxed by the Court,] and the costs of this reference, which amount to — dollars, and that the same shall be in full of all matters referred to us.*

Dated at — this — day of —, A. D. 185—.

G. H. }
I. K. } *Referees.*
L. N. }

* Should there be three referees and only two agree, then say "a major part of the referees, appointed by the within Agreement [see Agreement of Submission at p. 14] of Submission, L. N. the other referee, who has not signed the award, having been present at the hearing";— and it should be signed, G. H., I. K., a major part of the referees.

2. *Award by Referees for Valuation of Land.*

WE THE UNDERSIGNED, appointed by the —, to view and assess the damage sustained by the petitioners, A. B. and E. F. by reason of — do hereby report: That we have viewed the lots of land taken up by the road mentioned in said petition, and do value and adjudge the damage thereby occasioned, to the said A. B. at the sum of — dollars, and to the said E. F. at the sum of — dollars, respectively. Dated this — day of —, A. D. 185—.

G. H. }
I. K. } *Referees.*

3. *Award by Referees.*

[Direction.]

To the Court of — for the County of — State of —, [or, To the — Insurance Company and A. B., of —, in the State of —]:

The within is the Award of D. E. F., G. H. I. & K. L., Referees to Assess the Loss or damage by fire on Mr. A. B.'s house, No. 1 — street.

Agreement.

—, ss. B—, Nov. 3, 185—. We the subscribers individually agree to open the within Award, and to abide by the decision of it, the same as if opened in Court.

C. D., Pres't of — Ins. Co.
A. B., Party Insured.

Witness,

Award.

WE THE UNDERSIGNED, Referees, appointed by the within agreement of Submission, having notified and met the parties, and heard their several allegations, proofs and arguments, and duly considered the same, do award and determine, that the within named A. B. shall recover of the said — Fire [or Marine] Insurance Company, the sum of — dollars, in full of all demands, under the annexed Policy of Insurance, together with the costs of this reference, which amount to — dollars.

Dated at —, and signed as in No. 1.

BILLS OF SALE.

A Bill of Sale is a contract, by which one person, for a valuable consideration, transfers the right and interest which he has in goods or chattels.

Delivery must be accompanied by *acceptance* on the part of the purchaser; so, where one ordered several articles in a shop, some of which he marked with a pencil, while others were measured in his presence, and in pursuance of his directions were sent to his house, but he refused to receive them, it was no sale. 4 M. & S 262. Delivery to an agent, or carrier, if with the purchaser's consent, is sufficient. Earnest will also bind the bargain, but it must consist of the giving away of something valuable; and not a mere ceremony.

On a contract of sale of goods the general rule is, that the delivery is to be at the place where the vendor has the article; but in a contract to pay a debt at another time, in such articles, they must be delivered at the creditor's place of residence. 2 Kent, 505, 5 ed.

It is a general rule that the employer will be bound by the warranty of his clerk or shopman, if acting within the scope of his authority.

If the vendor of goods make any assertion respecting the kind, quality, or condition of the article upon which he intends the vendee should rely as a fact, and upon which he does rely, that is a warranty. (9 N. H. 111)

Warranty must be upon the sale; if it be made after, it is void for want of consideration

In some States a voluntary sale of goods, the seller retaining possession of the goods after the sale, is evidence of fraud, in others only *prima facie*.

Where possession is to be retained by the seller, he should take a lease of the goods from the buyer.

The reader will find the laws relating to SALES and WARRANTIES given more fully in "The Trader's Guide," pages 53 to 59.

Bill of Sale of Goods, under Seal.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, That I, A. B. of G., in the county of G, in consideration of — dollars, to me paid by E. F. of G., do hereby grant, sell, and deliver to said E. F., the following personal property, viz: [*here insert a schedule of the articles*]; warranted free of any incumbrance, and against any adverse claims.

Witness my hand and seal, this — day of —, 185—.

Executed in presence of

A. B. [L. s.]

A Bill of Sale by two Merchants, partners, to a third of their whole interest in a Store.

[*Insert in the above form the following description,*] "All the stock in trade, goods, wares, merchandise, book-accounts, notes, bills, drafts, choses-in-actions, and other property of said firm."

Bill of Sale of a Horse, with Warranty.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, That I, A. B. of E., in the county of E., in consideration of — dollars, to me paid by C. D., of E., do hereby sell and convey to said C. D. one dark bay horse, with grey fore-fetlocks.

And I do hereby warrant said horse to be of the Black Hawk breed of horses, eight years old, sound in every respect, free from vice, well-broken, kind and gentle in single and in double harness, and under the saddle, and to be free from incumbrance and against any adverse claims. Witness my hand and seal, this — day of &c.

Executed in presence of

A. B. [L. s.]

Bill of Sale, not under Seal.

BOSTON, March 1, 1858.

Messrs. F. W. LINCOLN, JR., & Co.

Bought of ISAAC R. BUTTS & Co.

4 Law Libraries,	- - - - -	a 2.00	8 00
2 Business Man's Law Cabinets, (enlarged)	- - - - -	a 2.25	4.50
10 Art of Sailmaking,	- - - - -	a .75	7.50
8 Merchant's, Shipmaster's and Mechanic's Assistant,	- - - - -	a 2.00	16.00

Charged in acct,	\$ 36.00
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BONDS.

A Bond, or obligation, is a deed whereby the *obligor* binds *himself*, his *heirs*, *executors*, and *administrators*, to pay a certain sum of money to another, at a day appointed, (*Blackstone Com.* ii 340), or to perform some act. At common law a Bond is presumed to be paid after the lapse of twenty years.

If in a bond the obligor bind himself and his *heirs* to do anything whatsoever, his heirs are bound; therefore, if it is intended to bind the *heirs* the term *heirs* must be named in the bond. If a man covenant for himself *only* to pay money, build a house, or the like, and do not say in the covenant "his *executors and administrators*," yet his executors and administrators are bound, and shall be charged. *Sheppard's Touchstone*, 177, 178, 369.

Executors and administrators need not be named in any legal instrument; they are bound by every covenant, unless it is such a covenant as is to be performed personally by the covenantor, and there has been no breach before his death. *Cro. Eliz.* 553.

A Bond without a Condition is called a *single* one; but a Condition is generally added which makes the obligation void if the act be performed, otherwise it remains in full force.—In case this condition is not performed, the Bond becomes forfeited, or absolute at law, and charges the obligor.—A penalty for non-fulfilment of the condition is annexed, in double the principal sum.—If a bond be sealed and delivered, though it bear no date, it is valid.—If a bond be interlined, or words are erased, in important parts, it will render it void.—Bonds and all penal obligations, in whatever form, to do an act forbidden by law, or to forego any privileges secured to a man by law, are void. The same is true of agreements, or obligations to divide the profits or gains, to be derived from illegal speculations or business. Thus a bond or note to pay illegal interest, a sum of money won at gaming, or to commit a trespass on the property, or an assault on the person of another is void; as is likewise an obligation not to plead usury, infancy or any other legal defence to a suit, or not to prosecute a man for a crime, or for cheating, or taking an illegal advantage of another.

A bond requires no particular form, provided it distinctly set forth an obligation to pay money, or duty to be performed, and be sealed and delivered.

In a suit on a bond, judgment may be rendered for the amount of the penalty expressed, but execution will be issued only for the amount due in equity and good conscience, the amount to be determined by the court, or on motion of either party, by a jury.

The penalty named in the Bond may be any sum that the parties agree upon. It is usually double the amount mentioned in the obligation. It should always be sufficient to cover the loss and damage that may arise from the non-performance of the condition. In the following case the penalty, though double the amount, did not prove sufficient—"A. B. was bound in a bond, to convey to C. D. on his paying a certain sum of money, a deed of a lot of land. C. D. proceeded to erect a building on the premises exceeding the amount of the penalty, whereupon A. B. refused to convey, and paid the full amount of the penalty in the bond."

General Form of Bond.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, That I, A. B. of G., in the county of G., am held and firmly bound to C. D., of J., in the county of J., in the sum of — dollars, [*this amount should be double the sum named in the condition, to cover costs and contingencies*] to be paid to said C. D.; to which payment I bind myself and my heirs firmly by these presents, sealed with my seal.

Dated the — day of —, A. D. 185—.

The condition of this obligation is such, That if I, the said A. B. shall pay to said C. D. the sum of — dollars and interest, on or before the — day of — 185—, then this obligation shall be void,

Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of A. B. (L. s.)

Bond of Two Obligors.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, That we, A. B. and E. F., of, &c., are held and firmly bound to G. H., of, &c., in the sum of — dollars, to be paid to said G. H.; to the payment whereof we jointly and severally bind ourselves and our respective heirs firmly by these presents, sealed with our seals.

Dated the — day of —, A. D. 185—.

The condition of this obligation is, That if the said A. B. and E. F., or either of them, shall pay to said G. H. — dollars and interest, on or before the — day of — 1857, then this obligation shall be void.

Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of A. B. (L. s.)
E. F. (L. s.)

Condition to pay Money by Instalments.

The condition of this obligation is, That if I, the said A. B., shall pay to said E. F. one thousand dollars and interest, in manner following, to wit: — dollars and interest thereon on the first day of June next; — dollars and interest thereon on the first day of December next; and — dollars and interest thereon on the first day of June, 185—; then this obligation shall be void.

Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of A. B. (L. s.)

Condition to Indemnify.

The condition of this obligation is, That if I, the said A. B., shall indemnify said E. F. against all loss, cost, damage and expense to which he may be subjected by reason of his signing a bond, (or endorsing a note, &c., or paying the sum of — dollars for —,) at my request; then this obligation shall be void.

Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of A. B. (L. s.)

Condition of a Bond of Arbitration.

The condition of this obligation is such, That if said A. B. shall perform and keep the award of E. F., G. H., and I. J., all of —, or any two of them, arbitrators, mutually chosen to award, and determine concerning [*here state the dispute*], and all demands whatsoever, depending by or between the said parties, so as the said award be made in writing, and ready to be delivered to the said parties, on or before the — day of — next, then this obligation shall be void.

Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of A. B. (L. s.)

[A similar Bond should be executed by each party to the other.]

Condition of a Bond of Indemnity on paying Lost Note.

The condition of this obligation is, That whereas the said E. F., on the 14th day of March last, by his note in writing by him signed, of that date, for value received, promised the said A. B. to pay him or order, the sum of — dollars in — months from date; which said note is alleged to be lost out of his possession, and cannot be found; and whereas the said E. F. hath this day paid the said sum according to the tenor thereof: Now, therefore, if the above bound A. B. shall save the said E. F. his executors, administrators and assigns forever harmless, for having so paid said sum of money, and from all liability under and by virtue of said note, and from all loss, cost, damage and expense, that shall or may arise therefrom; then this obligation shall be void.

Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of

A. B. (L. s.)

Condition of a Bond to Convey Land.

The condition of this obligation is such, that if said A. B., upon the payment of — dollars and interest, by said E. F., within one year from this date, shall convey to said E. F. and his heirs forever, a certain parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, situate in L., bounded and described as follows: [*here insert boundaries and description*]; by a warranty deed in common form, duly executed and acknowledged;—the premises being then in as good condition as they now are, necessary decay and deterioration excepted; then this obligation shall be void.

Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of

A. B. (L. s.)

Bond with two Sureties.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, That we A. B. as principal, and C. D., and E. F., as sureties, all of B—, in the county of S—, are holden and stand firmly bound unto H. G., of said B—, in the sum of — dollars, to be paid to the said H. G.; to the payment whereof we jointly and severally bind ourselves and our respective heirs, firmly by these presents sealed with our seals.

Dated the — day of —, A. D. 18—.

The condition of this, &c.

A. B. [L. s.]

C. D. [L. s.]

E. F. [L. s.]

Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of

Bond of a Treasurer, or Trustee of an Association.

KNOW &c. [same as preceding bond] to be paid unto the said L. and B., or their successors in office, or their certain attorneys. To which payment well and truly to be made, we jointly and severally bind ourselves, and our respective heirs, firmly by these presents, sealed with our seals, and dated the — day of —, 18—.

The condition of this obligation is, That whereas the above named A. B., has been chosen by an Association, known as —, Treasurer, [*or, one of the Trustees*] of said Association, by reason whereof, and as such Treasurer [*or, Trustee,*] he will receive into his hands and possession divers sums of money, goods and chattels

and other things, the property of said Association; and is bound to keep true and accurate accounts of said property, and of his receipts and disbursements for and on account of said Association.

Now, therefore, if the said A. B. shall well and truly perform all and singular the duties of Treasurer [or, Trustee] of said Association, for and during his official term, and until he shall deliver all the property which he may receive as such Treasurer [or, Trustee] to his successor in said office, or to such other person as the said Association or its authorized officers may direct, according to the provisions of the Constitution, By-Laws, Rules and Regulations of said Association now existing, or which may be by said Association adopted; then this obligation shall be void.

In presence of

Signatures and Seals as in preceding Bond.

NOTE. — See Bottomry, Respondentia, and Warehouse Bonds, Custom-House Power of Attorney, and many other valuable Forms, in "*The Merchant's Assistant and Common Carrier's and Insurer's Guide.*"

LAWS REGULATING COPARTNERSHIP.

[See Forms for Special Partners, and the Laws relating to the Duties and Liabilities of both General and Special Partners more fully stated in "*Sequel to the Business Man's Law Library: — Conveyancers', Executors', Administrators', and Copartners' Guide.*"]

Any two or more persons may enter into a contract to become partners in any business, where each contributes something of value to the business, whether of money, labor, skill or credit; and is entitled to part of the profits and subjected to a portion of the loss.

Partnerships may be general or special. General partnerships extend to the whole of the mutual dealings of the parties. Special partnerships are formed for a particular concern, or for a single dealing or adventure.

As to the control of partners over the partnership property, it depends on the articles of copartnership. The various provisions relating to the manner in which the partnership business is to be conducted, the space of time it is to endure, the capital each is to bring into the trade, the proportions in which the profits and loss are to be divided, the mode agreed on for settling the accounts, together with the various covenants adapted to each particular case, are entirely the subject of personal and private agreement.

Each member of the firm becomes responsible for the acts and contracts of his copartners, in the way of sale, purchase promise, pledge, loan, guarantee, or agreement, where performed in the course of the partnership concern. For the same reason, if a partner draws, accepts, or endorses a bill or note, he thereby renders his firm liable. So, one partner may release actions, debts, &c. But this liability may be avoided, as where there is collusion between the party with whom the sale, purchase, &c. and the contracting partner takes place; or where one of the firm disclaims all liability, and gives notice to the party with whom the partner is about to contract; or, where the party taking the partnership security is aware that it is not given in behalf of the partnership transactions.

A man becomes a partner by allowing the world in general to presume that he is one; as, by having his name on the sign of a shop, or in the bills of parcels, invoices, &c. Persons agreeing for a share, or specific interest, in the profits as a remuneration of labor, generally involve themselves in the liability of a partner. But not if they receive a given sum for their labor, which is in proportion to a given quantum of the profits.

In Massachusetts, New York and many of the States, acts have been passed providing for limited partnerships, by virtue of which a person, or persons, may become interested in a business, by furnishing funds to carry

it on, and are not liable for the debts of the firm beyond the amount of the fund so contributed. In the limited partnership the general partners are only allowed to conduct the business, and use their own names. Special partners have no right to interfere; but they may advise as to its management, &c. The notice of the partnership must be published in some newspaper, and be recorded.

A dissolution of partnership may take place under express stipulation in the articles, by mutual consent, by the death or insanity of one of the firm, by award of arbitrators, or by a court of equity in cases of misconduct of some member of the firm.

Agreement of Copartnership.

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT made the — day of —, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and fifty —, between J. D. of —, of the one part, and R. R., of —, of the other part.

The said J. D. and R. R. have agreed, and by these presents do agree, to become copartners together in the art or trade of —, and do hereby promise to be governed by the following articles, namely:

First. The said business shall be carried on under the name of D. and R.

Second. Each of said partners shall furnish in cash a capital of — dollars, of which the sum of — dollars shall be advanced by each partner immediately, and the remainder by three equal monthly instalments of — dollars.

Third. Each of said parties shall give his personal attention and devote his time, during reasonable hours of business, wholly to the interests of the firm, and shall use his best skill, judgment and discretion in promoting the profits of the business; and during the continuance of this agreement neither of said partners shall engage in any speculations on his own separate account, to, or be in any way interested in any other business than that of the copartnership hereby established.

Fourth. The accounts of the said parties shall be kept in regular books, by double entry, [or single entry,] so long as either party shall desire it, and every transaction shall be duly entered, and the said books shall at all times be open to the inspection and free use of either party.

Fifth. Neither of said parties shall assume any pecuniary liability, either in his own name or that of the firm, for the accommodation of any other person without the written consent of the other party.

Sixth. All purchases of goods exceeding the value of — dollars, shall be the subject of consultation and mutual agreement by the partners.

Seventh. Neither party shall withdraw from the business of the concern more than his share of the profits, which may have accrued, nor more than — dollars monthly.

Eighth. An account of the joint stock and the joint liabilities shall be taken at the expiration of each year from the date of this instrument, and at any other time when either of the parties shall in writing request it.

Ninth. This copartnership shall continue for the term of five years from this date, subject, however, to be terminated by the death of either partner, or the mutual agreement of the parties, or a violation of either of the foregoing agreements.

Tenth. The division of the profits or losses in the business shall be equal.

Eleventh. For the purpose of securing the performance of the aforesaid agreements, it is agreed that either party, in case of any violation of them, or either of them, by the other, shall have the right to dissolve the copartnership forthwith; and, if the fact of such violation having taken place, be disputed by the party accused, it shall be left to the decision of three disinterested persons, of whom each party is to choose one person, and these two a third one, and the decision of the majority of these three shall be conclusive.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto interchangeably set our hands and seals the day and year first above written.

J. D. [L. s.]
R. R. [L. s.]

Executed in presence of

Substitute for the Second and Tenth Articles.—Second. The said J. D. shall invest in the business aforesaid, a capital of five thousand dollars, to be advanced immediately, and the said R. R. a capital of three thousand dollars, in three equal monthly instalments, the first of which shall be advanced within ten days from the date of this instrument.

Tenth.—Any losses which at the dissolution of the partnership may be found to have accrued, shall be shared in proportion to the capital invested by the said parties respectively. And whereas the said R. R. has been for many years engaged in the business aforesaid, and the said J. D. has had no experience, the following rule shall be adopted for the division of the profits which may be made, to wit:—

To the capital stock of the said R. R. shall be added the sum of ten thousand dollars, and to the capital stock of the said J. D. shall be added the sum of six thousand dollars, the said sums thus added being the respective amount, which at a profit of fifteen per cent. per annum, would produce the estimated value of their personal services, and the profits which may accrue in the business shall be shared in the proportion of the aggregates of the sums produced by the aforesaid additions respectively.

Agreement to continue the Copartnership:—to be endorsed on the back of the Articles.

IT IS AGREED, That the partnership which has expired this day [or, mention the day when it will expire,] by limitation, contained in the within written articles, shall be continued on the same terms, for the further term of — years from this date, [or from the — day of — next] with all the provisions and restrictions herein contained.

In witness whereof, we have hereto set our hands, &c.

J. D. [L. s.]
R. R. [L. s.]

Executed in presence of

** Dissolution of Copartnership.*

Whereas by articles of agreement made the — day of —, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and —, between A. B. and C. D. both of the city of —, the said A. B. and C. D. did enter into partnership, for the purpose of carrying on the trade of —, for the term of — years, and whereas the said C. D. has proposed to A. B. a dissolution of the partnership, to which proposition A. B. has assented; the parties therefore mutually agree, that the partnership heretofore existing between them be this day dissolved, and it is accordingly dissolved. And it is further

* A dissolution of copartnership, should be published immediately after it takes place, and a special notice sent to those who have dealings with the company.

stipulated and agreed mutually between them, that the said A. B. shall take the entire stock of —, now on hand belonging to the partnership, at a valuation to be set upon the same, by two skilful persons mutually appointed to value the same, and that the said A. B. also have power to collect the debts now due to the partnership, and recover the same, or any part of the same, in the name of the firm, by suits at law or in equity; and that finally the said A. B. do pay over to the said C. D. the full share and proportion of stock and profits which shall appear to be due to the said C. D. in — months from the date hereof, &c.

Witness our hands and seals, &c.

A. B. (L. s.)
C. D. (L. s.)

Executed in presence of

Notice of Dissolution of Partnership.

Notice is hereby given, that the partnership lately subsisting between A. B. and C. D. of —, under the firm of B. & D. expired on the — day of —, [or, was dissolved on the — day of —, by mutual consent.]

A. B. is authorized to settle all debts due to and by the company.

A. B.
C. D.

COMPOSITION WITH CREDITORS.

WE the undersigned, creditors of A. B. of —, in consideration of One Dollar, and other good and sufficient considerations, to us severally paid by said B., (the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged,) do severally promise and agree with said B., that we will receive in full satisfaction and discharge of our respective claims against him, the amount of — per cent. thereof, in promissory notes for our respective per centages, payable on demand in three equal instalments, in three, six, and nine months from this date:—said notes to be dated this day, (and secured by a good endorser.)

Provided, that such notes endorsed as aforesaid, shall be tendered or delivered to us respectively within — days from this date.

In testimony whereof, we have hereunto set our bands and seals, this — day of —, A. D. eighteen hundred and fifty—.

AMOUNTS.	NAMES OF CREDITORS.	SEALS.
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Composition with Creditors, (another.)

THIS AGREEMENT of two parts, made and concluded this — day of — in the year eighteen hundred and fifty, by and between John Doe and Richard Roe, of —, merchants, and copartners under the name and style of Doe & Roe, and John Stock, of —, in the county of —, merchant, of the first part, and H. G., and the other persons, copartners and corporations, whose names are in the schedule hereto annexed, (being creditors of the said firm of D & R.) of the second part, — WITNESSETH,

That, Whereas, the said firm of Doe & Roe are indebted to the parties of the second part in divers sums of money, which they are unable punctually to pay and discharge, and have transferred and conveyed their property to the said John Stock in trust, for the benefit of the creditors of the said firm,—

Now, therefore, in consideration of the premises, and of the discharge from all their debts hereinafter set forth and granted to the said firm of D. & R. by their said creditors, the said D. & R. do hereby covenant and

agree, to and with their several and respective creditors, that they will give to each and every of them their promissory notes, bearing date the tenth day of October, A. D., 1850, payable to the order of themselves and by themselves respectively endorsed, and subsequently endorsed by the said John Stock, payable in equal sums in six, nine, and twelve months, with interest, for fifty per centum of the amount which shall be found to be due on all their bills and notes payable to each and every of said creditors. All notes and accounts to be made equal to cash on the tenth day of October as aforesaid.

And the said John Stock hereby covenants and agrees to and with the several and respective creditors of said D. & R., that he will endorse the several and respective promissory notes of said D. & R. for fifty per centum of the amounts found to be due and payable as aforesaid.

And the said H. G. and others, creditors of the said firm of D. & R., for themselves & their representatives, hereby agree to accept the promissory notes of said firm, signed and endorsed as is hereinbefore set forth, in full satisfaction and discharge of the several amounts now due and payable from the said firm to them, and hereafter to become due, the same being now contracted.*

And it is further mutually agreed by all the parties hereto, that nothing herein contained shall be considered of any force, or binding in any way, on any of the parties who shall sign this instrument, unless all the persons, copartners, and corporations, creditors of said D. & R. shall become parties hereto, within _____ days from the date hereof.

In witness whereof, the said several parties have hereto set their hands and seals, the day and year first above written.

In presence of witnesses to the signatures of

J. S.	(I. s.)
J. D.	(L. s.)
R. R.	(L. s.)
H. G., and others,	(L. s.)

* It is however mutually agreed and understood by all the parties hereto, that instead of the promissory notes of said firm of D. & R., endorsed as aforesaid, the said several creditors, may, if they elect, require, and the said firm shall give, on being notified of such election, the promissory notes of said firm, bearing date as aforesaid, payable in nine, twelve, and fifteen months with interest, for sixty per centum of the amount found to be due to each of said creditors on the tenth of October, A. D. 1850. All debts of said Doe & Roe, whether due and payable, or otherwise, to be made as cash on that day. Said notes, when received by any creditor to be in full satisfaction and discharge of the present obligations. [To be inserted in the text if deemed expedient.]

LAWS REGULATING THE SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

In using printed Forms of Deeds, Mortgages, Leases, &c., they should be examined, and the legal effect of every word and covenant well understood.

The first part of a Deed is called the *Premises*, or *Description*, and contains the names of the seller and buyer, (called in law *grantor* and *grantee*,) their places of residence, the consideration, description, boundaries, privileges, appurtenances, exceptions, mortgages, rights of way, &c.

The second division is called the *Habendum*, in which appear all the conditions, except the mortgages.

The third division contains the *Covenants*. If a mortgage, lease, or any other incumbrance has been set forth in the Premises, the Covenant should except the "*aforesaid mortgage*," and also every other incumbrance.

The conclusion of the Deed consists of the *Date* and *Attestation*; and here is the proper place under the words signed, sealed, &c. directly before the names of the witnesses, to note (before signing) all erasures and interlineations, which have occurred in the Deed.

If the estate is granted for a term of years, the *habendum* will read — “To have and to hold the above granted premises to the said C. D., his heirs and assigns, for and during the term of — years, from the — day of —, A. D. 185—.”— If for the life of the grantee say “for and during the natural life of the said C. D.”

A party who contracts to execute and deliver a deed, is bound to prepare it, if there is no stipulation that it shall be prepared by the grantee.

In the construction of every instrument granting, or conveying, or authorizing the creation or conveyance of, any estate or interest in lands, it is the duty of Courts of Justice to carry into effect the intent of the parties, so far as such intent can be collected from the whole instrument, and is consistent with the rules of Law.—N. Y. R. S.

In the construction of Deeds the courts have adopted the rule, that “where the intention of the parties can be discovered, they will carry that intention into effect, if it can be done consistently with the rules of law.” 1 Mass. Rep. 226.—A palpable omission, or mistake, of a word will not defeat the intentions of the parties,—and matter will sometimes be implied, where the intention evidently requires it.

Executors or Administrators need not be mentioned in any legal instrument. They may avail themselves of any contract made with the deceased, whether they are named or not. *Shep. Touchstone*, 178.

Heirs are bound if they are named. Assignees usually need not be.

Validity of the Title.—The most direct way for the purchaser to ascertain the validity of the title of an estate is, to engage an Attorney, or other competent person, to examine the Records. He should also ascertain by personal examination, if there exists any incumbrance, by *attachment, grant, prescription, or necessity*, (not on record,) such as a *right of way, drain, ancient lights, fence, privy, pump, door, overhanging eaves, trees, water-course, nuisance, &c.*, or if the *taxes and assessments* have been paid, or the *estate been sold for the taxes*; or he may discover, when too late, that he is deprived of light, water, air, or other valuable privilege; and the warranty may prove utterly worthless, by the insolvency or removal of the grantor. So the seller, who gives a warranty, should be no less diligent in his inquiries, or he may be compelled to pay damages, which a little care and foresight would have prevented. Be sure that the wife joins in the deed, releasing her right to dower, and [homestead in some cases.]

If an estate is described by reference to a former Deed, or Plan, the instrument so referred to should be on record, and the book and page of the record be stated.

Boundaries.—Where land is described by “metes and bounds,” and as containing a certain number of acres, or feet, the description by metes and bounds controls the quantity. If described as bounded by a river or creek, the line runs through the middle of the same. [Many water rights have been lost by disregarding this.]

If a river be navigable it constitutes a highway, authority over which is vested in the State.

Land includes every thing of a permanent nature, and comprises all things upon the surface and attached to the soil of the earth. Comprehending, therefore, in its legal signification any ground, soil, or earth whatsoever, as arable, meadows, pastures, water, woods, moors, marshes, &c. It legally includeth castles, houses, and other buildings, for they consist

of two things,—land which is the foundation and the structure thereupon; consequently a conveyance of land will pass all that is upon the surface.

The words “and all buildings thereon,” in a deed have no legal operation. 4 Mass. 110.

Mortgage of Estate — If the purchaser intends to assume the payment of the mortgage, add, after the description, the following: — “And said premises are hereby conveyed subject to a mortgage given by me to E. F., to secure the payment of — dollars, dated July 1, 1850, recorded Book 500, fol. 200;—which principal sum, [or so much thereof as remains unpaid,] together with the interest thereon accrued, said grantee is to assume and pay as part of the consideration of this deed, and forever save me and my heirs harmless from all loss, cost, trouble, and damage arising therefrom.” [The usual condition “that the purchaser shall assume and pay outstanding mortgages” is not correct.]

If a Right of Way is granted, say, at the close of the description,— “together with the right of passing and repassing on, over, through, (state the location) and using the same as a public [or private] way forever.” If a right of way is reserved to the grantor, add, “excepting and reserving to the said B. his heirs, and assigns, the right of passing, &c.”

Restrictions.—If the purchaser covenants to build his house after a certain style, and place it a certain number of feet back from the street or highway, or agrees to any other restrictions, he should bind the seller in similar restrictions, in regard to the sale of contiguous lots.

Where the estate is drained by a marsh, the purchaser should require of the seller that the drain be kept open and free forever; or the marsh may be filled up and the drain declared a nuisance.

If the estate is held by a wife in her own right (by conveyance, devise, or bequest,) and the husband sell the same, and she relinquish her right of dower, it does not pass the estate. The sale is void.

Penalty for non-performance of Contract.—Every agreement for the sale of real estate must be in writing. Where there is a penalty annexed for the non-performance of the agreement, the party failing to perform will not be liable for the whole amount of the penalty, but only for the actual damages sustained; and this will be true, even if the sum is declared to be not a penalty, but liquidated damages, unless: 1st. Where the damages are uncertain, and are not capable of being ascertained by any satisfactory and known rule. 2d. Where it is apparent, that the damages have already been the subject of actual and fair calculation and adjustment between the parties; in which two cases, the party may recover the amount thus agreed upon in the instrument, as liquidated damages.—*Greenleaf's Evidences.*

Damages.—In an action for the breach of a contract for the sale of land, the measure of damages is not the full contract price, but the difference between that price and the price for which the land would have been sold at the time of the breach. 6 Gray's R. 25. See also pages 11 & 12

A deed takes effect by the delivery, and it is not material whether the delivery is before or after the date. No particular form is necessary for the delivery of a deed. Any act is sufficient, which indicates an intention to put it in possession of the grantee.

In many of the States two witnesses are required to a Deed, in some one, and in a few none. So in some States the law requires that a deed be sealed, in others a scrawl, or circle of ink at the end of each name, is sufficient, and in a few neither seal nor scrawl is required. It is always safe to have deeds sealed, and witnessed by two subscribing witnesses

Deeds should be Signed, Sealed, Witnessed, Acknowledged, Delivered, and Recorded.

If a Deed be recorded, without having been acknowledged, the record is of no effect. 23 Pick. 80.

DEEDS.

1. *Quit-Claim Deed.*

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, That I, A. B., of —, in the county of —, and State of —, merchant, in consideration of — dollars to me paid by C. D., of —, in the county of —, and State of —, farmer, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, do hereby grant, remise, release, and forever quit claim unto the said C. D., his heirs and assigns, all — lot — of land in said B., being lot — numbered — on G. H's plan, dated —, a lithograph copy of which is hereto annexed, bounded [*here state how bounded*], with all the rights, easements, privileges, and appurtenances thereto belonging. [1]

To have and to hold the above released premises to the said C. D., his heirs and assigns, to his and their use and behoof forever.

And I, the said A. B., for myself and my heirs, executors and administrators, do covenant with the said C. D., his heirs and assigns, that the premises are free from all incumbrances made or suffered by me; [2] and that I will, and my heirs, executors and administrators shall, warrant and defend the same to the said C. D., his heirs and assigns forever, against the lawful claims and demands of all persons claiming by, through, or under me, but against none other. [3]

In witness whereof, I, the said A. B. [being unmarried] have hereunto set my hand and seal, this — day of —, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty—.

Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of

A. B. (L. s.)

NOTE. If the grantor be married there should be a release of dower [and homestead.] See last paragraph of No. 3.

[1] Here insert the exceptions, restrictions, &c., if there be any, as follows: C. Street and N. Place, as laid down on said Plan, are to be deemed public highways, and as such may be used freely by the grantee, and his heirs and assigns, and by the public generally; but until the same are legally accepted as highways, they are to be kept in good repair by the abutters—each abutter paying his just proportion of the whole expense.

The premises are however conveyed subject to the following restrictions, which are to remain in force till January 1, 1875, and no longer.

[2] If restrictions have been stated, here insert '*except as aforesaid.*'

[3] If there are restrictions, here insert '*except those claiming under said restrictions,*' or '*right of way,*' or '*right of entry, abatement and removal,*' &c. &c

2. *Quit-Claim Deed, by Trustee.*

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, That I, H. P., of —, in the county of —, and State of —, gentleman, as I am trustee for G. H. and others, under an Indenture of two parts, dated, —, 18—, in virtue and in execution of the power and authority in me vested in and by said Indenture, and any and all other powers me hereto enabling, and in consideration of, [*after which proceed as in No. 1, to the close of the third paragraph.*]

In witness whereof, I the said H. P., trustee as aforesaid, [being unmarried,] have hereunto set my hand and seal this — day of —, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and fifty—.

H. P. (L. s.)

Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of

3. Warranty Deed.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, That I, A. B., of —, in the county of —, and State of —, merchant, in consideration of — dollars to me paid by C. D., of —, in the county of —, and State of —, farmer, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, do hereby give, grant, bargain, sell and convey, unto the said C. D., his heirs and assigns, a certain parcel of land, situate in —, in said county, bounded and described as follows: [Here insert description and boundaries]. [See description in note at foot of page] with all the privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging. [1]

To have and to hold the aforegranted premises, to the said C. D., his heirs and assigns, to his and their use and behoof forever.

And I, the said A. B., for myself and my heirs, executors, and administrators, do covenant with the said C. D., his heirs and assigns, that I am lawfully seized in fee simple of the aforegranted premises, that they are free from all incumbrances [2]; that I have good right to sell and convey the same to the said C. D., his heirs and assigns forever, [3] as aforesaid; and that I will, and my heirs, executors, and administrators shall, WARRANT and DEFEND the same to the said C. D., his heirs and assigns forever, against the lawful claims and demands of all persons.

In witness whereof, I, the said A. B., and Mary my wife, in token of her release of all right of dower and homestead (*as the case may be*) in the granted premises, have hereunto set our hands and seals this — day of —, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and fifty-eight.

A. B. [L. s.]
M. B. [L. s.]

Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of

[1] Here insert *exceptions, liens, &c.*, if there be any, as follows:—[The premises are however conveyed subject to a, or, these &c.] [See pp. 36—38.]

[2] If incumbrances have been set forth in the premises, here say—[except as aforesaid;]

[3] If incumbrances have been stated, here insert the word [subject]

See “**SEQUEL TO THE BUSINESS MAN’S LAW LIBRARY**” for Directions and Forms for the Execution and Acknowledgment of Deeds in all the States of the Union—being the Conveyancers’ Assistant, Executors’, Administrators’, and Copartners’ Guide.

Description and Boundaries of the Estate.

Being a certain piece designated as lot —, on a plan of land formerly belonging to T. & S., which plan was made by J. L., dated November —, 1854, and recorded with the — Deeds; and to which plan reference is here made for a further description of the location and boundaries of said lot. Said lot is bounded and measures according to said plan as follows:

Bounded—southerly on S— Street, there measuring thirty feet; westerly on house and land of I. B. there measuring thirty feet, and easterly on land of J. R. there measuring forty feet eight inches; northerly on land of J. D. there measuring forty feet;—all such measurements being more or less, or however otherwise bounded;

Containing thirty acres, more or less, bounded southerly on the highway leading from B. to T.; easterly on land of T. F.; westerly on land of E. N.; and northerly partly on land of O. P. and partly on land of N. S., (being the same conveyed to me by G. N., by his deed dated —, 185 , recorded in the — vol. —, page —).

4. *Warranty Deed to convey Wife's Real Estate.*

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, That we, A. B., of —, in the county of —, and State of —, merchant, and M. B. wife of said A. B., in her own right, in consideration of one thousand and eighty dollars paid by [*the City of —,*] the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, do hereby give, grant, bargain, sell, and convey to the said [*City of —, its successors*] and assigns forever, one undivided tenth part of a certain messuage [here describe how butted and bounded, how measuring, and how it came into possession, if by will, deed, &c.,] *after which proceed as in No. 3 to the close of the third paragraph*, and then say:—

In witness whereof, we, the said A. B. and M. B., have hereunto set our hands and seals, this — day of —, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty—.

A. B. (L. s.)
M. B. (L. s.)

Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of

NOTE.—Instead of [*City of,*] insert town, if it be so, or the name of an individual, if the Deed be made in one, in which case [C. D., his heirs and assigns] should take the place of "*city of —, its successors.*"

5. *Warranty Deed executed by Attorney.*

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, That I, A. B., of —, in the county of —, and State of —, in consideration of —, [*after which proceed as in No. 3 to the close of the third paragraph*, and then say:—

In witness whereof, the said A. B., grantor, hath hereunto set his hand and seal, this — day of —, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty—, by C. D., his attorney duly authorized, by letter of attorney herewith recorded.

A. B. (L. s.)
By C. D., his Attorney.

Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of

6. * *Deed of Real Estate to a Married Woman, to her sole and separate use.*

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, That I, A. B., of —, in the county of —, and State of —, farmer, in consideration of — dollars, to me paid by C. D., wife of E. D., of — aforesaid, merchant, the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, do give, grant, bargain, sell, and convey unto the said C. D., her heirs and assigns, a certain lot of land, situate, lying and being in — aforesaid, with the dwelling house thereon standing, bounded and described as follows, to wit: [here insert the description.] with all the privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging.

* A husband can secure property to his wife by conveying it to some friend in trust for her benefit, but not to the prejudice of his creditors. In some states property can be conveyed to a married woman to her sole and separate use. So a female may before marriage, convey property to a third person in trust for her benefit; and thereby place it beyond the control or liabilities of her future husband.

42 DEED FROM A FATHER TO A MARRIED DAUGHTER.

To have and to hold the above granted premises, to her, the said C. D., wife of the said E. D., to her sole and separate use, free from the interference or control of her present, or of any future husband, and to her heirs and assigns, to her and their sole use forever.

(Here insert Covenants of Warranty, as in Deed 3, if deemed necessary.)

In witness whereof, I, the said A. B., have, &c.

A. B. (L. s.)

Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of

[If grantor be married, there should be a release of Dower.]

7. *Deed of Gift of Personal Chattels from a Father to a Married Daughter to her sole and separate use.**

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, That I, A. B., of —, in the county of —, and State of —, merchant, in consideration of the love and affection which I bear to my daughter, S. B. D., wife of C. D., of — aforesaid, and for divers other good and valid considerations, do hereby give, grant, confirm and convey unto my said daughter, S. B. D., her heirs and assigns, all and singular the goods and chattels following, to wit: [or, say, goods and chattels mentioned in the schedule hereto annexed.]

1 Bureau,.....	Marked	S. B. D. on the back.
1 Grecian Table,.....	"	S: B. D. under the leaf.
12 Mahogany Chairs,.....	"	S. B. D. under the bottom.
3 Silver Table Spoons,.....	"	S. B. D. on the handle.
12 Silver Tea Spoons,.....	"	S. B. D. " " "
1 Silver Tankard,.....	"	A B. to S. B. D. on the side.

To have and to hold the above described goods and chattels to her sole and separate use, free from the interference and control of her present, or any future husband, and to her heirs and assigns, to her and their sole use and behoof forever.

In witness whereof, I, the said A. B., have, &c.

Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of

A. B. [L. s.]

S. *Deed of a Right of Way.†*

THIS INDENTURE made this — day of —, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty—, between A. B. of —, of the one part, and C. D. of —, of the other part, Witnesseth,

* In some States must be recorded, or the property will be liable to attachment for the husband's debts. [See "*Trader's Guide*," one of this series, page 130, Article "*Rights in Property of Married Women*."]

† *Easements*. No person can acquire any right to a privilege of way, air, or light, nor any other easement, in Massachusetts, New York, and several other States, unless such shall have been continued uninterrupted for twenty years. In Connecticut and Vermont, for fifteen. In South Carolina, thirty. But it is held not to exist in New Jersey or Pennsylvania.

In some States the acquiring of such a right may be prevented by serving a notice on the opposite party, and recording the same; and a copy of the notice must be affixed to the house or some other conspicuous part of the premises.

[See Law of Easements, and Forms of Notice for Discontinuance of Easements, at page 67.]

That the said A. B. in consideration of — dollars to him paid by the said C. D., doth hereby grant, bargain, and sell unto the said C. D. his heirs and assigns, the free and uninterrupted use of, and passage in and along a certain alley or passage of — in breadth, by — feet in depth, extending out of and from — street, in the town aforesaid, along the south side of the present messuage, dwelling house and lot of the said C. D., together with free ingress, egress and regress to and for the said C. D., his heirs and assigns, his and their tenants and undertenants, occupiers or possessors of the messuage and ground of the said C. D. contiguous to the said alley, or passage, at all times and seasons, forever hereafter, into, along, upon, and out of the said alley, or passage, in common with him the said A. B. his heirs and assigns, tenants or occupiers of the messuage and ground of the said A. B. adjacent to the same alley, or passage,

To have and to hold all and singular the privileges aforesaid, to him the said C. D. his heirs and assigns, to the only proper use and behoof of him the said C. D. his heirs and assigns, forever, in common with him the said A. B., his heirs and assigns, as aforesaid: Subject nevertheless to the moiety or equal half part of all necessary charges and expenses which shall from time to time accrue, in paving, amending, repairing, and cleansing the said alley, or passage.

In witness whereof, the said parties have, &c.

Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of

A. B. [L. s.]

C. D. [L. s.]

Forms of Deeds prescribed by the States of Indiana, Virginia, and Iowa.

STATUTE DEEDS OF INDIANA.

Warranty Deed.

A. B. conveys and warrants to C. D., the following tract of land, [here describe the premises] for the sum of — dollars.

This deed dated, signed, sealed and acknowledged by the grantor, shall be deemed to be a good conveyance in fee simple to the grantee, his heirs and assigns.

Quit Claim Deed.

A. B., quit claims to C. D., the following lot of land, [here describe the premises] for the sum of — dollars.

This deed dated, signed, sealed and acknowledged by the grantor, shall be deemed a good quit claim to the grantee, his heirs and assigns.

Mortgage Deed.

A. B., mortgages and warrants to C. D. [here describe the premises] to secure the repayment of [here write the sum, note, bond, or other evidence of debt, or a description thereof sought to be secured, also the date of the repayment.]

This mortgage deed dated, signed, sealed and acknowledged shall be deemed a good mortgage.

STATUTE DEEDS OF VIRGINIA. — [From Code of Virginia, 1849.]

Deed to convey the Grantor's whole Interest.

THIS deed, made the — day of — in the year 1855, between [here insert the names of parties], witnesseth: that in consideration of [here state the consideration], the said — doth [or do,] grant unto the said —*, all &c. [here describe the property, and insert covenants or any other provisions].

Witness the following signature & seal, [or signatures & seals.]

Deed of Lease.

THIS deed made the — day of —, in the year 1855, between [here insert the names of parties], witnesseth: that the said — doth [or do] demise unto the said —, his personal representatives and assigns, all &c. [here describe the property] from the — day of —, for the term of — years, thence ensuing, yielding therefor during the said term, the rent of [here state the rent and mode of payment.]

Witness the following signature and seal [or signatures and seals.]

Deed of Trust to Secure Debts or Indemnify Sureties.

THIS deed, made the — day of —, in the year 1855, between —, [the grantor] of the one part, and —, [the trustee] of the other part, witnesseth: that the said —, [the grantor] doth [or do] grant unto the said —, [the trustee] the following property, [here describe the debts to be secured, or the sureties to be indemnified, and insert covenants, or any other provisions the parties may agree upon]. [To be witnessed and sealed as above.]

STATUTE DEEDS OF IOWA. — [From the Code of Iowa.]

Quit Claim Deed.

For the consideration of — dollars, I hereby Quit Claim to A. B. all my interest in the following tract of land [describing it].

Warranty Deed.

For the consideration of — dollars, I hereby convey to A. B. the following tract of land [describing it], and I warrant the title against all persons whomsoever.

Mortgage Deed.

The same as a Deed of Conveyance — adding — “to be void upon condition that I pay, [here state the sum, note, bond, &c.]”

Chancellor Kent's Form of Deed.

I, A. B., in consideration of — [here state the consideration] to me paid by C. D., do bargain and sell to C. D. [and his heirs*] the lot of land bounded &c. [here describe the property and insert covenants or any other provisions.] Witness my hand and seal &c.

* In most of the States the term “heirs” should be inserted in deeds of real estate if it is intended that the purchaser shall take more than a life interest. But in New York, Virginia, Iowa, and Missouri, its insertion is not requisite to create or convey an estate in fee. The words “executors” and “administrators” are omitted, as they are bound, in all cases, though not named.

Forms and Regulations for the Assignment of United States Land Warrants.

Form for the Assignment of the Warrant. No. 1.

For value received, I, E. F. J., to whom the within Warrant, No. — was issued, do hereby sell and assign unto [this blank should not be filled until the Warrant is located,] and to his heirs and assigns forever, the said Warrant, and authorize — to locate the same, and receive a patent therefor.

Witness my hand and seal, this — day of — 185

Attest:

E. F. J. [L. s.]

Two Witnesses. { E. F.
 { G. H.

Form of Acknowledgment where the Vendor is known to the Officer taking the Acknowledgment.

STATE OF —, COUNTY OF —.

On this — day of —, in the year —, personally appeared (here insert the name of the Warrantee) to me well known, and acknowledged the foregoing Assignment to be his act and deed; and I certify, that the said (here insert the name of the Warrantee) is the identical person to whom the within Warrant issued, and who executed the foregoing Assignment thereof. (Officer's Signature.)

The assignment and acknowledgment must be endorsed upon the warrant.

Form of Acknowledgment where the Vendor is not known to the Officer, and his identity has to be proved.

STATE OF —, COUNTY OF —.

On this — day of —, in the year —, personally came before me, (here insert the name of the Warrantee) and (here insert the name and residence of a witness) and the said (here insert the name of the witness,) being well known to me as a credible and disinterested person, was duly sworn by me, and on his oath declared and said, that he well knows the said (here insert the name of the Warrantee,) and that he is the same person to whom the within Warrant issued, and who executed the foregoing Assignment, and his testimony being satisfactory evidence to me of that fact, the said (here insert the name of the Warrantee,) thereupon acknowledged the said Assignment to be his act and deed. (Officer's Signature.)

Certificate of the Clerk of the Court, Judge, or other person who is authorized to certify, under seal, to the official character of the Officer who takes Acknowledgments of Assignments.

STATE OF —, COUNTY OF —.

I, E. A. J., Clerk of the Court of —, in the County and State aforesaid, hereby certify that —, whose genuine signature is affixed to the above acknowledgment, was at the time of signing the same, a Justice of the Peace [notary public or other officer] duly authorized by law to take such acknowledgment, and that full faith and credit are due to all his official acts as such.

Given under my hand and the seal of said Court, this — day of —, 18

[L. s.]

E. A. J., Clerk of the Court of —.

When the acknowledgment is taken by a Clerk of a Court, or a Judge using a seal, no certificate of his official character is required.

In legal instruments the names of the parties should be given in full.

GUARANTEES, FORMS OF.

*Continuing Guarantee for Goods to be delivered.**[A Guarantee should be founded on some consideration.]*

"I HEREBY guarantee the payment to Messrs. E. F. and G. H., for all goods which they may from time to time supply to John Williams, of &c. *not exceeding the amount of \$——*. [*This would be sufficient; but it might, in order to prevent all questions, be as well to add the words, 'this is to be a continuing guarantee.'*] Dated &c. A. B.

*[The supplying the goods is the consideration implied.]**Other Examples of Guarantees.*

"I HEREBY guarantee the payment to Messrs. &c., for such goods as they may supply to J. W., of &c., not exceeding the amount of \$——; but this is not intended as a continuing guarantee, but only for the once supplying goods to the above amount. Dated &c."

"I hereby guarantee the debt of \$100 due to you by B, in consideration of your giving him a farther credit of \$200."

[This applies only to a single transaction, and is confined to the single debt of \$100.]

"I hereby guarantee the debt of \$100, due to you by B, on your giving him a farther credit; as also what he may contract with you from this date up to the 29th of October next."

[This applies to the debt of \$100, and extends to all transactions of whatever amount, of B with the party to whom the guarantee is given, up to a given day.]

"I hereby guarantee the debt of \$100, due to you by B, on your giving him a farther credit; and also any debt he may contract with you, not exceeding \$500, for goods supplied to him after this date."

[Is a guarantee for the debt of \$100, and extending to any debt not exceeding \$500, which may at any time become due for goods delivered to B, until the credit shall be recalled by him who gives the guarantee, and applies to debts successively renewed.]

"I hereby guarantee the payment for any goods which you may deliver to B after this date."

*[Extends to all transactions for goods sold to B at any future time, and to any amount, and continues in force until the credit is recalled.]**For Debts already Due, to prevent Proceedings.*

"MESSRS. E. F. and G. H. having, at my request, agreed to forego proceedings which they were about to take against Mr. J. W., of &c., to enforce the payment of \$—— due from him to them, I hereby, in consideration thereof, guarantee the payment to them of that sum. Dated &c."

To stop Proceedings when commenced.

MESSRS. E. F. and G. H. having at my request, agreed to discontinue the proceedings taken by them against, &c. to enforce payment of &c. due from him to them, I hereby, in consideration thereof, guarantee the payment of that sum and of \$—— costs."

Guarantee for payment of Negotiable Note.

“Pay to the bearer, and for value received, I guarantee the payment of the within. Dated, &c. E. F.”

Guarantee for Payment of Rent.

“In consideration of the execution of the within written lease, at our request, we do hereby guarantee to the said A. A. the true and punctual payment of the rent reserved at the times and in the manner therein mentioned, and in default thereof, promise to pay the same on demand.

Witness our hands and seals, this — day of, &c. E. G. [L.S.]
Executed in presence of F. F. [L.S.]”

FORMS OF LEASES.

Directions.

A Lease is a conveyance of lands or tenements in consideration of rent, or other annual recompense, for *life, years, or at will*. The contract for a Lease may be expressed *verbally* or in *writing*. If verbally it usually has only the force and effect of a tenancy at will. If in writing, it must be subscribed by the party making it, or his authorized agent.

The statute law, in some States, requires that Leases for one or more years be in writing, signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of one or more subscribing witnesses, and be registered or recorded. In Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Maryland, the term is seven years; in New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, three; in Vermont, Connecticut, Rhode Island and South Carolina, one; in Kentucky and Virginia, five.

The following cautions are necessary to be observed on taking the Lease of a house. 1. Whether there are any symptoms of dampness?—2. Whether the chimneys are smoky?—3. Whether the house is subject to unpleasant smells?—4. Whether the lower part of the house is well ventilated, and there is a good drainage to the cellar?—5. Whether the house is infested with bugs, cockroaches, moths, or any other vermin?—6. Whether it is supplied with good drinking and washing water?—7. Who is to keep the pumps, cisterns, &c. in good repair?—8. If the water fails or becomes impure, or the water fixtures get out of repair, how shall the tenant supply himself?—9. Whether the house leaks?—10. Whether the landlord or tenant is to keep the privy, water courses, &c., clean and in good condition?—11. Whether the house is in good repair; and the landlord will keep it so during the term?—12. Whether the landlord is to pay the taxes? If so, a covenant to that effect should be inserted among the agreements. If the tenant, the like among his. A Lease is a written contract, and every thing agreed upon or contracted for by the Landlord or Tenant, should be stated in the Lease.

In taking a house on Lease, the tenant should carefully examine the *Covenants* of the Lease, or he may, when too late, discover that he is so tied down by the terms of the lease, as to render the house unfit for his purposes, or that the restrictions may involve him in difficulties, and subject him to perpetual annoyance; he may by the terms of the lease, be restrained from making necessary or convenient alterations; he may be compelled to rebuild or pay rent if the premises be burnt down, or rendered uninhabitable by fire, or other accident; he may be liable to forfeit his lease, or be subject to a penalty, if he assign over his interest, carry on a trade, or the like; or he may be subject to pay the taxes, or be assessed for the water tax, or be otherwise annoyed.
“The law does not protect men from their own carelessness or ignorance.”

NOTE.—For further information on this important subject see “*Landlord’s and Tenant’s Assistant*,” one of this series, where can be found Forms of Leases of Houses, Stores, Farm on Shares, Furniture, Tools, Assignments, Surrenders, Guarantees, Special Covenants, and the Laws regulating the Hiring and Letting of Houses, and Ejectment for Non-payment of Rent, &c.

Form of Lease of Store or House.

THIS INDENTURE, made this — day of —, in the year eighteen hundred and fifty—, between A. B. of —, and C. D. of —, witnesses, that, in consideration of the covenants herein contained on the part of the said C. D. to be kept and performed, the said A. B. does hereby lease to the said C. D. the store, with the appurtenances, numbered 22 B. street, in the city of B. [*or describe the premises as is usual in deeds*]

To have and to hold the same to the said lessee, for the term of — years from the date hereof, the said lessee paying therefor the yearly rent of — dollars, during the said term.

And the lessee covenants with the lessor to pay the said rent in quarterly payments of — dollars each, at the expiration of each and every quarter during the said term; the first payment thereof to be made on the — day of —, now next ensuing; — and to make no unlawful, improper, or offensive use of the premises, to quit and deliver up the same, and all future erections and additions, to the lessor, peaceably and quietly, at the end of the term, in as good order and condition, (reasonable use and wearing thereof, fire and other unavoidable casualties, excepted) as the same now are, or may be put into, by the lessor, or those having his estate in the premises; to pay all taxes and assessments whatsoever; whether in the nature of taxes now in being or not, and all charges for cleansing, which may be payable for or in respect of the premises or any part thereof during the said term, together with the rent, taxes, assessments and charges as above stated, for such further time as the lessee, or those claiming under him may hold the premises; not to make or suffer any waste thereof, — nor make nor suffer to be made, any alteration therein, nor lease, nor underlet, nor permit any other person or persons to occupy the same, except such as the lessor, or those having his estate in the premises, shall in writing approve; and that the lessor, or those having his estate in the premises, with his and their agents, at seasonable times may enter to view the premises, and make repairs.

Provided always, and these presents are upon this condition: That in case the said rent or taxes shall be in arrear for the space of one week, and the same shall have been duly demanded, in writing, on or after the day when the same shall have become payable — or, if the lessee, in case of his insolvency, shall fail to give reasonable security for the payment of all sums then due, and thereafter to grow due, under this lease; or if any of the covenants herein contained, to be observed on the part of the lessee or those claiming under him shall be broken, — the lessor or those having his estate in the premises, whilst such neglect or default continues, may, without further notice or demand, enter upon the premises and expel the lessee or those claiming under him, or may otherwise legally evict him or them without prejudice to any remedies which might otherwise be used for arrears of rent, or preceding breach of covenant.

Provided, also, that, in case the premises, or any part thereof, shall, during said term, be destroyed or damaged by fire or other unavoidable casualty, so that the same shall be thereby rendered unfit for use and habitation, then, and in such case, the rent here-

inbefore reserved, or a just and proportionate part thereof, according to the nature and extent of the injury sustained, shall be suspended, or abated until the premises shall have been put by the lessor, or those having his estate in the premises, in proper condition for use and habitation.

In witness whereof, the parties have hereunto interchangeably set their hands and seals, the day and year first above written.

A. B. [L. s.]
C. D. [L. s.]

Executed in presence of

Lease of House or Store.

A. B. and C. D., both of W., agree as follows :— A. B. leases to C. D. his house [store] with the appurtenances, numbered 22 D. Street, in W., for two years from the date hereof.

C. D. agrees to pay four hundred dollars a year rent, payable in equal quarter-yearly payments, the first payment to be made on the — day of —, now next ensuing, and not to assign or lease the premises or any part thereof, nor make alterations therein, without B.'s written consent; and at the termination of this lease, to quit and deliver up the premises in good condition and repair, unavoidable casualties excepted.

In case said premises shall be rendered unfit for their accustomed uses by any unavoidable casualty, thereupon this lease shall be ended.

This lease shall be void if C. D. fails to perform this agreement.

Witness our hands and seals this — day of —, 1856.

A. B. [L. s.]
C. D. [L. s.]

Executed in presence of

Notice from Landlord to Tenant to Quit.

SIR,—For the purpose of determining your tenancy in the estate No. 5 B. Street, in the city [town] of B., now in your possession, you are hereby notified to quit and deliver up to me the premises aforesaid, on the — day of — next, according to law.

C. D., Landlord.

To Mr. A. B., Tenant.

Dated, —, Oct. 1, 185—.

Notice from Tenant to Landlord of intention to Quit.

SIR,—For the purpose of determining my tenancy in the estate, which I now hold of you, known as No. 5 B Street, in the town of B., you are hereby notified that I shall quit and deliver up to you the premises aforesaid, on the — day of — next, according to law.

A. B., Tenant.

To Mr. C. D. Landlord.

Dated, —, Oct. 1, 185—.

Notice to Quit for Non-payment of Rent.

SIR,—You are hereby notified to quit, and deliver up to me, the house and appurtenances, known as No. 5 B. Street, in the city [town] of B., now occupied by you, according to law, your rent being due and unpaid.

C. D. Landlord.

To A. B. Tenant.

Dated, —, Oct. 1. 185—.

MORTGAGE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.

A mortgage is a conveyance, or sale of goods, to become an absolute interest, if not redeemed at a certain time. The execution and registration is a substitute for a delivery of the articles, when they can be *specified and identified by a written description*.—See Laws at pp. 55, 56.

In Alabama, mortgage must be recorded in the county in which the grantor resides, also where the property is at the date of the mortgage; and if removed to another county must be recorded in the county to which it is removed within six months from such removal.

In Arkansas, mortgage must be acknowledged, and recorded in the county in which the mortgagor resides. If the property be removed beyond the county, without consent of mortgagee, the person so removing shall be liable to imprisonment for not less than one nor more than two years.

In California, the mortgagor and mortgagee shall make affidavit that the mortgage is *bona fide*, and made without any design to defraud or delay creditors; which affidavit shall be attached to the mortgage. Mortgage must be recorded by the county recorder where mortgagor resides, and also in the county where the property is located.

In Connecticut, machinery used in a manufacturing or mechanical establishment, household furniture, and hay, or other personal property, may be mortgaged. If the mortgagor retain possession, the mortgage must be described, executed and recorded in all respects as mortgages of land.

In Florida, mortgage must be acknowledged, and recorded in the county where the property shall be at the time of the execution of the mortgage.

In Georgia, mortgage must be proved by the affidavit of the subscribing witness, and recorded within three months, by the clerk of the superior court, in the county where the mortgagor resided at the time of execution of the mortgage.

In Illinois, mortgages must be acknowledged, and recorded in the office of the recorder of the county in which mortgagor resides, and is valid for only two years. Immediately upon default of the last payment mentioned in the mortgage, the mortgagee must take possession, or such mortgage is void as to judgment creditors.

In Indiana, mortgages must be proved or acknowledged as provided in cases of deeds of conveyance, and recorded in the recorder's office of the county where the mortgagor resides, within ten days after execution.

In Iowa, mortgages must be executed and acknowledged like conveyances of real estate, and filed for record in the recorder's office.

In Kentucky, mortgage must be acknowledged, and recorded in the county where the mortgagor resides; same as deeds of real estate.

In Louisiana, all mortgages must be recorded with the register of mortgages, within six days (when executed in N. Orleans) from the date, and a day more for every two leagues from the place of execution, as to mortgages executed in other parishes.

In Maine, if the debt secured exceeds *thirty* dollars, the Mortgage must be recorded in the town where the mortgagor resides. Property may be redeemed by mortgagor within sixty days after condition broken, unless it has been sold in pursuance of contract between the parties.

In Maryland, mortgage must be acknowledged before a justice of the county where the mortgagor resides, and the affidavit of the mortgagor or mortgagee must be endorsed on the mortgage, stating that the consideration is true and *bona fide*. To be recorded within twenty days, with the records of the county.

In Massachusetts, Mortgage must be recorded by the clerk of the town where the mortgagor resides, and also by the clerk of the city or town in which he principally transacts his business, or follows his trade or calling. If the property is not sold in pursuance of a contract between the parties, the right of the mortgagor, or his assigns, to the property, shall not be forfeited until sixty days after the mortgagee, or his assigns, shall have given written notice to the mortgagor, or the person in possession of said property, claiming the same, of his

or their intention to foreclose said mortgage for a breach of the conditions thereof, and caused a copy of the same notice to be recorded in the clerk's offices where the mortgages are recorded. Mortgages of personal property are discharged in like manner as real estate—see page 57.—If the mortgagor sell the property, or part thereof, without the *written* consent of the mortgagee, and without informing the person to whom he sells, that the same is mortgaged, he shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$100, or by imprisonment in jail or house of correction not exceeding one year.

In Michigan, mortgage must be filed with the town clerk, and is valid for one year only, unless within thirty days before expiration, the mortgagee annex to the instrument on file an affidavit, setting forth the interest he has in the property.

In Minnesota, a mortgage, or a copy thereof, must be filed in the office of the register of deeds of the county where the mortgagor resides, and in the case of a non-resident where the property may be at the time of the execution of the mortgage.

In Mississippi, mortgage must be acknowledged, and recorded in the court of the county within three months; and if removed to another county must be again recorded in that county within twelve months after such removal.

In Missouri, mortgage must be acknowledged, and recorded in the county where the mortgagor resides, the same as deeds of real property.

In New Hampshire Mortgages of real estate must be recorded in the office of register of deeds. Mortgages of personal property must be recorded in the office of the town clerk where the mortgagor resides, and the mortgagor and mortgagee must swear that the mortgage is made for securing the debt specified in the condition thereof, and for no other purpose, and that it is a just debt, honestly due from the mortgagor to the mortgagee. A second mortgage cannot be executed on the same property, without setting forth in the subsequent mortgage the existence of the previous one. Property cannot be sold without the written consent of the mortgagee.

In New York, mortgage must be filed, in the city of New York, in the office of the register; if in any other city or county town, in the clerk's office therein; and in all other towns, in town clerk's office. It becomes void after the expiration of one year, unless within thirty days before the expiration of the year, a copy with a statement of the interest of the mortgagee in the property, be again filed in the office of the clerk or register.

In North Carolina, mortgage must be proved, and registered within six months after execution, in the county where the mortgagor resides. Mortgage can be redeemed within two years after forfeiture.

In Ohio, mortgage must be deposited with the clerk of the township where the mortgagor resides; or if a county seat with the register of deeds of the county. If not a resident, it must be deposited with the clerk of the township where the property shall be at the time of the execution of the mortgage. It becomes void after the expiration of one year, unless within thirty days before the expiration of the year, a copy with a statement of the interest of the mortgagee in the property, be again filed in the office of the clerk or register.

In Rhode Island, the mortgage must be recorded by the clerk of the town where the mortgagor shall reside at the time of making the same. Mortgagor can redeem the premises within sixty days, after condition broken, unless the property, in the mean time, shall have been sold in pursuance of the contract between the parties.

In South Carolina, mortgage must be recorded in the office of the register of mesne conveyances for the district where mortgagor resides.

In Tennessee, mortgage must be acknowledged and recorded the same as mortgages of real estate.

In Texas, mortgage must be proved by two or more witnesses, or acknowledged, and recorded in the county where mortgagor resides.

In Vermont, mortgages of machinery used in factory, shop or mill, are not valid, unless possession be delivered to and retained by the mortgagee.

In Virginia, mortgages conveying real estate, or goods and chattels, must be recorded in the county or corporation where the property may be.

In Wisconsin, a mortgage must be filed with the town clerk, and is valid for one year only, unless within thirty days before expiration, the mortgagee annex to the instrument or copy on file, an affidavit setting forth the interest he has in the property.

1. *Chattel Mortgage of Goods, Tools, Machinery, Household Furniture, &c.*

BE IT KNOWN, That I, A. B., of —, in consideration of — dollars, to me paid by C. D. of —, do sell and convey to said C. D., the following goods and chattels, to wit: — [or, if numerous, say, *mentioned in the schedule hereto annexed*]; — warranted free of incumbrance, and against any adverse claims; upon condition that if I shall pay my certain promissory note, bearing even date herewith, given to the said C. D., or order, for the sum of — dollars, according to the tenor of said note, then this mortgage shall be void.

And it is agreed that the mortgagor shall remain in possession of said property till condition broken.

Witness my hand and seal, this — day of —, 1858.

A. B. [L. s.]

Executed in presence of

Must be recorded.

2. *Another Mortgage of Personal Property.*

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, That I, A. B., of —, in consideration of the sum of — dollars, to me paid by C. D., of —, do grant, bargain, sell and convey unto the said C. D., the following articles of personal property, to wit: [or, if the goods are too numerous to be recited, say, *all and singular the goods and chattels, wares and merchandize, mentioned and contained in the schedule hereunto annexed*:] and now in the —, in the town of —, [city] aforesaid.

To hold the afore-granted goods and chattels to the said C. D., and his assigns, forever.

And I, the said A. B., do avouch myself to be the lawful owner of said goods and chattels, and have good right to sell and dispose of the same in manner aforesaid.

Provided, nevertheless, that if the said A. B., pay to the said C. D., or his assigns, the sum of — dollars, in — years from date, with interest on said sum at the rate of — per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, then this deed, as also a certain note, bearing even date with these presents, given by the said A. B. to the said C. D., or order, to pay the said sum and interest, and at the times aforesaid, shall both be void.

In witness whereof, I, the said A. B. have hereunto set my hand and seal, this — day of — in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and —.

A. B. [L. s.]

Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of

[Must be recorded.]

3. *Chattel Mortgage Power of Sale.*

The following, or other conditions, may be added, if desired.

But if default shall be made in payment of the principal or interest above mentioned, or any part thereof, then the said C. D. and his assigns, are hereby authorized to take possession of the above described goods, chattels, and property, [or, *mentioned in the schedule hereto annexed*,] and advertise and sell the same

at public sale, or so much thereof as will be necessary to pay and satisfy the principal sum whether then or thereafter payable, with the interest thereon which shall be due at the time of such sale, and all costs, charges, and expenses attending said sale; paying the surplus, if any there be, to said A. B., or his representatives, on demand.

And it is agreed that said A. B. shall remain in possession of said property till condition broken; but said C. D. may at his pleasure take and remove the same, and may enter into any buildings or premises of said A. B. for that purpose.

Witness my hand and seal, this — day of —, 1858.

A. B. (L. s.)

Executed in presence of

[Must be recorded.]

4 Mortgage of Personal Property to secure Endorser.

THIS INDENTURE of two parts, made this — day of — A. D. one thousand eight hundred and fifty —, by and between C. D., of —, of the first part, and C. G., of —, of the second part, Witnesseth,

That the said G., at the request of the said D., has agreed to endorse certain notes of hand for his accommodation, and the said D. has agreed to give the said G. security against any loss or damage that may befall him by reason of such endorsements.

Wherefore, in pursuance of such engagements, the said C. D. in consideration of the premises, hereby bargains, sells, assigns, transfers and sets over unto the said C. G., all the goods, chattels, tools, machinery and effects, in the annexed schedule or bill of particulars mentioned, whereof the said D. does avouch himself to be the true and lawful owner.

To hold the said premises unto the said G. and his executors, administrators and assigns.

Provided nevertheless, that if the said C. D., shall from time to time pay and discharge all the promissory notes which the said G. may endorse for his accommodation, as they shall respectively become due and payable, and shall finally secure and indemnify the said G. and his personal representatives, from all costs and damage, by reason or on account of the liabilities that have been or may be assumed by him in pursuance of the agreement aforesaid, then this instrument shall be void.

Provided also, and it is hereby further agreed, that until default by the said D., of or in the payment of any of the said notes, it shall be lawful for the said D., to retain possession of the said chattels, and effects, and to use and enjoy the same without any denial or molestation by the said G., or his representatives.

And the said G., for himself, and his representatives, does hereby covenant to and with the said D., and his representatives, that in case of his taking possession of the said property, for a breach of the condition aforesaid, he will advertise and sell the same at public vendue, to the highest bidder, and after indemnifying himself fully from the proceeds of such sale for all the liabilities assumed by him as aforesaid, whether the notes are then payable or not, will account

for and pay over the balance of the said proceeds to the said D., or his representatives or assigns on demand.

In witness whereof the said parties have set their hands and seals to this and another instrument of like tenor and date.

Executed in presence of
 C. D. (L. s.)
 C. G. (L. s.)
 [Must be recorded.— See pages 50, 51.]

5. Mortgage Deed of Real Estate.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, That I, A. B., of —, in the county of —, and State of —, merchant, in consideration of — dollars, to me paid by C. D., of —, in the county of —, and State of — physician, (the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged,) do hereby give, grant, bargain, sell, and convey unto the said C. D., his heirs and assigns, a certain parcel of land &c., situate in —, described and bounded as follows, to wit: [*here state how bounded*], with all the privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging.

To have and to hold the aforegranted premises, to the said C. D., his heirs and assigns, to his and their use and behoof forever.

And I, the said A. B., for myself, my heirs, executors and administrators, do covenant with the said C. D., his heirs and assigns, that I am lawfully seized in fee simple of the aforegranted premises, that they are free from all incumbrances, — that I have good right to sell and convey the same to the said C. D., his heirs and assigns forever as aforesaid; and that I will, and my heirs, executors and administrators shall, warrant and defend the same to the said C. D., his heirs and assigns forever, against the lawful claims and demands of all persons.

Provided nevertheless, That if the said A. B., his heirs, executors, or administrators, shall pay unto the said C. D., his executors, administrators, or assigns, the sum of — dollars in — years from the day of the date of these presents, with interest on said sum, at the rate of — per centum per annum, payable semi-annually,* then this deed, as also a certain promissory note,† bearing even date with these presents, signed by the said A. B., whereby for value received he promises to pay the said C. D. or order, the said sum and interest at the times aforesaid, shall both be absolutely void.

And provided also, that, until default of the payment of the said sum, or interest, or other default as herein provided, the mortgagee shall have no right to enter and take possession of the premises.

In witness whereof, I, the said A. B., have hereunto set my hand and seal this — day of —, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and fifty — A. B. [L. s.]

Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of

[Must be acknowledged and recorded.]

* To be inserted if required: — and, until such payment, keep the buildings standing on the land aforesaid insured against fire, in a sum not less than — dollars, for the benefit of the said mortgagee and his executors, administrators, and assigns, at such insurance office in —, as the said C. D. shall approve, and also pay all taxes levied or assessed upon the said premises.

† If the mortgage be given to secure the payment of a bond, then say instead of "a certain promissory note," "a certain obligation or bond."

6. Mortgage Power of Sale.

[After the close of the fourth paragraph in No. 5, add:—]

And provided also, that at any time after [here state the time, if weeks or months'] continuance of any breach of the foregoing condition, the grantee-, or [his or their, as the case may be] Executors, Administrators, or Assigns, may sell and dispose of the granted premises, with all improvements that may be thereon, at public auction; such sale to be in said — of —, without further notice or demand, except giving notice of the time and place of sale, — in each of three successive weeks, in — newspaper— printed in the — aforesaid: And in his or their own names, or as the attorney— of the grantor—, for that purpose by these presents duly authorized, convey the same, absolutely and in fee simple, to the purchaser or purchasers accordingly; And shall hold and apply the proceeds of such sale — first, to pay and reimburse to said grantee— all sums of money then secured by this Deed (whether then or thereafter payable), together with interest, and all costs and expenses, including all sums paid by said grantee— for insurance of the premises; and, secondly, to pay the surplus, if any, to the grantor— or — assigns; or in case such sale shall be made under any decree of or proceeding in any court, then to the court by which such sale shall have been decreed; And such sale shall forever bar the grantor—, and all persons claiming under —, from all right and interest in the premises, at law or in equity. It being mutually agreed, that the said grantee—, or — Assigns may bid and be the purchaser at said sale, and that no other purchaser shall be answerable for the application of the purchase money.

And provided also, that until some breach of the condition of this deed, the grantee— shall have no right to enter and take possession of the premises.

In witness whereof, I the said A. B. and Sarah my wife, in token of her release of all right of dower and homestead in the granted premises, have hereunto set our hands and seals this — day of —, in the year &c.

Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of

A. B. [L. s.]
S. B. [L. s.]

[Must be acknowledged and recorded.]

NOTE.—Incumbrances, &c. must be stated as on page 40, and if grantor be married the wife should join her husband in the conveyance of the estate, and therein releasing her claim to dower, and also to homestead, if there be one.

Extension of Mortgage.

THIS AGREEMENT made between A. B. of —, and C. D. of —, witnesseth—

That, whereas, the said B is the holder of D's note, whereby he promises to [recite the note], which note is secured by said D's mortgage deed, dated —, recorded in —, vol. — page —, on which said note and mortgage there remains unpaid the sum of — dollars, with interest at — per cent from —.

Now, the said D agrees with the said B, that the interest on the aforesaid sum of — dollars shall, at all times hereafter, be punctually paid to said B, or his assigns, on the — day of —, in every year, till the payment of the principal; and that the said principal sum of — dollars shall be paid to said B, or his assigns, in — years from the date hereof and not sooner; and the said B agrees to extend the time of payment accordingly.

It is also agreed that this instrument shall not invalidate or impair the efficacy of said note and mortgage.

In witness &c.

Note.—If the mortgagor has sold the estate, his grantee should join to show his assent.

LAW OF MORTGAGE.

Conveyance of real estate by mortgage.—Every contract for securing a debt by a conveyance of lands and tenements, is deemed a mortgage as between the parties; and the borrower will be entitled to redeem his property, although the conveyance is, on the face of it, absolute. In order, however, to protect both mortgagor and mortgagee against subsequent purchasers and mortgagees, it is necessary, that the fact that the conveyance is intended as a mortgage, *be recorded* with the deed of conveyance.

To constitute a Mortgage, a particular form is not necessary, though customary. The common form is a *warranty deed* [see form of deed at page 40], containing and subject to, the proposed condition.

Where a deed, absolute in its terms, was duly executed, and on the back of it was endorsed a writing in the form of a *condition* to a mortgage, without date, seal or signature,—it was held that the deed was a mortgage. 5 Pick. 181.

In a Court of Chancery, whenever it appears from written evidence, that the land is conveyed to secure the payment of money, the conveyance will be treated as a mortgage.

An absolute deed of land, and a bond, made at the same time, to convey, upon the payment of a sum of money, though unaccompanied by any collateral personal security for such payment, constitutes a mortgage.

Fixtures, and additions in the nature of fixtures, which are placed in a building by a mortgagor, after he has mortgaged it, become part of the realty, as between him and the mortgagee, and cannot be removed or otherwise disposed of by him while the mortgage is in force. 4 Met. 306.

The Statute of Limitations does not affect Collateral Security—Where the note is barred by the Statute of Limitations, yet, if it has not been paid, the mortgagee has his remedy on the mortgage. 19 Pick. 535.

So where negotiable notes are secured by a mortgage, and the mortgagee assigns the notes without the mortgage, this does not cancel the mortgage; but the mortgagee will hold it as trustee for the holders of the notes. 4 Pick. 131.

Rights of the Mortgagor.

Upon the execution of a mortgage, the legal estate vests in the mortgagee, subject to be defeated upon performance of the conditions of the mortgage. But, as between mortgagor and mortgagee, and so far as it is necessary to give full effect to the mortgage as a security for the performance of the condition, a mortgage is considered an absolute conveyance in fee; yet, for all other purposes, it is considered, especially until entry for condition broken, as a mere charge or incumbrance, which does not alienate the estate of the mortgagor. The mortgagor is not, therefore, liable for rent while he remains in possession; and he has the right to lease, sell, make a second mortgage, and in short to deal in every respect with the property as owner, so long as he does not in any way affect or impair the rights of the mortgagee. So the property may be attached and taken for the mortgagor's debts, subject to the rights of the mortgagee.

The mortgagor, until failure of payment of principal or interest, is to possess and enjoy the property mortgaged; and though failure be made, he and his representatives have a right to redeem the mortgage, which in law is termed the equity of redemption. In some States a reasonable period is allowed, in which to redeem, or regain the estate, in others, the time varies from one to twenty years from the breach of the condition of the mortgage. The person entitled to redeem shall pay or tender to the mortgagee the whole sum then due, and payable on the mortgage, and shall perform, or tender performance of every other condition contained therein, and all costs which may have been incurred in any suit for recovering the

premises; and if the mortgagee shall not accept the same, and discharge the mortgage, the mortgagor may recover possession by a bill in equity.

Not only the mortgagor himself, but his heirs, personal representatives, and assigns, may redeem the mortgage. So also may a widow entitled to dower, a jointress, a tenant by the curtesy, a remainder man and reversioner, a judgment creditor, a purchaser of the equity at an execution sale, a second mortgagee, and, in short, every person who has an interest in or lien upon the land.

Redemption of Estate.—Most of the States regulate, by statute, the time within which a mortgaged estate may be redeemed or foreclosed. In *Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Maine*, the mortgagor has three years in which to redeem the property. In *New York* one year by paying the sum bid, with interest on that sum from the time of sale at the rate of ten per cent a year.

In *Ohio*, a mortgagor has a reasonable period, (before foreclosure,) to redeem the estate, on payment of the debt and all equitable charges, &c.

It has become the practice, of late years, to insert in a mortgage an *absolute power of sale*; by which the mortgagee, in case of breach of condition, is enabled to sell, and thus destroy the right to redeem in the mortgagor, and all claiming under him. [See Form at page 55.]

Rights of the Mortgagee.

In the absence of any statute, or of any agreement in the mortgage, the mortgagee is entitled to immediate possession of the mortgaged property. It is usual, however, to insert a clause in the mortgage, "*providing that it shall be lawful for the mortgagor to retain possession until breach of condition*;" in which case, the mortgagee is not entitled to take possession, until after breach of condition.

If a mortgage is given to secure the payment of several notes, the non-payment of the first note when it becomes due, is a breach of the condition.

The mortgagee, if he take possession of the property, is bound to take reasonable care of it, account for the actual receipts of rents and profits, and apply them to the reduction of the principal and interest due on the mortgage. He is allowed for necessary expenditures in keeping the estate in repair; and in most of the States, he is entitled to a reasonable compensation for his services.

Discharge of Mortgage to be entered on the Record.

In many States, mortgages may be discharged by the mortgagee acknowledging payment thereof by an entry on the mortgage, signed and sealed in the presence of one or two witnesses, which entry must be also recorded in the margin of the record in the registry of deeds, or wherever the mortgage is recorded.—The following Form of Discharge is used in *Massachusetts, Ohio, Illinois, Michigan*, and several other States.

B —, MAY 1, 1859.—I acknowledge to have received full satisfaction for the debt secured by this mortgage, and do therefore hereby cancel and discharge the same.

C. D.

The Mortgage can also be discharged by a Deed of Release.—See p. 63.

Satisfaction of Mortgage in New York.

I, A. B., of the town of —, and county of —, do hereby certify, That a certain mortgage, bearing date the — day of —, in the year —, made and executed by C. D. to me, A. B., and recorded in the office of the Clerk of the county of —, in Lib. — of Mortgages, upon page —, on the — day of —, in the year —, is paid, satisfied, and discharged. Dated the — day of —, 185—. A. B.

In presence of

[Should be acknowledged and Recorded.]

NOTES, DUE BILLS, RECEIPTS, ORDERS, &c.

Judgment Note.

\$ —

B —, July 1, 185—.

Sixty days after date, I promise to pay C. D. or bearer, Three Hundred and Ten Dollars, value received. And in case of default of payment of the same when due, I hereby empower C. D. or any attorney appointed by him, to appear for me, and to confess judgment *before any Court of competent jurisdiction in the State of* — * for the above sum and costs, with release of errors, waiving the right of appeal.

Witness my hand and seal, this — day of —, A. D., 1855.

In presence of

A. B. [L. s.]

* The words, "*before any justice of the peace*" can be substituted for the above expression in italics, where the statute admits of it. See below.

Any person who is by law capable of binding himself by a common bond, may enter into a recognizance, (that is, make an acknowledgment, or confession) of any debt, and thereby subject his person, goods, and estate to be taken for such debt. — An agent has precisely the power of his principal, in all things prescribed by the power of attorney.

In Massachusetts the Statute requires that an acknowledgment of debt be taken before the Court of Common Pleas in term time, or before the Clerk of the Court during vacation, or before any Justice of the Peace with like effect, if the execution is not to be levied on land. If the execution is to be levied on land the acknowledgment must be recorded with the Clerk of the Court within ninety days of the date. The person making the acknowledgment must be known to the judge, clerk, or justice, or his identity proved. Fees of the Clerk for acknowledging and recording 50 cents, for recording only, 25.

In New York, a confession of judgment may be given as security for an existing debt or for future advances, or to secure an endorser. The acknowledgment must be sworn to before a Justice of the Peace, and filed with the county clerk, who will enter a judgment of the Supreme Court for the amount.

In Pennsylvania, judgment may be confessed without the filing of a declaration, the prothonotary being empowered to enter judgment on the presentation of a bond, bill, or note containing a power of attorney. — In this State the words "*without defalcation*" are required in notes; and the residences of the promisor and endorsers.

A confession of judgment prevents the expenses and delays growing out of an action at law; and if goods are levied on, they may probably be held by the creditor, though the debtor subsequently avail himself of the insolvent law.

The above form of note prevails extensively in some of the Southern and Western States, where great delay and expense occurs in obtaining judgment.

NEGOTIABLE NOTE.

B —, MARCH —, 18—. For value received I promise to pay A. B., or order, — dollars in — months [or days].

\$ —

C. D.

No. — Due —.

Joint and several Note.

\$ —

D —, APRIL —, 18 —.

— months [or days] after date, we jointly and severally promise to pay G. H., or order, — dollars, value received.

A. B.

C. D.

Note—with Witness.

\$ —

E —, MAY —, 18—.

For value received I promise to pay A. B., or order, — dollars, in — months [or days] from date, with interest, at the rate of — per centum per annum.

In presence of

A. B.

Note on demand—with Interest.

S———

F——, JUNE —, 18—.

For value received I promise to pay A. B., or order, ——— dollars on demand, with interest, C. D.

NOTES—A negotiable note taken in payment of a debt is a discharge of the debt. To be negotiable, it must be made payable to *payee* or *order*, or to *bearer*. If made payable to several persons, not co-partners, it must be endorsed by each person. A note may be endorsed so as to preclude all recourse to the endorser, as follows: *B. B. without recourse*. Any person may be authorized to make a demand for payment. If the maker of a note be absent, the demand may be presented to his agent, or left at his place of business, or house. If he is absent from the state, and has left no agent, and no known place of business, and cannot, by diligent inquiry be found, notice need not be proved. All notes on time are allowed three days grace, (if a note is made payable three months from Jan. 1, it is due April 4th,) and if not paid before the expiration of that time, the endorsers, if they reside in the vicinity, must be immediately notified of the fact, but if they reside at a distance, the notification may be sent by the quickest mode of conveyance, or the earliest post, or the endorsers will not be held liable. If a letter be sent to the endorser by post, and it miscarry, and the endorser not receive it, still the notice is sufficient. Every person receiving notice should immediately give a fresh one to the persons preceding him, if he wishes to make them liable.

Each endorser becomes liable to all subsequent holders. If the note be paid and taken up by the last endorser, he may again transfer it to a new endorsee, who may maintain an action upon it in his own name against any prior party. But if paid by any other endorser than the last, the note is no longer negotiable.

No particular form of words are essential to be used in the notice; but it must contain an intimation that payment of the note has been refused by the maker.

Notes on demand. In Massachusetts a demand for payment must be made within sixty days, without grace, and if not paid, the endorser must be immediately notified, or the holder of the note loses his claim on the endorser. In other states a demand for payment must be made within a reasonable time, in order to subject the endorser. To hold the endorser he should have received notice immediately after the first demand, and refusal of payment.

NOTE.—See other Forms of Notes and Indorsements, and the whole Law in relation to Notes, Indorsements, Bills of Exchange; Presentment for Acceptance; when not Accepted; Liability of Acceptor; Effect of an Indorsement; Presentment for Payment; Notice to Endorsers; when want of Notice is excused; Form of Notice, &c., in "*Trader's Guide, and Business Man's Legal Companion*"—a book which should be in the hands of every man who transacts any kind of business.

FORM OF AN ORDINARY INLAND BILL OF EXCHANGE, OR DRAFT.

S———

B——, NOV. —, 18—.

Three months* after date, pay to the order of G. W., One Hundred Dollars, value received, and charge the same to our account.

To E. F. Merchant, N. Y.

C. D. & Co.

FORM OF A FOREIGN BILL, OR SET OF EXCHANGE.

S———

D——, MAY —, 18—.

Sixty days* after sight of this FIRST of Exchange, (Second and Third of the same tenor and date, not paid.) pay to the order of C. D. & Co., in Liverpool, the sum of——Dollars, value received, and charge the same to account of

To Mr. E. F. of C——.

A. B.

* This admits of the following variations, according to circumstances:—Instead of "three months," or "sixty days," it may be "at sight," or at such a time "after sight," or at such a specified time, or on "demand."

The various parties upon a bill, besides the acceptor, indorsers, drawers, and others, become liable for its payment on failure of the acceptor. The acceptor's failure to pay is commonly said to be an act of dishonour. If the drawee refuse acceptance, this likewise is dishonour, and is held to be such a prospective refusal of payment as entitles the holder to claim immediately from the drawer, or, if there be an indorser, on that indorser, who has recourse on the drawer; but to entitle him thus to recur on the original parties, there are obligations on the holder, without performing which he is held not to have duly negotiated. He must present the bill for acceptance and for payment on the proper occasion. The holder must, where a bill is payable within a certain period after sight, present it for acceptance within a reasonable time. The drawee may retain the bill twentyfour hours, after which time if he refuse to return it, or has destroyed it, he shall be deemed to have accepted it. The holder must give immediate notice of the non-acceptance or non-payment of the bill to the drawer, and to every person who would be entitled to bring an action on it after paying it. If he fail to do this, such parties are discharged. He should also in most cases protest it.

A *Check* is a written order, and it is the duty of the person receiving it, whether from the drawer or an indorser, to present it for payment on the day on which he receives it, if it come to his hands early in the day, and otherwise on the day following; if he be at a distance, he should despatch it within the same time, if the Post Office arrangements admit of his doing so, otherwise the holder may not (in case of the Bank becoming insolvent) recover of the drawer. Legal rules on these points cannot, however, be strictly laid down, and the above statements must be held as of a merely precautionary nature.

RECEIPT.

G——, JULY —, 18—. Received of A. B.—— dollars, in full of all demands. C. D.

Receipt for Money received of a third Person.

H——, AUG. —, 18—. Received of A. B., by the hand of C. D., —— dollars, on account. E. F.

Receipt for Interest due on a Bond.

B——, SEPT. —, 18—. Received of W. R., the sum of —— dollars, in full for one year's interest of —— dollars due to me the —— day of —— last, on bond by the said W. R., which sum is endorsed [or, shall be] on said bond. E. W.

Receipt for Money due on a Bond.

B——, — Nov. 18—. Received of A. B., the sum of —— dollars, due to me the —— day of —— last, on bond by the said A. B., to be endorsed thereon. C. D.

BORROWED MONEY DUE BILLS, OR MEMORANDUM CHECK.

\$—— I ——, SEPT. —, 18—
Borrowed and received of A. B., —— dollars, which I promise to pay on demand with interest. C. D.

Due Bill.

Due, on demand, to A. B., or bearer, for —— dollars, [to be paid in merchandize,] value received. N. O.

ORDER.

Mr. A. B. will please pay to X. Y. or bearer, —— dollars [in merchandize,] and charge the same to our account. N. O.

POWERS OF ATTORNEY.*

General [or common] Form of Letter of Attorney.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, That I, A. B., of —, county of —, and state of —, do hereby make, constitute and appoint C. D., of —, my true and lawful attorney, for me, and in my name, to† [*here describe the things to be done,*] hereby ratifying and confirming whatsoever my said attorney shall lawfully do, or cause to be done in the premises.

Witness my hand and seal, this — day of —, A. D. 18 —.

A. B. [L. s.]

Executed in presence of

Power of Attorney to Sell Stock.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, That for value received, I, A. B., of —, do hereby make, constitute, and appoint irrevocably, C. D., my true and lawful attorney, *with power of substitution*, for me and in my name, to sell, assign, and transfer, unto any person or persons whatsoever, sixteen shares now standing in my name, in the Capital or Joint Stock of the — Railroad. And my said attorney is hereby fully empowered to make and pass all necessary acts for the said assignment and transfer.

Witness my hand and seal, &c.

A. B. [L. s.]

Executed in presence of

Substitution.

For value received, I appoint irrevocably, E. F. as my substitute, with all the powers above given to C. D.

Witness my hand and seal, &c.

C. D. [L. s.]

Executed in presence of

* 1. If a letter of Attorney is to be used in another State than that where the principal resides, it should be acknowledged before a Commissioner, Notary Public, Judge of a Court, or justice of Peace, &c. If in a foreign country, it should be acknowledged before a minister or consul.

2. A principal is bound by every act of his agent or Attorney done within the scope of the authority given him.

3. Powers of Attorney are taken to be in force till notice of revocation, or the death of the party giving the same.

4. A married woman may lawfully act as her husband's attorney, if duly empowered by a letter of attorney from him.

5. Where a conveyance is made by an attorney, he should grant it in the name of the principal, and put the principal's name, and seal to the deed, and acknowledge it before the magistrate to be the deed of the principal.

† *If the Power is given to collect Debts, say* ["ask, demand, sue for, collect, and receive, all such sum and sums of money, debts, rents, dues, accounts, and other demands whatsoever; which are or shall be due, owing, payable and belonging to me, or detained from me, in any manner whatsoever, by C. C., of —, county of —, state of —, his heirs, executors, and administrators, or any of them; (or by any person or persons residing or being in the state of —;)"]

If the Power relates to Insurance, say ["effect insurance on —, with the — Fire [or, Marine] Insurance Company, in —, on such terms as he shall deem fit; and I hereby empower him to sign any application for said Insurance, representation of the condition and value of said property, articles of agreement, promissory note—, and all other papers that may be necessary for that purpose; and also to cancel and surrender any policy he may obtain, and on such cancelling, or the expiration thereof, to receive any dividend, return premium or deposit that may be due, and on such receipt full discharge to give therefor,"]

Power of Attorney to Sell and Lease Lands.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE &c. [in common form] to [grant, bargain, sell and convey, to any person or persons, who may desire to purchase the same, the — quarter of section number —, in township number — north of the base line, in range number — east of the — principal meridian in the State of —,] and for me and in my name to make, execute, acknowledge, and deliver, good and sufficient deeds and conveyances for the same, either with or without covenants and warranty;* giving and granting to my said attorney full power and authority to do all acts necessary and proper to be done in the premises, in as full and ample a manner, as I might or could do, if personally present. And I do hereby ratify and confirm all the acts of my said attorney lawfully done in the premises.

Witness my hand &c.

A. B. (L. s.)

Executed in presence of

[To be acknowledged.]

Power of Attorney [or Proxy] to Vote for Directors.

BE IT KNOWN, that I, A. B., of — do appoint C. D., of —, to be my proxy, for me and in my name, to vote at any election of directors [or trustees, &c.,] of the [describe the Company or Society by its corporate title] and on all other matters which at any regular meeting of the stockholders may properly come before them.

Witness my hand and seal, this &c.

A. B. [L. s.]

Signed in presence of

Power to receive Dividends.

Please pay A. B. all dividends due on all Shares in your Corporation standing in my name.

To CASHIER OF — BANK.

C. D.

B—, Jan. 1, 185—.

By inserting after the word "due" in the above, the words "or to become due," the Order becomes a standing one.

If to Railroad, direct "To Treasurer of B— Railroad."

Revocation of a Power of Attorney.†

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, That I, A. B., of B., in and by my letter of attorney, bearing date the — day of —, 1856, did appoint C. D., of B. my attorney, to [here copy the language of the letter of attorney,] as by the said letter of attorney will appear: Now, know ye, that I, the said A. B., do by these presents revoke, countermand, annul, and make void the said letter of attorney, and all power and authority thereby given, or intended to be given, to the said C. D. In witness whereof, I have &c. A. B. (L. s.)

Executed in presence of

* If the land is to be leased, say, ["And until the sale thereof to sign, seal and interchange to, and with any person with whom said C. D. may contract, and for and upon such terms as said C. D. may agree, leases of the whole or any part of the aforesaid land: hereby authorizing my said attorney to receive the rents, which may become due on said leases, and to receipt for the same in my name, he accounting to me therefor;"]

† A Power of Attorney is revocable at pleasure, and all persons interested should have notice of the revocation. But if the authority is coupled with an interest it is not revocable, though it be not so stated in the letter.

RELEASES.

A General Release. *

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, That I, A. B., of B., in the county of D., in consideration of ——— dollars, to me paid by C. D., of E., do hereby for myself, my heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, release, and forever discharge the said C. D., his heirs, executors, and administrators, of and from all debts, demands, covenants, actions and causes of action, which I now have, in law or equity, or which may result from the existing state of things from any and all contracts, liabilities, doings and omissions, from the beginning of the world to this day. In witness whereof, &c.

Executed in presence of

A. B. [L. s.]

Release of a Lease, Contract, Note, Bond, &c.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, That I, A. B., of G., in consideration of ——— dollars, to me paid by C. D. of G., do for myself and my heirs, release and forever discharge the said C. D. and his heirs. from all claims and demands, which now exist, or which may hereafter accrue in my favor, from or concerning a lease made between me and the said C. D. on ———, wherein I leased to the said C. D. an estate situated in ———, for the term of ——— years, on certain terms and conditions, in said lease provided. *[or if it be a note of hand, bond, contract, or other covenant, describe it particularly, instead of the above description of Lease.]*

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set &c. A. B. [L. s.]

Executed in presence of

Deed of Release of Dower.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, That I, A. B. of B., in consideration of *one dollar* to me paid by C. D. of B., do hereby release and forever quit-claim to the said C. D., his heirs and assigns, all my right of dower in and to the following described real estate, situate in *[here describe the estate,]* [of which my late husband E. B. was heretofore seized]. To have and to hold the same to the said C. D., his heirs and assigns forever.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto &c. A. B. [L. s.]

Executed in presence of

[Should be acknowledged and recorded.]

Quit Claim Deed, Releasing Mortgaged Premises.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, That I,* A. B., the mortgagee named in a certain mortgage deed given by C. D. to A. B., to secure the payment of ——— dollars; dated ———, recorded in ——— vol. — page—, in consideration of ——— dollars, to me paid by C. D., the mortgagor, do hereby release, and forever quit claim to the said C. D., his heirs and assigns, all my claim and title in and to the mortgaged estate therein mentioned; *[having received full satisfaction for the debt thereby secured.]* †

Witness my hand and seal, this ——— day of &c. A. B. (L. s.)
Executed and delivered in presence of

* If discharged by the assignee, "say, E. F., assignee of."

† If the debt has been actually paid, and not merely the security changed.

Acknowledged, if Real Estate,—and Recorded.

FORMS OF PETITIONS.

Petition for Change of Highway.

To the County Commissioners for the County of W.

The undersigned respectfully represent, that the public highway from the house of A. B., in G., passing the house of C. D. to the house of E. F., in G., is narrow, crooked, indirect and inconvenient; wherefore your petitioners request your honorable Board to view the premises, and widen, straighten, or new locate said road, and discontinue such parts of the highway as may be useless; or make such alterations and improvements as shall appear to your honors necessary.

And your petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray.

[Signatures.]

Petition for laying out a Road.

To the County Commissioners for the County of W.:

Your petitioners, inhabitants of the town of G., would respectfully represent, that the public convenience and wants require that a road and highway should be laid out and constructed, beginning at B, in the town of C., and leading in a — direction through C. to the town of D. — Your petitioners would therefore ask that your Honors would view the premises, and locate and construct said road and highway, according to the laws in such cases made and provided.

And as in duty &c.

[Signatures.]

NOTE.—The terminil, or places where the road commences and ends, should be particularly described, but not the lots of land through which the road is to pass, as this would confine the commissioners to that particular route.

TO THE LEGISLATURE.

To the Honorable the General Assembly of the State of M. [or General Court] or [Senate] or [House of Representatives] or [the Congress of the U. S.] the undersigned respectfully represents, That, &c.

TO THE AUTHORITIES OF A CITY [OR TOWN].

To the Honorable the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of the City of B. or [the Selectmen of the Town of B.] the undersigned respectfully represents &c.

DIRECTIONS FOR MAKING A WILL.

WHO MAY MAKE A WILL. All persons of sound mind, except infants and married women, may dispose of their REAL property by will. A married woman may do so with the assent of her husband; and if she possess a deed of settlement of her estate, prior to her marriage, she may retain this power and execute it after marriage. In some States she may dispose of property by will, which has been left to her sole use beyond the control of her husband.

A person making a will should be careful to give his christian and surname, his place of abode, trade, &c. Legatees should also be properly described.

THE NATURE AND EXECUTION OF WILLS. Wills are of two kinds, WRITTEN and UNWRITTEN. The latter have now become very unusual, being liable to great imposition. In some States, as in Massachusetts and New York, an UNWRITTEN will, bequeathing personal estate, is only valid when made by a soldier in actual service, or by a mariner while at sea.

A will of any kind of property must be in writing.

The will, or codicil, should be signed at the foot or end thereof by the testator. If he does not sign, it must be signed by some person in his presence, and by his direction.

The signature must be made, or acknowledged, by the testator, in the presence of witnesses present at the same time.

In Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Maine, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, South Carolina, Georgia, and all the other States, the attestation is good if signed by three witnesses. In Delaware, Virginia, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, Tennessee, North Carolina, two witnesses only are required. In New York, two are necessary, who must write opposite their names their place of residence, — penalty for neglect \$50.

Lastly, the LEGAL number of witnesses must attest and subscribe the will, or codicil, in the presence of the testator, and attest that the will was signed, or his signature acknowledged by the testator, in their presence.

WITNESSES TO A WILL. They should not be persons who, on account of having been convicted of any infamous crime, are disqualified from giving evidence in a court of justice. Nor should they be legatees under the will, or codicil; nor any way interested in making the will. They should also be persons of sufficient intelligence and understanding. Legacies to an attesting witness, or his wife, or her husband, are void. But creditors and executors can be attesting witnesses. Alterations in wills must be made in the same way as a will is made, that is, the will must be again witnessed and signed.

CODICIL. A codicil is a supplement or addition made to a will by the testator, adding to, explaining, or altering some part of his former disposition. It may be written on the same paper, or affixed to and folded up with the will; or it may be written on a different paper, and deposited in a different place.

In general; the law relating to a codicil is the same as that relating to wills, and the like guarantees of signature and attestation are required.

Though a man can properly make only one will, he may make as many codicils as he pleases, and the first is equally valid with the last, if not contradictory.

LEGACY. A Legacy is a bequest, or gift of money, goods, or chattels, by will; the person to whom it is given is called the legatee; and if the gift is of the residue of an estate, after the payment of debts and other legacies, he is called the residuary legatee.

In case of a deficiency of assets to pay the debts, all the general legacies must abate proportionally. So, if the legatees have been paid, they are bound to refund a rateable part.

General conditions imposed on legatees not to marry, are void, as immoral, by tending to prevent the multiplication of the species.

REVOCATION OF A WILL. A will may be revoked at the pleasure of the testator. He may burn tear, cancel, or obliterate it, but an obliteration of a part is a revocation of only that part. Marriage and the birth of a child operate as a revocation, provided the wife and child were unprovided for. A second will is also a revocation of the first. The marriage of a woman revokes a will previously made by her. A codocil revokes a will if contrary to it.

WILL.*

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, That I, A. B., of —, in the county of —, and state of —, merchant, being of sound disposing mind and memory, do make and publish this my last Will and Testament.

1st. I give and bequeath to my son C. B. one hundred dollars.

2d. I give and bequeath to my sons D. B. and E. B., five hundred dollars each.

3d. I give and bequeath to my honored mother five hundred dollars.

To be paid to them respectively within one year after my decease.

4th. I give and bequeath to my beloved wife, N. B., all my household furniture, wearing apparel, and all the rest and residue of my personal property, (after payment of my debts and legacies.)

5th. I give and devise to my daughter, G. H., wife of B. H., of —, the lot of land, with the building thereon, situate in the town of — in the county of — [bounded as follows]. To have and to hold the said premises with the appurtenances, to her, the said G. H., to her sole and separate use, free from the interference or control of her husband, and to her heirs and assigns forever.

6th. I give and devise to my eldest son F. B., his heirs and assigns, all my homestead farm, situate in the town of B., in the county of M., whereon I now live. To have and to hold the same to him, the said F. B., and his heirs and assigns forever.

7th. I give and devise to my beloved wife, N. B., all the rest and residue of my real estate, — together with any and all estate, right or interest in lands, which I may acquire after the date of this Will — as long as she shall remain unmarried, and my widow; but on her decease or marriage, the remainder thereof I give and devise to my said children, and their heirs, respectively, to be divided in equal shares between them.

8th. I ordain and appoint my brother, R. B., as executor of this my last Will and Testament.

* If a testator in his Will makes provision for his wife, declaring the same to be instead of dower, the wife may have her election (within a specified time—in Massachusetts it is six months) to accept the provisions of the Will, or claim her dower at law, but she cannot have both. If the provisions in the Will are not declared to be instead of dower, she may hold both.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal, and publish and declare this to be my last Will and Testament in the presence of the witnessés named below, this — day of —, in the year —.

A. B. [L. s.]

Signed, sealed, published, and declared by the said A. B., as and for his last Will and Testament, in presence of us, who, at his request and in his presence, and in the presence of each other, have subscribed our names as witnesses hereto.

L. M.

O. P.

G. H.

If the Will be signed by a third person for the testator, the attestation should be thus :

Signed by the said E. F. in our presence and in the presence of the said A. B. and by his express direction, and by the said A. B. at the same time published and declared as his last will and testament, in the presence of the said E. F. and of us, who each in the presence of the other, and of the said A. B. and of the said E. F. have hereunto set our hands as subscribing witnesses.

The manner of signing and attesting Wills in New England and many of the States, is similar to the above. In New York, it is as follows :

The above instrument was now here subscribed by A. B., the testator, in the presence of each of us ; and was at the same time declared by him to be his last Will and Testament : and we, at his request, and in his presence, sign our names thereto, as attesting witnesses.

D. F., residing in Utica, — County.

G. H., residing in Utica, — County.

Codicil.

WHEREAS, by my last will and testament, dated the — day of —, 18 —, I gave to my daughter J. W., [*here mention the legacy,*] I do hereby, by this present writing, which I declare to be a Codicil to my said Will, revoke the said legacy, and give and bequeath the same to my son S. W., Jr. I also give and bequeath to my nephew G. E. the sum of — and to my niece H. E. the sum of —. And I hereby ratify and confirm my aforesaid Will in all respects, except so far as changed or altered by this Codicil.

In testimony whereof, &c., [*same as will.*] A. B. [L. s.]

Signed, sealed, and declared by the said A. B. to be a Codicil to his last will and testament, in the presence of [*same as will.*]

EASEMENTS.

1. Notice to Discontinue an Easement.

To A. B. and C. D., the Heirs of Mr. J. B., deceased : Apprehending that, by lapse of time, a right may hereafter accrue to you to have the privilege of an alley, or passage-way, in and upon my lot of land on M. street, numbered 53, which you now enjoy by my sufferance, of passing to and from said street along the south side of my dwelling house, to the rear of your house on said street. Now to prevent the accruing of such right on your part, or on the part of those who may hereafter own the estate, I hereby notify you, that I claim the right of building upon and over said alley or passage-way immediately, or at any other time, or of closing up or otherwise disposing of the same, whenever I may think it best to exercise such right. E. F.

S —, ss. B —, May 12, 1859. I have this day notified the within named J. B., by leaving an attested copy of these presents at his last and usual place of abode in said B —.

H. H. G., Deputy Sheriff.

2. Another Form.

B—, May 21, 1859.

To H. T.—*Sir*: You are hereby notified that the proprietors of the real estate hereinafter mentioned, intend to prevent you from acquiring by adverse use, or possession, or otherwise, any right of — or other easement, over, from, in, or upon our land, situate on the westerly side of W. street in said B., being the same described in the deed of C. H. to E. D., recorded with — Deeds, Lib. —, fol. —; and we also severally notify you that it is our intention to dispute all right on your part to any — or other easement.

This notice is given to you because you are now using and enjoying, without our consent, a — from, in, upon, and over our said land.

Witness our hands this — day of —, 185—.

E. D.
C. H.

Note.—No person shall acquire any right or privilege of way, nor any other easement, from, in, upon, or over, the land of another, by the adverse use or enjoyment thereof, unless such use shall have been continued uninterrupted, for twenty years. The person owning the land, in such case, may give notice in writing to the person claiming or using the privilege, expressing his intention to dispute the right of way, or other easement, and to prevent the other party from acquiring such right; and such notice, being served and recorded, as hereafter provided in this section, shall be deemed an interruption of such use, and shall prevent the acquiring of a right thereto, by the continuance of the use thereof, for any length of time whatever, after the notice aforesaid; and such notice shall be served, like an original summons in civil actions, on the other party, or his agent or guardian, if within the State; and otherwise, on the tenant or occupant of the estate, if there be any; and if not, a copy of the notice shall be affixed to the house, or to some other conspicuous part of the premises; and the service shall be indorsed and returned on the original paper, and said notice, with the return thereon, shall be recorded in the registry of deeds, for the county where the land lies, within three months after the service; and every such notice, given by the guardian or agent of the owner of the land, shall have the like effect as if given by himself. Mass. Stat.

No person who has erected, or may erect any building near the land of another person, shall acquire a right of light and air, by mere continuance of windows overlooking his land, so as to prevent the owner of such land from erecting any building thereon. *Ibid.*

FORECLOSURE OF MORTGAGE.

Certificate of Entry of Mortgagee.

This shall certify to all persons, that I, A. B., the within named mortgagor, this — day of —, A. D., 186—, do give peaceable and quiet possession of the real estate described in the within mortgage, to C. D., on account of a breach of condition therein contained, and for the purpose of foreclosing the same.

A. B.

[Must be acknowledged.]

Witnesses Certificate of Entry.

B—, April 10, 1861.

We, the subscribers, hereby certify and declare that we were this day present and saw E. F., the within named mortgagee, enter in and upon the real estate described in the within mortgage, and take open and peaceable possession thereof, on account of a breach of condition therein contained, and for the purpose of foreclosing the same.

A. B.
C. D.

S—, ss. B—, April 10, 1857. Then personally appeared the above named A. B. and C. D., and severally made solemn oath that the above certificate by them subscribed is true.

Before me,

I. R. B., *Just. of the Peace.*

After breach of condition of a mortgage of real estate, the mortgagee may obtain possession by action, or make an open and peaceable entry, which possession being continued three years, the redemption is forever foreclosed. The mortgagor may sign a certificate or memorandum upon the mortgage deed, acknowledging the entry of the mortgagee, which certificate must be recorded in the Registry of Deeds within thirty days, or else, a certificate of two competent witnesses to prove the entry, shall be made and sworn to before a Justice of the Peace, and recorded as above. Mass. Stat.

NEW PATENT LAW.—1861.

SEC. 1 relates to the taking of affidavits required in cases pending in the Patent Office, the subpoenaing of witnesses, and fees.

SECS. 2, 3 & 4 relate to the appointment and duties of three examiners-in-chief, and to salaries.

SEC. 5 authorizes the Commissioner of Patents to restore to the respective applicants, or when not removed by them, to otherwise dispose of such of the models belonging to rejected applications as he shall not think necessary to be preserved. The same authority is also given in relation to all models accompanying applications for designs. He is further authorized to dispense in future with *models of designs* when the design can be sufficiently represented by a drawing.

SEC. 6 repeals the act authorizing the appointment of agents for the transportation of models and specimens to the Patent Office.

SEC. 7 relates to the appointment of additional examiners.

SEC. 8 requires all papers filed in the Patent Office, if not correctly, legibly and clearly written, to be printed at the cost of the parties filing such papers.

SEC. 9 provides that no money paid as a fee on any application for a patent after the passage of this act shall be withdrawn or refunded, nor shall the fee paid on filing a caveat be considered as part of the sum required to be paid on filing a subsequent application for a patent for the same invention.

That the three months' notice given to any caveator, in pursuance of the requirements of the twelfth section of the act of July 4th, 1836, shall be computed from the day on which such notice is deposited in the post-office at Washington, with the regular time for the transmission of the same added thereto, which time shall be indorsed on the notice; and that so much of the 13th section of the act of Congress, approved July 4th, 1836, as authorizes the annexing to letters patent of the description and specification of additional improvements is hereby repealed, and in all cases where additional improvements would now be admissible independent patents must be applied for.

SEC. 10 provides that all laws now in force fixing the rates of the Patent Office fees to be paid, and discriminating between the inhabitants of the United States and those of other countries which shall not discriminate against the inhabitants of the United States, are hereby repealed,* and in their stead the following rates are established:—

On filing each caveat	\$10 00
On filing each original application for a patent, except for a design ..	15 00
On issuing each original patent	20 00
On every appeal from the examiners-in-chief to the Commissioner....	20 00
On every application for the re-issue of a patent.....	30 00
On every application for the extension of a patent.....	50 00
In addition, on the granting of every extension	50 00
On filing each disclaimer	10 00
For certified copies of patents, and other papers, per 100 words	0 10
For recording every assignment, power of attorney, and other papers, of 300 words or under	1 00
For recording every assignment, and other papers, over 300 and under 1000 words	2 00
For recording every assignment or other writing, if over 1000 words..	3 00
For copies of drawings, the reasonable cost of making the same.	

SEC. 11 provides that any citizen or citizens, or alien or aliens having resided one year in the United States, and taken the oath of his, her or their intention to become a citizen or citizens, who by his, her, or their own industry, genius, efforts, and expense, may have invented or produced any new and original design for a manufacture whether of metal or other material or materials, or an original design for a bust, statue, or bas-relief, or composition in alto or basso relieve, or any new and original impression or ornament, or to be placed on any article of manufacture, the same being formed in marble or other material, or any new and useful pattern, or print, or picture, to be either worked into or worked on, or printed, or painted, or cast, or otherwise fixed on, any article of manufacture, or any new and original shape or configuration of any article of manufacture, not known or used by others before his, her, or their invention or production thereof, and prior to the time of his, her, or their application for a patent therefor, and who shall desire to obtain an exclusive property or

* NOTE TO SEC. 10. All persons, without distinction of nationality, (except Canadians,) may now file applications for full patents, on payment of the fee of \$16.

right therein to make, use, and sell, and vend the same, or copies of the same, to others, by them to be made, used, and sold, may make application, in writing, to the Commissioner of Patents, expressing such desire ;* and the Commissioner, on due proceedings had, may grant a patent therefor, as in the case now of application for a patent, for the term of $3\frac{1}{2}$ years, or for the term of 7 years, or for the term of 14 years, as the said applicant may elect in his application: *Provided*, that the fee to be paid in such application shall be, for the term of 3 years and 6 months \$10, for 7 years \$15, and for 14 years \$30: *And provided*, that the patentees of designs under this act shall be entitled to the extension of their respective patents, for the term of 7 years from the day on which said patents shall expire, upon the same terms and restrictions as are now provided for the extension of letters patent.

SEC. 12 provides that all applications for patents shall be completed and prepared for examination within two years after the filing of the petition, and in default thereof, they shall be regarded as abandoned by the parties thereto, unless it be shown to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Patents that such delay was unavoidable, and all applications now pending shall be treated as if filed after the passage of this act; and all applications for the extension of patents shall be filed at least 90 days before the expiration thereof; and notice of the day set for the hearing of the case shall be published, as now required by law, for at least 60 days.

SEC. 13 provides that in all cases where an article is made or vended by any person under the protection of letters patent, it shall be the duty of such person to give sufficient notice to the public that said article is so patented, either by fixing thereon the word patented, together with the day and year the patent was granted; or when, from the character of the article patented, that may be impracticable, by enveloping one or more of the said articles, and affixing a label to the package, or otherwise attaching thereto a label on which the notice, with the date, is printed; on failure of which, in any suit for the infringement of letters patent by the party failing so to mark the article the right to which is infringed upon, no damage shall be recovered by the plaintiff, except on proof that the defendant was duly notified of the infringement, and continued after such notice to make or vend the article patented.

SEC. 14 authorizes the Commissioner of Patents to print ten copies of the description and claims of all patents which may hereafter be granted, and ten copies of the drawings.

SEC. 15 provides that printed copies of the letters patent of the United States with the seal of the Patent Office affixed thereto, and certified and signed by the Commissioner of Patents, shall be legal evidence of the contents of said letters patent in all cases.

SEC. 16 provides that all patents hereafter granted shall remain in force for the term of *seventeen* years from the date of issue; and all extensions of such patents are hereby prohibited.

* NOTE TO SEC. 11. The following are some of the articles for which a patent may be obtained:—Architects', draughtsmen's, engineers', photographers' and designers' plans; designs for bank notes, certificates of stocks, bonds, &c.—Baskets, bells, chairs, tables, bedsteads, bookcases, pianos, cups, pitchers, dishes, or any other article of household furniture.—All works of art, such as statues, busts, works in alto-relievo, designs for stove plates, clock-cases, picture frames, articles in glass or other material; gas fixtures, buttons, jewelry, fancy goods, &c.—Merchants' trade marks, and druggists' labels.—New patterns of printed and woven goods, oil cloths and carpets, paper hangings, window shades, &c.—Bookbinders' designs for covers, and printers' designs for type; and every new style of article, tool or pattern, used or produced in any trade or profession. All kinds of ornaments and decorations in plaster for ceilings and facades; moldings in wood, plaster or other material; forms of fences, posts, railings, stairs and banisters; new forms of polished and plated ware, tea sets, waiters, lamps, cans, boxes, and envelopes for goods; designs for hardware, tin-ware, or any other metal, musical instruments, toys, cans, umbrellas, and like articles; pictures, paintings, patterns, cuts, ornaments or designs for any article, including all kinds of wearing apparel, bonnets, dresses, ribbons, ornaments for the person, embroidery, laces, edgings, &c., &c.

PATENT FORMS AND RULES OF OFFICE.

There are six requisites, uniformly insisted upon, before an application is considered ready for examination. These are:—1. The petition; 2. The specification; 3. The oath; 4. The drawings; 5. The model, or specimens, where the case admits of them; 6. The payment of the fee. Until these are all complete, no application will be set down for examination in its order.

Patents are granted to citizens of the United States, to aliens who have resided in the United States one year, and made oath of their intention to become citizens, and also to foreigners who are inventors or discoverers.

The following are *the usual forms*, to be varied according to circumstances.

I. THE PETITION.

This must be addressed to the Commissioner, and signed by the inventor, even though it is intended that the patent shall issue to an assignee. If the inventor is dead, his executor or administrator may sign it.

Form of Petition.

TO THE COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS :

The petition of A. B., of —, in the County of —, and State of —, respectfully represents : That your petitioner has invented a new and improved mode of preventing steam-boilers from bursting, which he verily believes has not been known or used prior to the invention thereof by your petitioner. He therefore prays that letters patent of the United States may be granted to him therefor, vesting in him and his legal representatives the exclusive right to the same, upon the terms and conditions expressed in the act of Congress in that case made and provided ; he having paid fifteen dollars into the treasury, and complied with the other provisions of the said act. A. B.

II. THE SPECIFICATION.

The importance of this document is not easily overrated. It is of vital consequence that it be drawn up with skill and care. Besides describing the thing to be patented, it should contain full references to the drawings, if the case is proper for them ; and some description of them may prove useful. It should be signed by the inventor, (his executor or administrator,) and be attested by two witnesses. No great aid is to be expected, in drawing up the substance of the specification, from any forms. There is hardly any class of documents in preparing which so little aid is to be derived from precedents ; none where more depends on skill, experience and ingenuity. The specification must be made in such *full, clear and exact terms*, that the public may know how to avail themselves of it with reasonable facility after the patent has expired. It is enough if, to adopt the expressions of the statute, "it will enable any person skilled in the art or science to which it appertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to *make, construct, compound and use the same.*" (*Act of Congress, 1836, Sec. 6.*)

The applicant must set forth in his specification the precise invention for which he claims a patent. If a machine, he shall fully explain the principle, modes, application, and character, by which it may be distinguished from other inventions ; and shall particularly point out the part, improvement, or combination, which he claims as his own invention or discovery.—*Ibid.*

Form of Specification.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN :

Be it known that I, A. B., of —, in the County of —, in the State of —, have invented a new and improved mode of preventing steam-boilers from bursting ; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon :

The nature of my invention consists in [*here describe the invention with great particularity and exactness*].

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by letters patent, is the application to steam-boilers of a fusible alloy, which will melt at a given temperature, and allow the steam to escape, as herein described, using for that purpose the aforesaid metallic compound, or any other substantially the same, and which will produce the intended effect. A. B.

Witnesses : C. D.
E. F.

[*When the application is for a machine, the specification should commence thus :*]

Be it known, that I, A. B., of —, in the County of —, and State of —, have invented a new and useful machine for [*stating the use and title of the machine ; and if the application is for an improvement, it should read thus : a new and useful improvement on a, (or, on the,) machine, &c.,*] and I do here-

by declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the construction and operation of the same; reference being had to the annexed drawings, making a part of this specification, in which figure 1 is a perspective view; figure 2 a longitudinal elevation; figure 3 a transverse section, &c.; [*thus describing all the sections of the drawings, and then referring to the parts by letters.* Then follows the *description of the construction and operation of the machine*; and lastly the *claim*, which should express the nature and character of the invention, and identify the parts claimed separately or in combination. If the specification is for an *improvement*, the original invention should be disclaimed, and the claim confined to the improvement.]

To the specification should be annexed the oath of the inventor. Where an executor or administrator applies, the law requires a variation in the form.

III. OATH.

STATE OF —, COUNTY OF —, ss:

On this — day of —, 18—, before me, the subscriber, a —, personally appeared the within named A. B., and made solemn oath (or affirmation) that he verily believes himself to be the original and first inventor of the *mode herein described for preventing steam-boilers from bursting*; and that he does not know or believe the same was ever before known or used;* [and that he is a citizen of the United States.]

(Signed)

C. D., *Justice of the Peace.*

* In case of an alien, insert in place of what is in brackets, [and that he is a native of the —; that he has resided within the United States for the whole of the past year, and has taken the oath prescribed by law for becoming naturalized in this country.]

IV. THE DRAWINGS AND MODEL.

Duplicate drawings will be required in every case. They should be on sheets separate from the other papers, from eighteen to nineteen inches in length from top to bottom, and not less than thirteen inches across nor more than twenty-five, unless more space is necessary to exhibit the device or machine with clearness. One of them, which is to be kept in the Office for reference, should be on stiff drawing paper. The other, which is intended to be attached to the patent, should have a margin of one inch, at least, for that purpose on the right hand side, and should be on some material that will bear folding and transportation. They should be executed in artistic style; and such parts as cannot be otherwise made to appear, must be represented in detail, by plans and sections, which should be numbered and described in the specification. Each part should be distinguished by some one number or letter having the same shape wherever that part is delineated in the drawings, and should be referred to in the specification by such letter or number. It is always safe, and may be found essential, to have them signed by the inventor, and attested by two witnesses, like the specification.

The model should be made of durable materials, and be firmly constructed, so as to bear the frequent handling to which it is necessarily exposed. If of any soft wood, it should be painted, stained, or varnished. Its external dimensions should not, if practicable, exceed one cubic foot in measure. The name of the inventor, and that of the assignee, if the patent issue to him, should be permanently affixed to it, either by engraving or otherwise.

Where the invention consists of a composition of matter, samples of the ingredients, sufficient for the purposes of experiment, and also of the composition itself, must be furnished; also specimens of any article of manufacture for which a patent is sought.

No model can be withdrawn, except when the Office requires some defect to be corrected in it, or new drawings to be prepared from it.

† Models and specimens may be sent to the Office by express, prepaid.

V. DESIGNS.

In making an application to patent a design, the same course is to be pursued as in case of an application for patenting a machine.

Form of Petition for a Design.

TO THE COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS:

The petition of A. B., of —, and State of —, respectfully represents: That your petitioner has invented or produced [a new and original design for

a composition in alto-relievo] which he verily believes has not been known prior to the production thereof by your petitioner. He therefore prays that letters patent of the United States may be granted to him therefor, vesting in him and his legal representatives the exclusive right to the same, upon the terms and conditions expressed in the Act of Congress in that case made and provided, he having paid — dollars into the Treasury, and complied with the other provisions of the said Act.

A. B.

Form of Specification for a Design, &c.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN :

Be it known, that I, A. B., of —, in the County of —, and State of —, have invented or produced a new and original design for a composition in alto-relievo, and I do hereby declare that the following is a full and exact description of the same :

[Here follows a description of the design, with reference to the specimen or drawing, the specification to conclude with declaring what the inventor claims, in terms characteristic of the design, &c.]

A. B.

Witnesses : C. D.
E. F.

Form of *Oath* same as No. 3, inserting in place of the italics, [or producer of the design for a composition in alto-relievo.]

VI. CAVEATS.

Any person entitled to take out a patent, who shall desire further time to perfect the invention he has made, may, by paying *ten dollars*, file a *Caveat* in the confidential archives of the office, setting forth the design and purpose of his invention, its principal and distinguishing characteristics, &c., praying protection of his right till he shall have matured his invention.

If application shall be made by any other person, within one year from the time of filing such *caveat*, for a patent of any invention with which it may in any respect interfere, it shall be the duty of the Commissioner to deposit the description, specifications, drawings and model, in the confidential archives of the office, and give notice (by mail) to the person filing the *caveat*, of such application, who shall, within three months after, file his description, specification, drawings and model, if he would avail himself of the benefit of his *caveat*.

Form of Caveat.

TO THE COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS :

The petition of A. B., of —, in the County of —, and State of —, respectfully represents : That he has made certain improvements in the mode of constructing the boilers for steam-engines, and that he is now engaged in making experiments for the purpose of perfecting the same, preparatory to his applying for letters patent therefor. He therefore prays that the subjoined description of his invention may be filed as a caveat in the confidential archives of the Patent Office, agreeably to the provisions of the Act of Congress in that case made and provided ; he having paid ten dollars into the Treasury of the United States, and otherwise complied with the requirements of the said Act.

A. B.

Here should follow a description of the general principles of the invention so far as it has been completed.

It is desirable that caveats should be explicit as to the character and feature of the invention—embrace suitable drawings or sketches; and a model if convenient. The caveat fails of its purpose, when the invention is not explained.

VII. RE-ISSUES.

A re-issue is granted to the original patentee, his heirs, or assigns, when by reason of an insufficient or defective specification the patent is invalid, provided the error has arisen from inadvertency, accident, or mistake, without any fraudulent or deceptive intention. (Act of 1836, sec. 13.)

The general rule is, that whatever is really embraced in the original invention, and so described or shown that it might have been embraced in the original patent, may be the subject of a re-issue.

Form of Surrender of a Patent for a Re-issue.

TO THE COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS :

The petition of A. B., of —, in the County of —, and State of —, respectfully represents : That he did obtain letters patent of the United States for an improvement in the boilers of steam-engines, which letters patent are dated on the first day of March, 1855 ; that he now believes that the same is inoperative and invalid by reason of a defective specification, which defect has arisen from inadvertence and mistake. He therefore prays that he may be allowed to surrender the same, and requests that new letters patent may issue to him, for the same invention, for the residue of the period for which the original patent was granted under the amended specification herewith presented, he having paid thirty dollars into the Treasury of the United States, agreeably to the requirements of the Act of Congress in that case made and provided.

A. B.

Form of Oath to be appended to applications for Re-issues.

CITY AND COUNTY OF —, STATE OF —, ss :

On this — day of —, 18—, before the subscriber, a —, personally appeared the above named A. B., and made solemn oath (or affirmation) that he verily believes that, by reason of an insufficient or defective specification, his aforesaid patent is not fully valid and available to him ; and that the said error has arisen from inadvertence, accident, or mistake, and without any fraudulent or deceptive intention, to the best of his knowledge or belief.

C. D.

VIII. DISCLAIMER.

Where by inadvertence, accident, or mistake, the original patent is too broad, a disclaimer may be filed either by the original patentee or by his assignees. (Act of 1837, section 7.)

Form of a Disclaimer.

TO THE COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS :

The petition of A. B., of —, in the County of —, and State of —, respectfully represents : That he has, by assignment, duly recorded in the Patent Office, become the owner of a right for the several States of —, to certain improvements in the steam engine, for which letters patent of the United States were granted to — of —, in the State of —, dated on the — day of —, 18— ; that he has reason to believe that, through inadvertence and mistake, the claim made in the specification of said letters patent is too broad, including that of which the said patentee was not the first inventor. Your petitioner therefore hereby enters his disclaimer to that part of the claim in the aforesaid specification which is in the following words, to wit : "I also claim the particular manner in which the piston of the above described engine is constructed so as to insure close fitting of the packing thereof to the cylinder, as set forth ;" which disclaimer is to operate to the extent of the interest in said letters patent vested in your petitioner, who has paid ten dollars into the Treasury of the United States, agreeably to the requirements of the Act of Congress in that case made and provided.

A. B.

When the disclaimer is made by the original patentee, it must, of course, be so worded as to express that fact.

IX. ASSIGNMENTS.

An inventor can assign his entire right before a patent is obtained, so as to enable the assignee to take out a patent in his own name, but the assignment must first be recorded and the specifications sworn to by the inventor. (Act of 1837, sec. 6.)

Every assignment should be recorded within three months from its date ; but if recorded after that time, it will protect the assignee against any one purchasing after the assignment is placed on record.

The assignee of any invention may have the patent issue to him directly, (Act of 1837, sec. 6 ;) but this is held to apply only to assignees of entire interests ; so that, although when the inventor assigns his *entire* interest to two or more, a patent will issue to them jointly, still, if he yet retains a portion in himself, a joint patent will not be issued to him and them.

Form of Assignment of a partial Right in a Patent.

Whereas I, A. B., of —, in the County of —, and State of —, did obtain letters patent of the United States for certain improvements in —, which letters patent bear date the 1st day of May, 1861; and whereas, J. D., of —, aforesaid, is desirous of acquiring an interest therein; Now this indenture witnesseth, that for and in consideration of the sum of —, to me in hand paid, the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, I have assigned, sold, and set over, and do hereby assign, sell, and set over unto the said J. D., all the right, title, and interest which I have in the said invention, as secured to me by said letters patent, for, to, and in, the several States of —, and in no other place or places. The same to be held and enjoyed by the said J. D., for his own use and behoof, and for the use and behoof of his legal representatives, to the full end of the term for which said letters patent are or may be granted, as fully and entirely as the same would have been held and enjoyed by me had this assignment and sale not been made.

In testimony whereof, I hereunto set my hand and affix my seal, this 1st day of July, 186—. A. B. [L. s.]

Witnesses: C — D —, E — F —.

Form of Assignment of entire Interest before obtaining Letters Patent, and to be recorded preparatory thereto.

Whereas I, A. B., of —, in the County of —, and State of —, have invented certain new and useful improvements in —, for which I am about to make application for letters patent of the United States; and whereas, J. D. of —, aforesaid, has agreed to purchase from me all the right, title, and interest, which I have, or may have, in and to the said invention in consequence of the grant of letters patent therefor, and has paid to me, the said A. B., the sum of —, the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged: Now this indenture witnesseth, that for and in consideration of the said sum to me paid, I have assigned and transferred, and do hereby assign and transfer to the said J. D., the full and exclusive right to all the improvements made by me, as fully set forth and described in the specification which I have prepared and executed preparatory to the obtaining of letters patent therefor. And I do hereby authorize and request the Commissioner of Patents to issue the said letters patent to the said J. D., as the assignee of my whole right and title thereto, for the sole use and behoof of the said J. D., and his legal representatives.

In testimony whereof, &c.

A. B. [L. s.]

Witnesses: C — D —, E — F —.

X. PROCEEDINGS OF THE OFFICE UPON AN APPLICATION.

The leading principle is, that applications shall be taken up by the examiner within whose province they fall in the order in which they have been rendered complete, by a compliance with all the requisites. He may, notwithstanding, take up one out of its turn, if it belongs to a class upon which he is engaged, and he finds that it will facilitate his labors.

If the specification, drawings, or model, are found to be defective, they will be returned with instructions how to correct them. If, however, they are altered at any stage of the proceedings, they are not entitled to the consideration of the examiner anew, until all the cases are disposed of which have been filed before the amended documents were received back.

Should the applicant, instead of amending his papers, have new ones prepared, he must return the originals to the Office. Until that is done, the case will receive no further consideration.

If the character of the invention is changed by any alteration or addition after the application is filed, the original application must be withdrawn, and a new one filed with appropriate drawings, &c., and the fees must be paid anew.

If the examiner finds that the claims advanced are not patentable, the applicant will be notified of their rejection and of the reasons. If the objection rests upon the particular invention having been previously known, he will be furnished with a reference to the patent, the book, or other work in which he has been anticipated, or with other sufficient information. He may examine the references in the Office, if he is here; or, if at a distance, he will be furnished with copies or extracts, for the legal fee.

After a second rejection the case is not entitled to any further examination, and will not hereafter receive one, unless under peculiar circumstances.

EPITOME OF MENSURATION.

EXPLANATION OF THE SIGNS USED IN THIS WORK.

- = *Equal to*, as 12 inches = 1 foot, or $6 \times 6 = 4 \times 9 = 36$.
 + *Plus*, or *more*, signifies addition; thus, $4 + 2$ denotes that 2 is to be added to 4.
 - *Minus*, or *less*, denotes subtraction; thus, $8 - 2 = 6$.
 $\times$ *Multiplied by*, or *into*, signifies multiplication; as $7 \times 9 = 63$.
 $\div$ *Divided by*, signifies division, as $117 \div 9 = 13$.
 :: : signifies *Proportion*; thus $4 : 6 :: 8 : 12$; and is read, as 4 is to 6 so is 8 to 12.
 $\sqrt{}$ indicates the *square root*; as $\sqrt{25} = 5$, because $5 \times 5 = 25$.

DECIMAL ARITHMETIC.

A *Decimal Fraction* is a fraction whose denominator is 10, or 100, or 1000, &c. The denominator of a decimal is never written; the numerator is written with a point (.) prefixed to it, and the denominator is understood to be a unit, with as many ciphers annexed as the numerator has places of figures. Thus,

.5 is $\frac{5}{10}$, .25 is $\frac{25}{100}$, .825 is $\frac{825}{1000}$.

Independent of the point (.) which distinguishes between integers and decimals, the fundamental rules of Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication and Division are the same as in simple arithmetic. Ciphers placed on the right of Decimals do not change their values; but placed on their left decrease their value tenfold; thus,

.1 is $\frac{1}{10}$, .01 is $\frac{1}{100}$, .001 is $\frac{1}{1000}$.

In *Adding* and *Subtracting* Decimals keep the points under each other.

In *Dividing* Decimals, point off in the *quotient* as many places for decimals as the decimal places in the *dividend* exceed those in the *divisor*; thus,

20.5) 20.500 (1.00

If there be not figures enough in the *quotient* to point off, prefix ciphers.

In *Multiplying* Decimals point off as many figures in the *product*, from the right hand, accounted as decimals, as there are decimals in the *multiplier* and *multiplicand* taken together; thus,

15.32 $\times$ 2.4 = 36.768.

Reduce Decimals by multiplying them by the next lower denomination.

BOARD AND PLANK MEASURE.

BOARD and PLANK are usually measured by the *square* or *superficial* foot of 144 inches. TON TIMBER is measured by the *cubic* foot of 1728 inches.

40 cubic feet of *round*, or 50 feet of *hewn* timber, equal 1 load, or ton.

To find the number of square (or superficial) feet multiply the *length* in *inches* by the *breadth* in *inches*, and divide by 144. But when all the dimensions are in *feet*, multiply the *length* in *feet* by the *breadth* in *feet*,—omitting the divisor.

Example 1.—How many square feet are there in the left hand figure (suppose it a *Table*, *Slab of Marble*, *Brick Wall*, *Board*, *Plank*, &c.,) its length being 6 feet, and its breadth 6 feet? Answer, $6 \times 6 = 36$ square feet.



Example 2.—How many square feet are there in the right hand figure (sup-

posing it a *Board, Table, &c.*, its length being 4 feet and 5 inches, and its breadth (taken on the dotted line) 2 feet 3 inches.—[When either of the dimensions are in feet and inches, both may be reduced to inches.]

$$4 \text{ feet } 5 \text{ inches} = 53 \text{ inches} \times 27 \div 144 = 9.9 \text{ square feet.}$$

$$2 \text{ feet } 3 \text{ inches} = 27 \text{ inches.}$$

TRIANGLE.—If the figure be a *triangle*, of whatever form, multiply the *perpendicular*, (the highest part,) by *one half* of the *base*, (the length.)



Example.—The extreme length (or base) of the left hand figure under this rule is 14 feet 7 inches; the breadth (or perpendicular) is 4 feet 2 inches. What is its area?

$$14 \text{ feet } 7 \text{ inches} = 175 \text{ inches} \div 2 = 87.5 \times 50 \div 144 = 30.3 \text{ square feet.}$$

$$4 \text{ feet } 2 \text{ inches} = 50 \text{ inches.}$$

LAND MEASURE.

How many square feet of *land* are there in a lot, which is laid out in a *right angled triangle* (represented by the left hand figure) the *base* measuring 49 feet, and the *perpendicular* 30 feet.

$$49 \times 30 = 1470 \text{ feet} \div 2 = 735 \text{ square feet.}$$

BOARD MEASURE.

BOARDS are measured by the *square* (or *superficial*) feet,—thus, *Multiply the length of the board in feet by the width in inches and divide the product by 12.*

Example 1.—How many square feet are there in a *Board*, or *Plank*, 18 feet long by 10 inches wide?

$$18 \text{ feet} \times 10 \text{ inches} = 180 \div 12 = 15 \text{ square feet.}$$

RULE—When the *Board*, or *Plank*, tapers gradually add the width of the two ends together, and one half their sum multiplied by the length, will give the number of square feet.

Example 2.—How many square feet are there in a *Board* 18 feet long, 13 inches wide at one end and 17 inches at the other?—(Average breadth 15 inches.)

$$18 \text{ feet} \times 15 \text{ inches} = 270 \div 12 = 22\frac{1}{2} \text{ square feet.}$$

TIMBER AND PLANK MEASURE.

In measuring *timber* or *plank* which runs tapering, both in width and thickness, the *common rule* is, to add together the area of the two ends, and one half of the sum multiplied by the length and divided by 144, will give the solid contents. This rule is not exact, but it is sufficient where absolute accuracy is not required.

Example 1.—Required the solidity of a *tapering square stick of timber*, the largest end being 14 inches square, the lesser end 10 inches, and the length 40 feet. Answer,—Contents by the *common rule*, 41.11 cubic feet.

$$14 \times 14 = 196 + 100 \div 2 \times 40 \div 144 = 41.11 \text{ cubic feet.}$$

$$10 \times 10 = 100.$$

Another method to find the Solidity of a Frustum.

RULE.—The squares of the diameters of the two ends of the frustum of a Cone added to the product of the two diameters, and that sum by its height and by .2618, the product is the number of cubic inches, which divided by 231 gives the number of gallons

Example.—Required the solid content, and gallons in a *Coffee-pot*, *Pail*, &c., whose height is 18 inches, diameter at the top 6 inches, and diameter at the bottom 9 inches.

$$\begin{aligned} 6 \times 9 &= 54 \\ 6^2 + 9^2 &= 117 \end{aligned} \quad \begin{aligned} &= 171 \times 18 = 3078 \times .2618 = 805.82 \text{ inches.} \\ &805.82 \div 231 = 3.488 \text{ Gallons (or } 3\frac{3}{4} \text{ gallons).} \end{aligned}$$

ROUND TIMBER MEASURE.

For round Timber add together the girth of the two ends and divide the sum by 2, for the mean girth; then square (*) $\frac{1}{4}$ of this quotient, and multiply the product by the length, which gives the contents.

* [The square of any number is that number multiplied by itself. Thus:
 $2 \times 2 = 4$, = the square of 2; $4 \times 4 = 16$ the square of 4, &c.]

Example.—The mean girth of a tree being 5 feet 8 inches, and its length 18 feet, required its cubical contents.

5 ft. 8 inches = 68 inches $\div 4 = 17 \times 17 \times 216 \div 1728$ (*) = 36.125 cubic feet
 18 feet = 216 inches.

* [If the measurements are reduced to inches, divide by 1728; but if one of the measures is in feet, multiply the inches by feet, and divide the product by 144.]

The above rule gives the customary, but the true content is found by squaring one fifth of the girth, and multiplying by twice the length.

Example.—The same as above, girth 5 feet 8 inches, length 18 feet.

Girth = $68 \div 5 = 13.6 \times 13.6 \times 36 \div 144 = 46.24$ cubic feet.
 $18 \times 2 = 36$ = twice the length.

CIRCLES.

To find the area of a Circle multiply the square of the Diameter by the Decimal .7854, and the Product will be the area.

Example. Required the area of a Circle whose diameter is 6 inches?

$6 \times 6 = 36 \times .7854 = 28.274$ Square Inches.

To find the circumference of a Circle from the diameter, multiply the diameter by 3.1416 the product is the circumference; and multiply the circumference by .31831, and the product is the diameter.

In the formation of a Hoop or Ring of Wrought Iron, the following is the rule to determine the length of the Iron in an unbent state:— If it is the interior diameter of the hoop that is given, add the thickness of the iron; but if the exterior diameter, subtract from the given diameter the thickness of the iron, multiply the sum or remainder, by 3.1416, and the product is the length of the iron, in equal terms of unity.

Supposing the interior diameter of a hoop to be 32 inches, and the thickness of the iron $1\frac{1}{2}$, what must be the proper length of the iron, independent of any allowance for shutting?

$32 + 1.25 = 33.25 \times 3.1416 = 104.458$ inches.

Again, let it be required to form a hoop of iron 7.8 inch in thickness, and $16\frac{1}{2}$ inches outside diameter.

$16.5 - .875 = 15.625$, or 1 foot 3 5.8 inches,
 independent of any allowance for shutting.

CYLINDERS.

To find the solidity of a cylinder, (a round stick of timber of uniform diameter, or a grindstone, &c.) multiply the area of the base, (as in the above example,) by the length, and the product will give the solid contents.

Example. Required the Solid Content of an Iron Roller, 2 feet 6 inches in diameter, and 12 feet in length?

2 ft. 6 in. = 30 in. $\times 30 \times .7854 \times 12 \div 144 = 58.905$ Cubic Feet.



SHIP'S WATER TANKS, &c.

To find the capacity of any Cylindrical Vessel, find its interior cubic content in inches, and if its capacity be required in gallons divide by 231.

Example. — Required the number of gallons in a Can, whose diameter is 30 inches, and depth 50 inches?

$30 \times 30 \times .7854 \times 50 \div 231 = 153$ gallons.

Or, if the interior diameter of the Can is $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and its depth $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet, then
 $2.25 \times 2.25 \times 2.5 \times 5.875 = 74\frac{1}{2}$ gallons.

Or, if the diameter of a Tank is 62 inches, and its depth 100 inches, then
 $62 \times 62 \times 100 \times .0034 = 1306.96$ gallons.

CUBIC, OR SOLID MEASURE.

To find the Cubical Content in a *Stick of Timber, Block of Stone, Box, Bin, &c.* If all the Dimensions are in Feet, multiply the Length by the Breadth, and this product by the Depth to obtain the number of Cubic Feet.

If the Length is in Feet and the width and depth in Inches, multiply the length by the width and this Product by the depth in inches,—then divide the last Product by 144 for the Cubic Feet. If all the Dimensions are in Feet and Inches reduce the whole to Inches, then multiply the Length, Breadth and Depth together, and divide the Product by 1728 to obtain the Cubic Feet.

Required the number of cubic feet in a *box, stone, &c.*, $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet long, $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide and 2 feet deep ?

$$4.5 \times 2.5 \times 2 = 22\frac{1}{2} \text{ cubic feet.}$$

To find the capacity of a *bin, cistern, tanner's vat, &c.*, find its (interior) cubic contents in *inches* by the preceding rules, then if the capacity be required in *gallons*, divide the whole number of inches by 231; — if in bushels, by 2150.42, — or, if in heaped bushels, by 2747.70.

Or, if the interior of a *coal bin* be 4 feet in length, 41 inches in breadth, and 32 inches in depth; then,

$$4 \times 41 \times 32 \times .00694 = 36\frac{1}{2} \text{ cubic feet,} = 2000 \text{ lbs., or 1 ton of Beaver Meadow or Lehigh Coal.}$$

1 Cubic Foot of Peach Mountain Coal, broken and screened for Stoves, weighs 54 pounds, and requires 37 cubic feet of space to stow one ton of 2000 pounds.

Coal is bought at wholesale at the rate of 2240 pounds to the ton, and sold at retail at the rate of 2000 pounds to the ton, *screened*.

Or, if the interior of a *crib* be $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet in length, $3\frac{3}{4}$ feet in breadth, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet in depth; then,

$$6.5 \times 3.75 \times 3.25 \times .80356 = 63.6522 \text{ (or } 63\frac{1}{2} \text{ bushels and } \frac{1}{2} \text{ peck.)}$$

The Solid Contents of all bodies, which are of uniform bigness throughout, whatever may be the form of the ends is found by multiplying the area of one end into its height or length.

$$144 \text{ inches equal (=) 1 square foot, (or, area.)}$$

$$1728 \text{ inches equal (=) 1 cubic foot, (or, solid contents.)}$$

MEASURES OF CAPACITY AND WEIGHT.

MEASURES OF WEIGHT. — *Avoirdupois*: — 16 drams equal 1 ounce; 16 ounces 1 pound; 112 pounds one hundred weight; 20 hundred weight 1 ton. — *Troy*: — 4 grains equal 1 carat; 24 grains 1 pennyweight; 20 pennyweights 1 ounce; 12 ounces 1 pound. — *Apothecaries*: — 20 grains equal 1 scruple (♃); 3 scruples 1 dram (℥); 8 drams 1 ounce (℥); 12 oz. 1 (lb) lb.

MEASURES OF SURFACE, OR SQUARE MEASURE. — 144 square inches = 1 square foot; 9 square feet = 1 square yard; $30\frac{1}{4}$ square yards = 1 square rod, or pole; 40 square rods = 1 square rood; 4 square roods = 1 square acre. (or 43,560 feet;) 640 square acres = 1 square mile.

MEASURES OF CAPACITY (DRY). — 2150.42 cubic inches = 1 United States (or Winchester) bushel; the dimensions of which are $18\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter inside, $19\frac{1}{2}$ inches outside, and 8 inches deep; 2747.70 cubic inches = 1 heaped bushel, the cone of which must not be less than 6 inches high. 1 Imperial (British) bushel = 2218.192 cubic inches, and contains 80 lbs. of distilled water; the same in Ohio, 1 quarter of wheat = 8 bushels English, $8\frac{1}{4}$ U. States.

MEASURES OF LENGTH:—16½ feet equal 1 rod or pole; 40 rods, 1 furlong; 8 furlongs, (or 5280 feet,) 1 mile; 60 geo. miles = 1 degree. — **ROPES AND CABLES:**—6 feet are equal to 1 fathom; 120 fathoms, to 1 cable's length.

FRENCH MEASURES OF FREQUENT REFERENCE, COMPARED WITH U. S. MEASURES.—Toise, 76·755 inches; League, 2280 toises (common) 2000 (post); Fathom, 5 feet; Metre, 3·28 feet; Decimetre (1-10th metre), 3·94 inches; Velt, 2 gallons; Hectolitre, 26·42 do.; Decalitre, 2·64 do.; Litre, 2·11 pints; Kilo-litre, 35·32 feet; Hectolitre, 2·54 bushels; Decalitre, 9·08 quarts; Millier, 2·205 pounds; Quintal, 220·54 do.; Kilogramme, 2·21 do.; 100 pounds 107·93 do.; 100 feet, 106·60 feet; Ton (of wine) 240 gallons.

STANDARD WEIGHT OF GRAIN AND OTHER ARTICLES.

Legal Weight of a Bushel of various Articles in Massachusetts.—Salt, 70 lbs.; Wheat, 60; Corn, or Rye, 56; Oats, 32; Barley, or Buckwheat, 48; Corn, or Rye Meal, 50; a Ton, 2000 lbs.; cwt., 100 lbs. *In Indiana.*—Wheat, 60 lbs.; Shelled Corn, 56; Corn on the Cob, 68; Buckwheat, 50; Beans, 60; Potatoes, 60; Clover Seed, 60; Hemp Seed, 44; Blue Grass Seed, 14; Castor Beans, 46; Dried Peaches, 33; Dried Apples, 25; Onions, 48; Salt, 50; Mineral Coal, 70; Timothy Seed, 45; Rye, 56; Oats, 32; Flax Seed, 56; Barley, 42; Corn Meal, 50; a Ton of Hay, 2000 lbs.

One Bushel of Bituminous Coal in the Western States = 2688 cubic inches = 76 pounds. Stone Coal, in Illinois, 80 lbs. to the bushel.

MEASURES OF CAPACITY (LIQUIDS).—231 cubic inches equal 1 United States standard gallon; 282 cubic inches = 1 ale gallon; 277·274 cubic inches = 1 Imperial (British) gallon, for dry, beer and wine; 31½ U. S. gallons = 1 barrel; 42 galls. = 1 tierce; 63 galls. = 1 hogshead; 84 galls. = 1 puncheon; 126 galls. = 1 pipe; 252 = 1 tun.

Gallons. The U. S. standard gallon contains 8·3389 avoirdupois pounds, or 59372·1751 troy grains of distilled water, at 39·83° Fahrenheit, the barometer at 30 inches; 1 gallon of ale weighs 10·5 lbs.; 1 Imperial (British) gallon weighs 10 lbs.; 1 gallon of Sperm Oil weighs 7½ lbs.; 1 do. of Linseed 7½ lbs.; 1 do. of Olive 7½ lbs.; 1 do. of Whale 7 lbs. 11 ozs.; 1 do. of Proof Spirits 7 lbs. 15 ozs.; 1 do. Spirits of Turpentine 7 lbs. 5 ozs.

MEASURES OF SOLIDITY, OR CUBIC MEASURE.—1728 inches = 1 cubic foot; 27 cubic feet = 1 cubic yard; 40 cubic feet of round timber = 1 ton; 50 cubic feet of hewn timber = 1 ton; 16 cubic feet of wood = 1 foot of wood; 8 feet of wood (or 128 cubic feet) = 1 cord; 1 chaldron of Newcastle coal = 5936 lbs.; 1 perch of stone = 24·75 cubic feet.

NUMBER OF CUBIC FEET IN A TON (2240 lbs.) OF VARIOUS BODIES:—Marble, 15·07; Granite, 16; Common Stone, 14·22; Paving Stone, 14·83; Sand, 23·5; Tallow, 38; English Oak, 37; American Oak, 41; Ash, 47; Elm, 64·5; Beech, 50·5; Teak, 43; Spanish Mahogany, 45; Honduras Do. 55; Maple, and Riga Fir, 47·8; Larch, 65·8; Pitch Pine, 53·6; Oil, 39; Proof Spirits, 38·6; Distilled Water, 35·6; Sea Water, 34·7; Grindstones, 17; Brick 17.

WEIGHT OF VARIOUS SUBSTANCES:—lbs. *Avoirdupois.*—1 cubic foot of bricks weighs 124 pounds; 1 do. of clay, 130; 1 do. of sand, or loose earth, 95; 1 do. of common soil, 124; 1 do. of cork, 15; 1 do. of clay and stones, 160; 1 do. of Marble, 171; 1 do. of Granite, 165; 1 do. of Cast Iron, 450·55; 1 do. of Wrought Iron, 486·65; 1 do. of Steel, 489·8; 1 do. Copper, 555; 1 do. Lead, 708·75; 1 do. Brass, 534·75; 1 do. Tin, 496; 1 do. White Pine, 29·56; 1 do. Pitch Pine, 41·8; 1 do. Red Pine, 41·5; 1 do. Elm, 34·9; 1 do. English Oak, 60·4; do. do. 58·6; 1 do. Canadian, 54·8; 1 do. New England Fir, 34·9; 1 do. Sea Water, 64·3; 1 do. Fresh, 62·5; 1 do. Air, ·07529; 1 do. Steam, ·03689.

Weight of a Cubic Inch in Pounds.—Of Lead ·410 lb.; Sheet Copper ·323; Sheet Brass ·304; Sheet Iron ·279; Cast Iron ·263; Cast Tin ·264; Cast; Zinc ·245; Platinum, rolled, ·797; do. wire, ·762; do. hammered, ·735; do. purified, ·705; do. crude, grains, ·566; Gold, hammered, ·701; do. pure cast, ·698; do. 20 carats fine, ·567; Silver, hammered, ·382; do. pure, ·378; Cast Steel, ·287; do. common soft, ·284; do. hard and tempered, ·282; Iron, bar, ·281; do. cast, ·261; do. hammered, ·281

MULTIPLIERS FOR FACILITATING CALCULATIONS.

The product multiplied by the Decimals in the Table, is an approximation to the Capacity in Gallons, Weight in Pounds, Bushels, Square Feet, Cubic Feet, Miles, and Yards.

Lineal feet multiplied by	.00019	equal miles.
" yards	.000568	" "
Square inches	.007	" square feet.
" yards	.0002067	" acres.
Circular inches	.00546	" square feet.
Cylindrical inches	.0004546	" cubic feet.
" feet	.02909	" cubic yards.
Cubic inches	.00053	" cubic feet.
" feet	.03704	" cubic yards.
Cubic feet	7.478	" United States gallons.
" inches	0.433	" " " "
Cylindrical feet	5.875	" " " "
" inches	.0034	" " " "
Cubic feet	6.232	" Imperial gallons.
" inches	.003607	" " " "
Cylindrical feet	4.895	" " " "
" inches	.002332	" " " "
Cubic feet	.80356	" United States bushels.
" inches	.0465	" " " "
" " "	.779	" Imperial " "
Cylindrical feet	.6312	" United States bushels.
" " "	.61183	" Imperial " "
Cubic inches	.263	" lbs. avo. of cast iron.
" " "	.281	" wrought " "
" " "	.283	" steel.
" " "	.3225	" copper.
" " "	.3037	" brass.
" " "	.26	" zinc.
" " "	.4103	" lead.
" " "	.2636	" tin.
" " "	.4908	" mercury.
" " "	.0356	" ice.
" " "	.0361	" fresh water.
" " "	.0372	" salt water.
" " "	.093	" oil.
Cylindrical inches	.2065	" cast iron.
" " "	.2168	" wrought iron.
" " "	.2223	" steel.
" " "	.2533	" copper.
" " "	.2385	" brass.
" " "	.2042	" zinc.
" " "	.3223	" lead.
" " "	.207	" tin.
" " "	.3854	" mercury.
" " "	.283	" fresh water.
" " "	.029	" salt water.
" " "	.026	" oil.
Avoirdupois lbs.	.009	" cwts.
" " "	.00045	" tons.

Example 1.—Required the number of Gallons contained in a Ship's Water Tank, whose interior diameter is $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and depth 18 feet.

$$4.5 \times 4.5 \times 18 \times 5.875 = 2141.4 \text{ Gallons.}$$

Example 2.—Required the weight of a Cast Iron Cylinder whose diameter is 5 inches, and length 6 feet.

$$5 \times 5 \times 72 \times .2065 = 371.7 \text{ Pounds.}$$

Example 3.—Required the number of bushels in a bin, whose interior length is 10 feet, breadth 6 feet, and depth 4 feet.

$$10 \times 6 \times 4 \times .80356 = 192.8 \text{ Bushels.}$$

READY RECKONERS.

PRACTICAL TABLES.

WASTE IN MATCHING WESTERN BOARDS.

The following Table shows the per centage of waste in Matching, or Tongue and Grooving, Western Stock Boards,—not measuring the tongue:—

16 inches wide, 3 per cent.	8 inches wide, 6 and 4-10 per cent.
14½ " " 3 and 5-10 per cent.	7 " " 7 " 2-10 " "
13½ " " 3 " 7-10 " "	6 " " 8 " 3-10 " "
12 " " 4 " " " "	5 " " 10 " " "
11 " " 4 and 8-10 " "	4 " " 12 and 5-10 " "
10 " " 5 " 1-10 " "	3 " " 16 " 6-10 " "
9 " " 5 " 6-10 " "	

It is very seldom that boards are stocked less than 10 inches, unless made from what is termed siding.

In splitting or sawing up Stock-Boards for narrow sheathing, 2 or 3 per cent. more should be added to cover all waste.

TABLE OF SUPERFICIAL, OR, FLAT MEASURE,

By which the Content in SUPERFICIAL FEET, of Boards, Plank, Paving, &c., of any LENGTH and BREADTH can be obtained, by multiplying the decimal expressed in the table by the length of the board, &c.

Breadth in inches.	Area of a lineal foot.	Breadth in inches.	Area of a lineal foot.	Breadth in inches.	Area of a lineal foot.	Breadth in inches.	Area of a lineal foot.
¼	.0208	3¼	.2708	6¼	.5208	9¼	.7708
½	.0417	3½	.2916	6½	.5416	9½	.7917
¾	.0625	3¾	.3125	6¾	.5625	9¾	.8125
1	.0834	4	.3334	7	.5833	10	.8334
1¼	.1042	4¼	.3542	7¼	.6042	10¼	.8542
1½	.125	4½	.375	7½	.625	10½	.875
1¾	.1459	4¾	.3958	7¾	.6458	10¾	.8959
2	.1667	5	.4167	8	.6667	11	.9167
2¼	.1875	5¼	.4375	8¼	.6875	11¼	.9375
2½	.2084	5½	.4583	8½	.7084	11½	.9583
2¾	.2292	5¾	.4792	8¾	.7292	11¾	.9792
3	.25	6	.5	9	.75	12	1.0000

Example 1. Required the number of square feet in a strip of board 10 feet long by 2 inches wide?

Opposite 2 is .1667 which multiplied by (×) 10 equals (=) 1 foot 8 inches.

Example 2. Required the number of square feet in a board or plank, 41 feet long by 24½ inches wide? Opposite ¾ is .0625, to which add 2 to the left of the decimal for feet (when the width of the board exceeds 11½ inches, add 1 to the left of the decimal for each foot); then 2.0625 × 41 feet = 84 feet 7 inches.

1667 ... Multiplicand
10 ... Multiplier.
16670 ... Product.

2.0625
41
20625
82500
84.5625, Ans. 85 feet.

NOTE.—The last two figures of the Decimals, (when the length of the article consists of but a few feet) may be dropped, and those remaining multiplied.

Example 3. The pavement of a side-walk is 40 feet long by 6 feet 6½ inches wide; required the number of square feet. Opposite 6½ is 5416, to which add 6 for feet: then, 65416 × 40 = 261 feet 8 inches.

$$\begin{array}{r} 65416 \\ 40 \\ \hline 2616640 \end{array} \quad \text{Ans. 262 feet.}$$

Example 4. A room measures 16 feet by 15 feet 3½ inches, how many square feet of flooring does it contain. Opposite 3½ is 2916, to which add 15 for feet; then, 152916 × 16 = 244 feet 8 inches.

$$\begin{array}{r} 152916 \\ 16 \\ \hline 917496 \\ 152916 \\ \hline 2446656 \end{array} \quad \text{Ans. 245 feet.}$$

If yards are required divide the *Product* by 9.

Example 5. Required the number of square feet in a board 14 feet long 15 inches wide at one end and 9 at the other? (add together the width of the two ends and divide by 2 = 12 inches, mean width.) Opposite 12 is 1 × 14 = 14 feet.

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 14 \\ \hline 14 \end{array} \quad \text{Ans. 14 feet.}$$

It is customary, in measuring boards, &c., to count as nothing all fractions under 6 inches, and to count as one foot 6 inches and all fractions over.

ROUND AND EQUAL-SIDED TIMBER MEASURE.

Table for ascertaining the number of Cubical Feet, or Solid Contents, in a Stick of Round or Equal-sided Timber, Tree, &c.

½ Girt in Inches.	Area in Feet.	½ Girt in Inches.	Area in Feet.	½ Girt in Inches.	Area in Feet.	½ Girt in Inches.	Area in Feet.	½ Girt in Inches.	Area in Feet.
6	.25	10½	.803	15½	1.668	20½	2.898	25	4.34
6½	.272	11	.84	15¾	1.722	20¾	2.917	25½	4.428
6¾	.294	11½	.878	16	1.777	20¾	2.99	25¾	4.516
7	.317	11¾	.918	16½	1.833	21	3.062	25¾	4.605
7½	.34	12	.959	16¾	1.89	21½	3.136	26	4.694
7¾	.364	12½	1.	16¾	1.948	21¾	3.209	26½	4.785
8	.39	12¾	1.042	17	2.006	21¾	3.285	26¾	4.876
8½	.417	13	1.085	17½	2.066	22	3.362	26¾	4.969
8¾	.444	13½	1.129	17¾	2.126	22½	3.438	27	5.062
9	.472	13¾	1.174	18	2.187	22¾	3.516	27½	5.158
9½	.501	14	1.219	18½	2.25	22¾	3.598	27¾	5.252
9¾	.531	14½	1.265	18¾	2.313	23	3.673	27¾	5.348
10	.562	14¾	1.313	19	2.376	23½	3.754	28	5.444
10½	.594	15	1.361	19½	2.442	23¾	3.835	28½	5.542
10¾	.626	15½	1.41	19¾	2.506	23¾	3.917	28¾	5.64
11	.659	15¾	1.46	19¾	2.574	24	4.	28¾	5.74
11½	.694	16	1.511	19¾	2.64	24½	4.084	29	5.84
11¾	.73	16½	1.562	19¾	2.709	24¾	4.168	29½	5.941
12	.766	16¾	1.615	20	2.777	24¾	4.254	29¾	6.044

RULE. Multiply the area in Feet, corresponding to the ½ th Girt, by the length of the stick of Timber, and the *product* is the solidity in feet and decimal parts of a foot.

Example 1. A stick of Timber is 18 feet long and 56 inches girt, how many cubic feet does it contain? Opposite 14 is 1.361 which × 18 = 24 feet 6 inches.

$$\begin{array}{r} 1361 \\ 18 \\ \hline 10888 \\ 1361 \\ \hline 21498 \end{array} \quad \text{Ans. 24½ feet.}$$

RULE. — If a tree, or timber, is *tapering*, girt it about one-third of the way from the *butt* to the top; — or add together the area at the two ends, and divide the sum by 2, to obtain the mean girth; or take the girths of the tree at equal distances from each other, add all the girths together, and divide the sum by this number, for the mean girth.

It is usual to allow, on account of the bark, in oak 1-10th or 1-12th part of the circumference, beech, ash, &c., should be less.

TABLE, SHOWING THE SOLID CONTENTS IN TIMBER, BOXES, PACKAGES, &c.

RULE TO FIND SOLID (OR CUBIC) FEET.—If all the dimensions are in *Feet* multiply the *length* by the *width* and this *product* by the *depth*.—If all the Dimensions are in *feet and inches*, reduce the whole to inches, and multiply the *length*, *breadth* and *depth* together, and divide the product by 1728, to obtain cubic feet.

The *Width* and *Thickness* of the *Timber* or *Package* is given in the *top lines* of the Tables. The column on the left contains, first, the length in *feet*, and below the length in *inches*. If the length of the Timber or Package is in Feet and Inches, add the Feet and Inches together.

If a Timber or Package be of larger Thickness or Breadth than is contained in the Tables, add two numbers together, or double a number.

If the Length of the Timber is not contained in the Table, take twice some length, or add two lengths together. Suppose a Timber is 5 by 6 inches, and 22 feet long, take twice 11, and you have 4 feet 8 inches.

L'ng ft. in		5 Inches Thick by												6 Inches Thick by											
		6 B	7 B	8 B	9 B	10 B	11 B	12 B	6 B	7 B	8 B	9 B	10 B	11 B	12 B	6 B	7 B	8 B	9 B	10 B	11 B	12 B			
1	—	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 4	0 4	0 5	0 5	0 3	0 4	0 4	0 5	0 5	0 6	0 6	0 3	0 4	0 4	0 5	0 5	0 6	0 6			
2	—	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 8	0 8	0 9	0 10	0 6	0 7	0 8	0 9	0 10	0 11	0 11	0 6	0 7	0 8	0 9	0 10	0 11	0 11			
3	—	0 8	0 9	0 10	0 11	1 1	1 1	1 2	1 3	0 9	0 11	1 0	1 2	1 3	1 5	1 5	1 0	1 2	1 3	1 5	1 6	1 6			
4	—	0 10	1 0	1 1	1 3	1 5	1 5	1 6	1 8	1 0	1 2	1 4	1 6	1 8	1 10	2 0	1 0	1 2	1 4	1 6	1 8	1 10			
5	—	1 1	1 3	1 5	1 7	1 7	1 9	1 11	2 1	1 3	1 6	1 8	1 11	2 1	2 4	2 6	1 6	1 9	2 0	2 3	2 6	2 9			
6	—	1 3	1 6	1 8	1 11	2 2	2 5	2 8	2 11	1 9	2 2	2 4	2 8	2 11	3 3	3 6	1 9	2 2	2 4	2 8	2 11	3 3			
7	—	1 6	1 8	1 11	2 3	2 6	2 9	3 1	3 4	2 0	2 4	2 8	3 0	3 4	3 8	4 0	2 0	2 4	2 8	3 0	3 4	3 8			
8	—	1 8	1 11	2 3	2 6	2 9	3 2	3 5	3 9	2 3	2 8	3 0	3 5	3 9	4 2	4 6	2 3	2 8	3 0	3 5	3 9	4 2			
9	—	1 11	2 2	2 6	2 10	3 2	3 6	3 10	4 2	2 6	2 11	3 4	3 9	4 2	4 7	5 0	2 6	2 11	3 4	3 9	4 2	4 7			
10	—	2 1	2 5	2 9	3 2	3 6	3 10	4 2	4 7	2 9	3 3	3 8	4 2	4 7	5 1	5 6	2 9	3 3	3 8	4 2	4 7	5 1			
11	—	2 4	2 8	3 1	3 5	3 10	4 2	4 7	5 0	3 0	3 6	4 0	4 6	5 0	5 6	6 0	3 0	3 6	4 0	4 6	5 0	5 6			
12	—	2 6	2 11	3 4	3 9	4 2	4 7	5 0	5 5	3 3	3 10	4 4	4 11	5 5	6 0	6 6	3 3	3 10	4 4	4 11	5 5	6 0			
13	—	2 9	3 2	3 7	4 1	4 6	5 0	5 5	6 0	3 6	4 1	4 8	5 3	5 10	6 5	7 0	3 6	4 1	4 8	5 3	5 10	6 5			
14	—	2 11	3 5	3 11	4 5	4 10	5 4	5 10	6 3	3 9	4 5	5 0	5 8	6 3	6 11	7 6	3 9	4 5	5 0	5 8	6 3	6 11			
15	—	3 2	3 8	4 2	4 8	5 3	5 9	6 3	6 8	4 0	4 5	5 0	5 8	6 3	6 11	7 6	4 0	4 5	5 0	5 8	6 3	6 11			
20	—	4 2	4 10	5 7	6 3	6 11	7 8	8 4	9 0	5 0	5 10	6 8	7 6	8 4	9 2	10 0	5 0	5 10	6 8	7 6	8 4	9 2			
25	—	5 3	6 1	6 11	7 10	8 8	9 7	10 5	11 4	6 3	7 4	8 4	9 5	10 5	11 6	12 6	6 3	7 4	8 4	9 5	10 5	11 6			
30	—	6 3	7 4	8 4	9 5	10 5	11 6	12 6	13 7	7 6	8 9	10 0	11 3	12 6	13 9	15 0	7 6	8 9	10 0	11 3	12 6	13 9			
36	—	7 6	8 9	10 0	11 3	12 6	13 9	15 0	16 3	9 0	10 6	12 0	13 6	15 0	16 6	18 0	9 0	10 6	12 0	13 6	15 0	16 6			
—	1	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 1	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 1			
—	2	0 0	0 0	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 2			
—	3	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 2			
—	6	0 1	0 1	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 3	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 3	0 3	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 3	0 3			

L'ng ft. in		7 Inches Thick by												8 Inches Thick by											
		7 B	8 B	9 B	10 B	11 B	12 B	13 B	8 B	9 B	10 B	11 B	12 B	13 B	14 B	8 B	9 B	10 B	11 B	12 B	13 B	14 B			
1	—	0 4	0 5	0 5	0 6	0 6	0 7	0 8	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 7	0 8	0 9	0 9	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 7	0 8	0 9	0 9			
2	—	0 8	0 9	0 11	1 0	1 1	1 2	1 3	0 11	1 0	1 1	1 3	1 4	1 5	1 7	0 11	1 0	1 1	1 3	1 4	1 5	1 7			
3	—	1 0	1 2	1 4	1 6	1 7	1 9	1 11	1 4	1 6	1 8	1 10	2 0	2 2	2 4	1 4	1 6	1 8	1 10	2 0	2 2	2 4			
4	—	1 4	1 7	1 9	1 11	2 2	2 4	2 6	1 9	2 0	2 3	2 5	2 8	2 11	3 1	1 9	2 0	2 3	2 5	2 8	2 11	3 1			
5	—	1 8	1 11	2 2	2 5	2 8	2 11	3 2	2 3	2 6	2 9	3 1	3 4	3 7	3 11	2 3	2 6	2 9	3 1	3 4	3 7	3 11			
6	—	2 1	2 4	2 8	2 11	3 3	3 3	3 6	2 8	3 0	3 4	3 8	4 0	4 4	4 8	2 8	3 0	3 4	3 8	4 0	4 4	4 8			
7	—	2 5	2 9	3 1	3 5	3 9	4 1	4 5	3 1	3 6	3 11	4 3	4 8	5 1	5 5	3 1	3 6	3 11	4 3	4 8	5 1	5 5			
8	—	2 9	3 1	3 6	3 11	4 3	4 3	4 8	3 7	4 0	4 5	4 11	5 4	5 9	6 3	3 7	4 0	4 5	4 11	5 4	5 9	6 3			
9	—	3 1	3 6	3 11	4 5	4 10	5 3	5 8	4 0	4 6	5 0	5 6	6 0	6 6	7 0	4 0	4 6	5 0	5 6	6 0	6 6	7 0			
10	—	3 5	3 11	4 5	4 10	5 4	5 10	6 4	4 5	5 0	5 7	6 1	6 8	7 3	7 9	4 5	5 0	5 7	6 1	6 8	7 3	7 9			
11	—	3 9	4 3	4 10	5 4	5 11	6 5	6 11	4 11	5 6	6 1	6 9	7 4	7 11	8 7	4 11	5 6	6 1	6 9	7 4	7 11	8 7			
12	—	4 1	4 8	5 3	5 10	6 5	7 0	7 7	5 4	6 0	6 8	7 4	8 0	8 8	9 4	5 4	6 0	6 8	7 4	8 0	8 8	9 4			
13	—	4 5	5 1	5 8	6 4	6 11	7 7	8 3	5 9	6 6	7 3	7 11	8 8	9 5	10 1	5 9	6 6	7 3	7 11	8 8	9 5	10 1			
14	—	4 9	5 5	6 2	6 10	7 6	8 2	8 10	6 3	7 0	7 9	8 9	9 10	10 11	10 11	6 3	7 0	7 9	8 9	9 10	10 11	10 11			
15	—	5 1	5 10	6 7	7 4	8 0	8 9	9 6	6 8	7 6	8 4	9 2	10 0	10 10	11 8	6 8	7 6	8 4	9 2	10 0	10 10	11 8			
20	—	6 10	7 9	8 9	9 9	10 8	11 8	12 8	8 11	10 0	11 1	12 3	13 4	14 5	15 7	8 11	10 0	11 1	12 3	13 4	14 5	15 7			
25	—	8 6	9 9	10 11	12 2	13 4	14 7	15 10	11 1	12 6	13 11	15 3	16 8	18 1	19 5	11 1	12 6	13 11	15 3	16 8	18 1	19 5			
30	—	10 3	11 8	13 2	14 7	16 1	17 6	19 0	13 4	15 0	16 8	18 4	20 0	21 8	23 4	13 4	15 0	16 8	18 4	20 0	21 8	23 4			
36	—	12 3	14 0	15 9	17 6	19 3	21 0	22 9	16 0	18 0	20 0	22 0	24 0	26 0	28 0	16 0	18 0	20 0	22 0	24 0	26 0	28 0			
—	1	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 0	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1			
—	2	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 2			
—	3	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 2	0 2	0 1	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2			
—	6	0 2	0 2	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 4	0 4	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 4	0 4	0 4	0 5	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 4	0 4	0 4	0 5			

If a Timber be LONGER than is contained in the Tables, take twice some LENGTH, or add two LENGTHS together. If the Timber is 26 feet long, add the feet opposite 20 and 6 together.

L'ng ft. in	9 Inches Thick by										10 Inches Thick by							
	9 B	10 B	11 B	12 B	13 B	14 B	15 B	10 B	11 B	12 B	13 B	14 B	15 B	16 B				
1	0 7	0 8	0 8	0 9	0 10	0 11	0 11	0 8	0 9	0 10	0 11	1 0	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1
2	1 2	1 3	1 5	1 6	1 8	1 9	1 11	1 5	1 6	1 8	1 10	1 11	1 11	2 1	2 1	2 2	2 3	2 3
3	1 8	1 11	2 1	2 3	2 5	2 8	2 10	2 1	2 4	2 6	2 9	2 11	3 1	3 2	3 4	3 4	3 4	3 4
4	2 3	2 6	2 9	3 0	3 3	3 6	3 9	2 9	3 1	3 4	3 7	3 11	4 2	4 2	4 5	4 5	4 5	4 5
5	2 10	3 2	3 5	3 9	4 1	4 5	4 8	3 6	3 10	4 2	4 6	4 10	5 3	5 3	5 7	5 7	5 7	5 7
6	3 5	3 9	4 2	4 6	4 11	5 3	5 8	4 2	4 7	5 0	5 5	5 10	6 3	6 3	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 8
7	3 11	4 5	4 10	5 3	5 8	6 2	6 7	4 10	5 4	5 10	6 4	6 10	7 4	7 4	7 9	7 9	7 9	7 9
8	4 6	5 0	5 6	6 0	6 6	7 0	7 6	5 7	6 1	6 8	7 3	7 9	8 4	8 4	8 11	8 11	8 11	8 11
9	5 1	5 8	6 2	6 6	7 1	7 6	8 1	6 3	6 11	7 6	8 2	8 9	9 5	9 5	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0
10	5 8	6 3	6 11	7 6	8 2	8 9	9 5	6 11	7 8	8 4	9 0	9 9	10 5	11 1	11 1	11 1	11 1	11 1
15	8 5	9 10	4 11	3 12	2 13	2 14	1 10	5 11	6 12	6 13	7 14	7 15	8 16	8 16	8 16	8 16	8 16	8 16
20	11 3	12 6	13 9	15 0	16 3	17 6	18 9	13 11	15 3	16 8	18 1	19 5	20 10	22 3	22 3	22 3	22 3	22 3
25	14 1	15 8	17 2	18 9	20 4	21 11	23 5	17 4	19 1	20 10	22 7	24 4	26 1	27 9	27 9	27 9	27 9	27 9
30	16 11	18 9	20 8	22 6	24 5	26 3	28 2	20 10	22 11	25 0	27 1	29 2	31 3	33 4	33 4	33 4	33 4	33 4
36	20 3	22 6	24 9	27 0	29 3	31 6	33 9	25 0	27 6	30 0	32 6	35 0	37 6	40 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	40 0
—	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1
—	2 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	2 0	2 0	2 0	0 1	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2
—	3 0	2 0	2 0	2 0	2 0	2 0	2 0	0 2	0 2	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 3
—	6 0	3 0	4 0	4 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	0 4	0 5	0 5	0 5	0 5	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 6

L'ng ft. in	11 Inches Thick by								12 Inches Thick by								
	11 B	12 B	13 B	14 B	15 B	16 B	17 B	12 B	13 B	14 B	15 B	16 B	17 B	18 B	19 B		
1	0 10	0 11	1 0	1 1	1 2	1 3	1 4	1 0	1 1	1 2	1 3	1 4	1 5	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6
2	1 8	1 10	2 0	2 2	2 4	2 5	2 7	2 0	2 2	2 4	2 6	2 8	2 10	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0
3	2 6	2 9	3 0	3 3	3 5	3 8	3 11	3 0	3 3	3 6	3 9	4 0	4 3	4 6	4 6	4 6	4 6
4	3 4	3 8	4 0	4 3	4 7	4 11	5 2	4 0	4 4	4 8	5 0	5 4	5 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0
5	4 2	4 7	5 0	5 4	5 9	6 1	6 6	5 0	5 5	5 10	6 3	6 8	7 1	7 6	7 6	7 6	7 6
6	5 1	5 6	6 0	6 5	6 11	7 4	7 10	6 0	6 6	7 0	7 6	8 0	8 6	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0
7	5 11	6 5	6 11	7 6	8 0	8 7	9 1	7 0	7 7	8 2	8 9	9 4	9 11	10 6	10 6	10 6	10 6
8	6 9	7 4	7 11	8 7	9 2	9 9	10 5	8 0	8 8	9 4	10 0	10 8	11 4	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0
9	7 7	8 3	8 11	9 8	10 4	11 0	11 8	9 0	9 9	10 6	11 3	12 0	12 9	13 6	13 6	13 6	13 6
10	8 5	9 2	9 11	10 8	11 6	12 3	13 0	10 0	10 10	11 8	12 6	13 4	14 2	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0
15	12 7	13 9	14 11	16 1	17 2	18 4	19 6	15 0	16 3	17 6	18 9	20 0	21 3	22 6	22 6	22 6	22 6
20	16 10	18 4	19 10	21 5	22 11	24 5	26 0	20 0	21 8	23 4	25 0	26 8	28 4	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0
25	21 0	22 11	24 10	26 9	28 8	30 7	32 6	25 0	27 1	29 2	31 3	33 4	35 5	37 6	37 6	37 6	37 6
30	25 3	27 6	29 10	32 1	34 5	36 8	39 0	30 0	32 6	35 0	37 6	40 0	42 6	45 0	45 0	45 0	45 0
36	30 3	33 0	35 9	38 6	41 3	44 0	46 9	36 0	39 0	42 0	45 0	48 0	51 0	54 0	54 0	54 0	54 0
—	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1
—	2 0	2 0	2 0	2 0	2 0	2 0	2 0	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 3
—	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	0 3	0 3	0 4	0 4	0 4	0 4	0 4	0 4	0 4	0 4
—	6 0	5 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	0 6	0 7	0 7	0 8	0 8	0 8	0 9	0 9	0 9	0 9

L'ng ft. in	13 Inches Thick by								14 Inches Thick by								
	13 B	14 B	15 B	16 B	17 B	18 B	19 B	14 B	15 B	16 B	17 B	18 B	19 B	20 B	20 B		
1	1 2	1 3	1 4	1 5	1 6	1 8	1 9	1 4	1 6	1 7	1 8	1 9	1 10	1 11	1 11	1 11	1 11
2	2 4	2 6	2 9	2 11	3 1	3 3	3 5	2 9	2 11	3 1	3 4	3 6	3 8	3 11	3 11	3 11	3 11
3	3 6	3 10	4 1	4 4	4 7	4 11	5 2	4 1	4 5	4 8	5 0	5 3	5 7	5 10	5 10	5 10	5 10
4	4 8	5 1	5 5	5 9	6 2	6 6	6 10	5 5	5 10	6 3	6 7	7 0	7 5	7 9	7 9	7 9	7 9
5	5 10	6 4	6 9	7 3	7 8	8 2	8 7	6 10	7 4	7 9	8 3	8 9	9 3	9 9	9 9	9 9	9 9
6	7 1	7 7	8 2	8 8	9 3	9 9	10 4	8 2	8 9	9 4	9 11	10 6	11 1	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 8
7	8 3	8 10	9 6	10 1	10 9	11 5	12 0	9 6	10 3	10 11	11 7	12 3	12 11	13 7	13 7	13 7	13 7
8	9 5	10 1	10 10	11 7	12 3	13 0	13 9	10 11	11 8	12 5	13 3	14 0	14 9	15 7	15 7	15 7	15 7
9	10 7	11 5	12 2	13 0	13 10	14 8	15 5	12 3	13 2	14 0	14 11	15 9	16 8	17 6	17 6	17 6	17 6
10	11 9	12 8	13 7	14 5	15 4	16 3	17 2	13 7	14 7	15 6	16 7	17 6	18 6	19 5	19 5	19 5	19 5
15	17 7	19 0	20 4	21 8	23 0	24 5	25 9	20 5	21 11	23 4	24 10	26 3	27 9	29 2	29 2	29 2	29 2
20	23 6	25 3	27 1	28 11	30 6	32 6	34 4	27 3	29 2	31 1	33 1	35 0	36 11	38 11	38 11	38 11	38 11
25	29 4	31 7	33 10	36 1	38 4	40 8	42 11	34 0	36 6	38 11	41 4	43 9	46 5	48 7	48 7	48 7	48 7
30	35 3	37 11	40 8	43 4	46 1	48 9	51 6	40 10	43 9	46 8	49 7	52 6	55 5	58 4	58 4	58 4	58 4
36	42 3	45 6	48 9	52 0	55 3	58 6	61 9	49 0	52 6	56 0	59 6	63 0	66 6	70 0	70 0	70 0	70 0
—	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	2 0	2 0	0 1	0 1	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2
—	2 0	2 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 4	0 4	0 4	0 4	0 4
—	3 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	5 0	5 0	0 4	0 4	0 5	0 5	0 5	0 5	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 6
—	6 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	0 8	0 9	0 9	0 10	0 11	0 11	0 11	0 11	0 11	0 11

PLANK AND SCANTLING MEASURE.

If a Plank be longer than is represented in the Tables, then take *twice* some length. If shorter take $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{1}{4}$ of some length.

L'ng Ft.		2 Inches Thick, by 10 to 28 Inches Wide.																												
		10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28										
13		22	21	26	28	30	33	35	37	39	41	43	46	48	50	52	54	56	59	61										
14		23	26	28	30	33	35	37	40	42	44	47	49	51	54	56	58	61	63	65	68	70								
15		25	28	30	33	35	38	40	43	45	48	50	53	55	58	60	63	65	68	70										
16		27	29	32	35	37	40	43	45	48	51	53	56	59	61	64	67	69	72	75										
17		28	31	34	37	40	43	45	48	51	54	57	60	62	65	68	71	74	77	79										
18		30	33	36	39	42	45	48	51	54	57	60	63	66	69	72	75	78	81	84										
19		32	35	38	41	44	48	51	54	57	60	63	67	70	73	76	79	82	86	89										
20		33	37	40	43	47	50	53	57	60	63	67	70	73	77	80	83	87	90	93										
21		35	39	42	46	49	53	56	60	63	67	70	74	77	81	84	88	91	95	98										
22		37	40	44	48	51	55	59	62	66	70	73	77	81	84	88	92	95	99	103										
23		38	42	46	50	54	58	61	65	69	73	77	81	84	88	92	96	100	104	107										
24		40	44	48	52	56	60	64	68	72	76	80	84	88	92	96	100	104	108	112										
25		42	46	50	54	58	63	67	71	75	79	83	88	92	96	100	104	108	113	117										
26		43	48	52	56	61	65	69	74	78	82	87	91	95	100	104	108	113	117	121										
27		45	50	54	59	63	68	72	77	81	86	90	95	99	104	108	113	117	122	126										
28		47	51	56	61	65	70	75	79	84	89	93	98	103	107	112	117	121	126	131										
29		48	53	58	63	68	73	77	82	87	92	97	102	106	111	116	121	126	131	135										
30		50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85	90	95	100	105	110	115	120	125	130	135	140										

L'ng Ft.		2 1-2 Inches Thick by 10 to 27 Inches Wide.																										
		10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27									
13		27	30	33	35	38	41	43	46	49	51	54	57	60	62	65	68	70	73									
14		29	32	35	38	41	44	47	50	53	55	58	61	64	67	70	73	76	79									
15		31	34	38	41	44	47	50	53	56	59	63	66	69	72	75	78	81	84									
16		33	37	40	43	47	50	53	57	60	63	67	70	73	77	80	83	87	90									
17		35	39	43	46	50	53	57	60	64	67	71	74	78	81	85	89	92	96									
18		38	41	45	49	53	56	60	64	68	71	75	79	83	86	90	94	98	101									
19		40	44	48	51	55	59	63	67	71	75	79	83	87	91	95	99	103	107									
20		42	46	50	54	58	63	67	71	75	79	83	88	92	96	100	104	108	113									
21		44	48	53	57	61	66	70	74	79	83	88	92	96	101	105	109	114	118									
22		46	50	55	60	64	69	73	78	83	87	92	96	101	105	110	115	119	124									
23		48	53	58	62	67	72	77	81	86	91	96	101	105	110	115	120	125	129									
24		50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85	90	95	100	105	110	115	120	125	130	135									
25		52	57	63	68	73	78	83	89	94	99	104	109	115	120	125	130	135	141									
26		54	60	65	70	76	81	87	92	98	103	108	114	119	125	130	135	141	146									
27		56	62	68	73	79	84	90	96	101	107	113	118	124	129	135	141	146	152									
28		58	64	70	76	82	88	93	99	105	111	117	123	128	134	140	146	152	158									
29		60	66	73	79	85	91	97	103	109	115	121	127	133	139	145	151	157	163									
30		63	69	75	81	88	94	100	106	113	119	125	131	138	144	150	156	163	169									

L'ng Ft.		3 Inches Thick by 10 to 27 Inches Wide.																										
		10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26										
13		33	36	39	42	46	49	52	55	59	62	65	68	72	75	78	81	85										
14		35	39	42	46	49	53	56	60	63	67	70	74	77	81	84	88	91										
15		38	41	45	49	53	56	60	64	68	71	75	79	83	86	90	94	98										
16		40	44	48	52	56	60	64	68	72	76	80	84	88	92	96	100	104										
17		43	47	51	55	60	64	68	72	77	81	85	89	94	98	102	106	111										
18		45	50	54	59	63	68	72	77	81	86	90	95	99	104	108	113	117										
19		48	52	57	62	67	71	76	81	86	90	95	100	105	109	114	119	124										
20		50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85	90	95	100	105	110	115	120	125	130										
21		53	58	63	68	74	79	84	89	95	100	105	110	116	121	126	131	137										
22		55	61	66	72	77	83	88	94	99	105	110	116	121	127	132	138	143										
23		58	63	69	75	81	86	92	98	104	109	115	121	127	132	138	144	150										
24		60	66	72	78	84	90	96	102	108	114	120	126	132	138	144	150	156										
25		63	69	75	81	88	94	100	106	113	119	125	131	138	144	150	156	163										
26		65	72	78	85	91	98	104	111	117	124	130	137	143	150	156	163	169										
27		68	74	81	88	95	101	108	115	122	128	135	142	149	155	162	169	176										
29		70	77	84	91	98	105	112	119	126	133	140	147	154	161	168	175	182										
29		73	80	87	94	102	109	116	123	131	138	145	152	160	167	174	181	189										
30		75	83	90	98	105	113	120	128	135	143	150	158	165	173	180	188	195										

PLANK AND SCANTLING MEASURE.

If a Plank, or Scantling, be longer than is represented in the Tables, take twice some length given in the Tables, or add two lengths together; if wider, take two widths; if both longer and wider, double the contents of such number in the Tables as will give the same length and width required.

L'ng Ft.	3 1-2 Inches Thick by 10 to 26 Inches Wide.																	
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	
13	38	42	46	49	53	57	61	64	68	72	76	80	83	87	91	95	99	
14	41	45	49	53	57	61	65	69	74	78	82	86	90	94	98	102	106	
15	44	48	53	57	61	66	70	74	79	83	88	92	96	101	105	109	114	
16	47	51	56	61	65	70	75	79	84	89	93	98	103	107	112	117	121	
17	50	55	60	64	69	74	79	84	89	94	99	104	109	114	119	124	129	
18	53	58	63	68	74	79	84	89	95	100	105	110	116	121	126	131	137	
19	55	61	67	72	78	83	89	94	100	105	111	116	122	127	133	139	144	
20	58	64	70	76	82	88	93	99	105	111	117	123	128	134	140	146	152	
21	61	67	74	80	86	92	98	104	110	116	123	129	135	141	147	153	159	
22	64	71	77	83	90	96	103	109	116	122	128	135	141	148	154	160	167	
23	67	74	81	87	94	101	107	114	121	127	134	141	148	154	161	168	174	
24	70	77	84	91	98	105	112	119	126	133	140	147	154	161	168	175	182	
25	73	80	88	95	102	109	117	124	131	139	146	153	160	168	175	182	190	
26	76	83	91	99	106	114	121	129	137	144	152	159	167	174	182	190	197	
27	79	87	95	102	110	118	126	134	142	150	158	165	173	181	189	197	205	
28	82	90	98	106	114	123	131	139	147	155	163	172	180	188	196	204	212	
29	85	93	102	110	118	127	135	144	152	161	169	178	186	195	203	211	220	
30	88	96	105	114	123	131	140	149	158	166	175	184	193	201	210	219	228	

L'ng Ft.	4 Inches Thick by 10 to 26 Inches Wide.																	
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	
13	43	48	52	56	61	65	69	74	78	82	87	91	95	100	104	108	112	
14	47	51	56	61	65	70	75	79	84	89	93	98	103	107	112	117	121	
15	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85	90	95	100	105	110	115	120	125	130	
16	53	59	64	69	75	80	85	91	96	101	107	112	117	123	128	133	139	
17	57	62	68	74	79	85	91	96	102	108	113	119	125	130	136	142	147	
18	60	66	72	78	84	90	96	102	108	114	120	126	132	138	144	150	156	
19	63	70	76	82	89	95	101	108	114	120	127	133	139	146	152	158	165	
20	67	73	80	87	93	100	107	113	120	127	133	140	147	153	160	167	173	
21	70	77	84	91	98	105	112	119	126	133	140	147	154	161	168	175	182	
22	73	81	88	95	103	110	117	125	132	139	147	154	161	169	176	183	191	
23	77	84	92	100	107	115	123	130	138	146	153	161	169	176	184	192	199	
24	80	88	96	104	112	120	128	136	144	152	160	168	176	184	192	200	208	
25	83	92	100	108	117	125	133	142	150	158	167	175	183	192	200	208	217	
26	87	95	104	113	121	130	139	147	156	165	173	182	191	199	208	217	225	
27	90	99	108	117	126	135	144	153	162	171	180	189	198	207	216	225	234	
28	93	103	112	121	131	140	149	159	168	177	187	196	205	215	224	233	243	
29	97	106	116	126	135	145	155	164	174	184	193	203	213	222	232	242	251	
30	100	110	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	210	220	230	240	250	260	

L'rg Ft.	5 Inches Thick by 10 to 26 Inches Wide.																	
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	
13	51	60	65	70	76	81	87	92	98	103	108	114	119	125	130	135	141	
14	58	64	70	76	82	88	93	99	105	111	117	123	128	134	140	146	152	
15	63	69	75	81	88	94	100	106	113	119	125	131	138	144	150	156	163	
16	67	73	80	87	93	100	107	113	120	127	133	140	147	153	160	167	173	
17	71	78	85	92	99	106	113	120	128	135	142	149	156	163	170	177	184	
18	75	83	90	98	105	113	120	128	135	143	150	158	165	173	180	188	195	
19	79	87	95	103	111	119	127	135	143	150	158	166	174	182	190	198	206	
20	83	92	100	108	117	125	133	142	150	158	167	175	183	192	200	208	217	
21	88	96	105	114	123	131	140	149	158	166	175	184	193	201	210	219	228	
22	92	101	110	119	128	138	147	156	165	174	183	193	202	211	220	229	238	
23	96	105	115	125	134	144	153	163	173	182	192	201	211	220	230	240	249	
24	100	110	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	210	220	230	240	250	260	
25	104	115	125	135	146	156	167	177	188	198	208	219	229	240	250	260	271	
26	108	119	130	141	152	163	173	184	195	206	217	228	238	249	260	271	282	
27	113	124	135	146	158	169	180	191	203	214	225	236	248	259	270	281	293	
28	117	128	140	152	163	175	187	198	210	222	233	245	257	268	280	292	303	
29	121	133	145	157	169	181	193	205	218	230	242	254	266	278	290	302	314	
30	125	138	150	163	175	188	200	213	225	238	250	263	275	288	300	313	323	

SCANTLING AND TIMBER MEASURE

REDUCED TO ONE INCH BOARD MEASURE.

EXPLANATION. — To ascertain the number of Feet of Scantling or Timber, say 18 Feet Long and 2 by 3 Inches. Find 2 by 3 in the top columns, and 18 in the left hand column, and under 2 by 3 and against 18 is 9 feet.

If the Scantling is longer than contained in the Table, add two lengths together. If shorter take part of some length.

The preceding pages also contain Scantling and Plank Measure.

Feet.	Thickness and Width in Inches.																			
	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.4	4.4	4.5		
6	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	4.6	6.	7.6	9.	10.6	12.	13.6	8.	10.			
7	2.4	3.6	4.8	5.10	7.	8.2	9.4	10.6	5.3	7.	8.9	10.6	12.3	14.	15.9	9.4	11.8			
8	2.8	4.	5.4	6.8	8.	9.4	10.8	12.	6.	8.	10.	12.	14.	16.	18.	10.8	13.4			
9	3.	4.6	6	7.6	9.	10.6	12.	13.6	6.9	9.	11.3	13.6	15.9	18.	20.3	12.	15.			
10	3.4	5.	6.8	8.4	10.	11.8	13.4	15.	7.6	10.	12.6	15.	17.6	20.	22.6	13.4	16.8			
11	3.8	5.6	7.4	9.2	11.	12.10	14.8	16.6	8.3	11.	13.9	16.6	19.3	22.	24.9	14.8	18.4			
12	4.	6.	8.	10.	12.	14.	16.	18.	9.	12.	15.	18.	21.	24.	27.	16.	20.			
13	4.4	6.6	8.8	10.10	13.	15.2	17.4	19.6	9.9	13.	16.3	19.6	22.9	26.	29.3	17.4	21.8			
14	4.8	7.	9.4	11.8	14.	16.4	18.8	21.	10.6	14.	17.6	21.	24.6	28.	31.6	18.8	23.4			
15	5.	7.6	10.	12.6	15.	17.6	20.	22.6	11.3	15.	18.9	22.6	26.3	30.	33.9	20.	25.			
16	5.4	8.	10.8	13.4	16.	18.8	21.4	24.	12.	16.	20.	24.	28.	32.	36.	21.4	26.8			
17	5.8	8.6	11.4	14.2	17.	19.10	22.8	25.6	12.9	17.	21.3	25.6	29.9	34.	38.3	22.8	28.4			
18	6.	9.	12.	15.	18.	21.	24.	27.	13.6	18.	22.6	27.	31.6	36.	40.6	24.	30.			
19	6.4	9.6	12.8	15.10	19.	22.2	25.4	28.6	14.3	19.	23.9	28.6	33.3	38.	42.9	25.4	31.8			
20	6.8	10.	13.4	16.8	20.	23.4	26.8	30.	15.	20.	25.	30.	35.	40.	45.	26.8	33.4			
21	7.	10.6	14.	17.6	21.	24.6	28.	31.6	15.9	21.	26.3	31.6	36.9	42.	47.3	28.	35.			
22	7.4	11.	14.8	18.4	22.	25.8	29.4	33.	16.6	22.	27.6	33.	38.6	44.	49.6	29.4	36.8			
23	7.8	11.6	15.4	19.2	23.	26.10	30.8	34.6	17.3	23.	28.9	34.6	40.3	46.	51.9	30.8	38.4			
24	8.	12.	16	20.	24.	28.	32.	36.	18.	24.	30.	36.	42.	48.	54.	32.	40.			
25	8.4	12.6	16.8	20.10	25.	29.2	33.4	37.6	18.9	25.	31.3	37.6	43.9	50.	56.3	33.4	41.8			
30	10.	15.	20.	25.	30.	35.	40.	45.	22.6	30.	37.6	45.	52.6	60.	67.6	40.	50.			
34	11.4	17	22.8	28.4	34.	39.8	45.4	51.	25.6	34.	42.6	51.	59.6	68.	76.6	45.4	56.8			
40	13.4	20.	26.8	33.4	40.	46.8	53.4	60.	30.0	40.	50.	60.	70.	80.	90.	53.4	66.8			

Feet.	Thickness and Width in Inches.														
	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.9	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.9	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.9	6.10	
6	12.	14.	16.	18.	12.6	15.	17.6	20.	22.6	18.	21.	24.	27.	30.	
7	14.	16.4	18.8	21.	14.7	17.6	20.5	23.4	26.3	21.	24.6	28.	31.6	35.	
8	16.	18.8	21.4	24.	16.8	20.	23.4	26.8	30.	24.	28.	32.	36.	40.	
9	18.	21.	24.	27.	18.9	22.6	26.3	30.	33.9	27.	31.6	36.	40.6	45.	
10	20.	23.4	26.8	30.	20.10	25.	29.2	33.4	37.6	30.	35.	40.	45.	50.	
11	22.	25.8	29.4	33.	22.11	27.6	32.1	36.8	41.3	33.	38.6	44.	49.6	55.	
12	24.	28.	32.	36.	25.	30.	35.	40.	45.	36.	42.	48.	54.	60.	
13	26.	30.4	34.8	39.	27.1	32.6	37.11	43.4	48.9	39.	45.6	52.	58.6	65.	
14	28.	32.8	37.4	42.	29.2	35.	40.10	46.8	52.6	42.	49.	56.	63.	70.	
15	30.	35.	40.	45.	31.3	37.6	43.9	50.	56.3	45.	52.6	60.	67.6	75.	
16	32.	37.4	42.8	48.	33.4	40.	46.8	53.4	60.	48.	56.	64.	72.	80.	
17	34.	39.8	45.4	51.	35.5	42.6	49.7	56.8	63.9	51.	59.6	68.	76.6	85.	
18	36.	42.	48.	54.	37.6	45.	52.6	60.	67.6	54.	63.	72.	81.	90.	
19	38.	44.4	50.8	57.	39.7	47.6	55.5	63.4	71.3	57.	66.6	76.	85.6	95.	
20	40.	46.8	53.4	60.	41.8	50.	58.4	66.8	75.	60.	70.	80.	90.	100.	
21	42.	49.	56.	63.	43.9	52.6	61.3	70.	78.9	63.	73.6	84.	94.6	105.	
22	44.	51.4	58.8	66.	45.10	55.	64.2	73.4	82.6	66.	77.	88.	99.	110.	
23	46.	53.8	61.4	69.	47.11	57.6	67.1	76.8	86.3	69.	80.6	92.	103.6	115.	
24	48.	56.	64.	72.	50.	60.	70.	80.	90.	72.	84.	96.	108.	120.	
25	50.	58.4	66.8	75.	52.1	62.6	72.11	83.4	93.9	75.	87.6	100.	112.6	125.	
30	60.	70.	80.	90.	62.6	75.	87.6	100.	112.6	90.	105.	120.	135.	150.	
34	68.	79.4	90.8	102.	70.10	85.	99.2	113.4	127.6	102.	119.	136.	153.	170.	
40	80	93.4	106.8	120.	83.4	100.	116.8	133.4	150.	120.	140.	160.	180.	200.	

	Thickness and Width in Inches.												
Feet.	6.11	6.12	7.7	7.8	7.9	7.10	7.11	7.12	8.8	8.9	8.10	8.11	8.12
6	33.	36.	24.6	28.	31.6	35.	38.6	42.	32.	36.	40.	44.	48.
7	38.6	42.	28.7	32.8	36.9	40.10	44.11	49.	37.4	42.	46.9	51.4	56.
8	44.	48.	32.8	37.4	42.	46.8	51.4	56.	42.8	48.	53.4	58.8	64.
9	49.6	54.	36.9	42.	47.3	52.6	57.9	63.	48.	54.	60.	66.	72.
10	55.	60.	40.10	46.8	52.6	58.4	64.2	70.	53.4	60.	66.8	73.4	80.
11	60.6	66.	44.11	51.4	57.9	64.2	70.7	77.	58.8	66.	73.4	80.8	88.
12	66.	72.	49.	56.	63.	70.	77.	84.	64.	72.	80.	88.	96.
13	71.6	78.	53.1	60.8	68.3	75.10	83.5	91.	69.4	78.	86.8	95.4	104.
14	77.	84.	57.2	65.4	73.6	81.8	89.10	98.	74.8	84.	93.4	102.8	112.
15	82.6	90.	61.3	70.	78.9	87.6	96.3	105.	80.	90.	100.	110.	120.
16	88.	96.	65.4	74.8	84.	93.4	102.8	112.	85.4	96.	106.8	117.4	128.
17	93.6	102.	69.5	79.4	89.3	99.2	109.1	119.	90.8	102.	113.4	124.8	136.
18	99.	108.	73.6	84.	94.6	105.	115.6	126.	96.	108.	120.	132.	144.
19	104.6	114.	77.7	88.8	99.9	110.10	121.11	133.	101.4	114.	126.8	139.4	152.
20	110.	120.	81.8	93.4	105.	116.8	128.4	140.	106.8	120.	133.4	146.8	160.
21	115.6	126.	85.9	98.	110.3	122.6	134.9	147.	112.	126.	140.	154.	168.
22	121.	132.	89.10	102.8	115.6	128.4	141.2	154.	117.4	132.	146.8	161.4	176.
23	126.6	138.	93.11	107.4	120.9	134.2	147.7	161.	122.8	138.	153.4	168.8	184.
24	132.	144.	98.	112.	126.	140.	154.	168.	128.	144.	160.	176.	192.

Feet.	Thickness and Width in Inches.											
	9.9	9.10	9.11	9.12	10.10	10.11	10.12	11.11	11.12	12.12	12.13	12.14
6	40.6	45.	49.6	54.	50.	55.	60.	60.6	66.	72.	78.	84.
7	47.3	52.6	57.9	63.	58.4	64.2	70.	70.7	77.	84.	91.	98.
8	54.	60.	66.	72.	66.8	73.4	80.	80.8	88.	96.	104.	112.
9	60.9	67.6	74.3	81.	75.	82.6	90.	90.9	99.	108.	117.	126.
10	67.6	75.	82.6	91.	83.4	91.8	100.	100.10	110.	120.	130.	140.
11	74.3	82.6	90.9	99.	91.8	100.10	110.	110.11	121.	132.	143.	154.
12	81.	90.	99.	108.	100.	110.	120.	121.	132.	144.	156.	168.
13	87.9	97.6	107.3	117.	108.4	119.2	130.	131.1	143.	156.	169.	182.
14	94.6	105.	115.6	126.	116.8	128.4	140.	141.2	154.	168.	182.	196.
15	101.3	112.6	123.9	135.	125.	137.6	150.	151.3	165.	180.	195.	210.
16	108.	120.	132.	144.	133.4	146.8	160.	161.4	176.	192.	208.	224.
17	114.9	127.6	140.3	153.	141.8	155.10	170.	171.5	187.	204.	221.	238.
18	121.6	135.	148.6	162.	150.	165.	180.	181.6	198.	216.	234.	252.
19	128.3	142.6	156.9	171.	158.4	174.2	190.	191.7	209.	228.	247.	266.
20	135.	150.	165.	180.	166.8	183.4	200.	201.8	220.	240.	260.	280.
21	141.9	157.6	173.3	189.	175.	192.6	210.	211.9	231.	252.	273.	294.
22	148.6	165.	181.6	198.	183.4	201.8	220.	221.10	242.	264.	286.	308.
23	155.3	172.6	189.9	207.	191.8	210.10	230.	231.11	253.	276.	299.	322.
24	162.	180.	198.	216.	200.	220.	240.	242.	264.	288.	312.	336.

Feet.	Thickness and Width in Inches.											
	12.15	12.16	13.13	13.14	13.15	13.16	14.14	14.15	14.16	15.15	15.16	
6	90.	96.	84.6	91.	97.6	104.	98	105.	112.	112.6	120.	
7	105	112.	98.7	106.2	113.9	121.4	114.4	122.6	130.8	131.3	140.	
8	120.	128.	112.8	121.4	130.	138.8	130.8	140.	149.4	150.	160.	
9	135.	144.	126.9	136.6	146.3	156.	147.	157.6	168.	168.9	180.	
10	150.	160.	140.10	151.8	162.6	173.4	163.4	175.	186.8	187.6	200.	
11	165.	176	154.11	166.10	178.9	190.8	179.8	192.6	205.4	206.3	220.	
12	180.	192.	169.	182.	195.	208.	196.	210.	224.	225.	240.	
13	195.	208.	183.1	197.2	211.3	225.4	212.4	227.6	242.8	243.9	260.	
14	210.	224.	197.2	212.4	227.6	242.8	228.8	245.	261.4	262.6	280.	
15	225.	240.	211.3	227.6	243.9	260.	245.	262.6	280.	281.3	300.	
16	240.	256.	225.4	242.8	260.	277.4	261.4	280.	298.8	300.	320.	
17	255.	272.	239.5	257.10	276.3	294.8	277.8	297.6	317.4	318.9	340.	
18	270.	288.	243.6	273.	292.6	312.	290.	314.	336.	337.6	360.	
19	285.	304.	257.7	288.2	308.9	329.4	310.4	332.6	354.8	356.3	380.	
20	300.	320.	271.8	303.4	325.	346.8	326.8	350.	373.4	375.	400.	
21	315.	336.	285.9	318.6	341.3	364.	343.	367.6	392.	393.9	420.	
22	330.	352.	299.10	333.8	357.6	381.4	359.4	385.	410.8	412.6	440.	
23	345.	368.	313.11	348.10	373.9	398.8	375.8	402.6	429.4	431.3	460.	
24	360.	384.	338.	364.	390.	416.	392.	420.	448.	450.	480.	

BOARD AND PLANK MEASUREMENT—AT SIGHT.

This Table gives the Square Feet and Inches in Boards from 6 to 25 Inches wide and from 8 to 36 feet long. If a board be longer than 36 feet, unite two numbers. For instance, if a Board is 40 feet long and 16 inches wide—add 30 and 10 and you have 53 ft. 4 in. For 2 inch Plank double the product. See also Board Table, p. 84.

Feet Long.	6 in W	7 in W	8 in W	9 in W	10 in W	11 in W	12 in W	13 in W	14 in W	15 in W
	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.
8	4 0	4 8	5 4	6 0	6 8	7 4	8 0	8 8	9 4	10 0
9	4 6	5 3	6 0	6 9	7 6	8 3	9 0	9 9	10 6	11 3
10	5 0	5 10	6 8	7 6	8 4	9 2	10 0	10 10	11 8	12 6
11	5 6	6 5	7 4	8 3	9 2	10 1	11 0	11 11	12 10	13 9
12	6 0	7 0	8 0	9 0	10 0	11 0	12 0	13 0	14 0	15 0
13	6 6	7 7	8 8	9 9	10 10	11 11	13 0	14 1	15 2	16 3
14	7 0	8 2	9 4	10 6	11 8	12 10	14 0	15 2	16 4	17 6
15	7 6	8 9	10 0	11 3	12 6	13 9	15 0	16 3	17 6	18 9
16	8 0	9 4	10 8	12 0	13 4	14 8	16 0	17 4	18 8	20 0
17	8 6	9 11	11 4	12 9	14 2	15 7	17 0	18 5	19 10	21 3
18	9 0	10 6	12 0	13 6	15 0	16 6	18 0	19 6	21 0	22 6
19	9 6	11 1	12 8	14 3	15 10	17 5	19 0	20 7	22 2	23 9
20	10 0	11 8	13 4	15 0	16 8	18 4	20 0	21 8	23 4	25 0
21	10 6	12 3	14 0	15 9	17 6	19 3	21 0	22 9	24 6	26 3
22	11 0	12 10	14 8	16 6	18 4	20 2	22 0	23 10	25 8	27 6
23	11 6	13 5	15 4	17 3	19 2	21 1	23 0	24 11	26 10	28 9
24	12 0	14 0	16 0	18 0	20 0	22 0	24 0	26 0	28 0	30 0
25	12 6	14 7	16 8	18 9	20 10	22 11	25 0	27 1	29 2	31 3
26	13 0	15 2	17 4	19 6	21 8	23 10	26 0	28 2	30 4	32 6
27	13 6	15 9	18 0	20 3	22 6	24 9	27 0	29 3	31 6	33 9
28	14 0	16 4	18 8	21 0	23 4	25 8	28 0	30 4	32 8	35 0
29	14 6	16 11	19 4	21 9	24 2	26 7	29 0	31 5	33 10	36 3
30	15 0	17 6	20 0	22 6	25 0	27 6	30 0	32 6	35 0	37 6
31	15 6	18 1	20 8	23 3	25 10	28 5	31 0	33 7	36 2	38 9
32	16 0	18 8	21 4	24 0	26 8	29 4	32 0	34 8	37 4	40 0
33	16 6	19 3	22 0	24 9	27 6	30 3	33 0	35 9	38 6	41 3
34	17 0	19 10	22 8	25 6	28 4	31 2	34 0	36 10	39 8	42 6
35	17 6	20 5	23 4	26 3	29 2	32 1	35 0	37 11	40 10	43 9
36	18 0	21 0	24 0	27 0	30 0	33 0	36 0	39 0	42 0	45 0

BOARD TABLE MEASUREMENT—CONTINUED.

Feet	16 in W	17 in W	18 in W	19 in W	20 in W	21 in W	22 in W	23 in W	24 in W	25 in W
	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.
8	10 8	11 4	12 0	12 8	13 4	14 0	14 8	15 4	16 0	16 8
9	12 0	12 9	13 6	14 3	15 0	15 9	16 6	17 3	18 0	18 9
10	13 4	14 2	15 0	15 10	16 8	17 6	18 4	19 2	20 0	20 10
11	14 8	15 7	16 6	17 5	18 4	19 3	20 2	21 1	22 0	22 11
12	16 0	17 0	18 0	19 0	20 0	21 0	22 0	23 0	24 0	25 0
13	17 4	18 5	19 6	20 7	21 8	22 9	23 10	24 11	26 0	27 1
14	18 8	19 10	21 0	22 2	23 4	24 6	25 8	26 10	28 0	29 2
15	20 0	21 3	22 6	23 9	25 0	26 3	27 6	28 9	30 0	31 3
16	21 4	22 8	24 0	25 4	26 8	28 0	29 4	30 8	32 0	33 4
17	22 8	24 1	25 6	26 11	28 4	29 9	31 2	32 7	34 0	35 5
18	24 0	25 6	27 0	28 6	30 0	31 6	33 0	34 6	36 0	37 6
19	25 4	26 11	28 6	30 1	31 8	33 3	34 10	36 5	38 0	39 7
20	26 8	28 4	30 0	31 8	33 4	35 0	36 8	38 4	40 0	41 8
21	28 0	29 9	31 6	33 3	35 0	36 9	38 6	40 3	42 0	43 9
22	29 4	31 2	33 0	34 10	36 8	38 6	40 4	42 2	44 0	45 10
23	30 8	32 7	34 6	36 5	38 4	40 3	42 2	44 1	46 0	47 11
24	32 0	34 0	36 0	38 0	40 0	42 0	44 0	46 0	48 0	50 0
25	33 4	35 5	37 6	39 7	41 8	43 9	45 10	47 11	50 0	52 1
26	34 8	36 10	39 0	41 2	43 4	45 6	47 8	49 10	52 0	54 2
27	36 0	38 3	40 6	42 9	45 0	47 3	49 6	51 9	54 0	56 3
28	37 4	39 8	42 0	44 4	46 8	49 0	51 4	53 8	56 0	58 4
29	38 8	41 1	43 6	45 11	48 4	50 9	53 2	55 7	58 0	60 5
30	40 0	42 6	45 0	47 6	50 0	52 6	55 0	57 6	60 0	62 6

LOGS REDUCED TO ONE INCH BOARD MEASURE.

If the log is longer than is contained in the table, take any two lengths.

The first column on the left gives the length of the Log in feet. The figures under D denote the diameters of the Logs in inches. Fractional parts of inches are not given.

The diameter of timber is usually taken 20 feet from the butt. All logs short of 20 feet, take the diameter at the top, or small end.

To find the number of feet of boards which a log will produce when sawed, take the length of feet in the first column on the left hand, and the diameter at the top of the page in inches

Suppose a log 12 feet long and 24 inches diameter. In the left hand column is the length, and opposite 12 and under 24 is 300, the number of feet of boards in a log of that length and diameter.

Log. Ft.	D. 12	D. 13	D. 14	D. 15	D. 16	D. 17	D. 18	D. 19	D. 20	D. 21	D. 22	D. 23	D. 24
10	54	66	76	93	104	170	137	154	170	194	210	237	256
11	59	72	83	102	114	131	151	169	196	213	231	261	270
12	64	78	90	111	124	143	164	184	214	232	252	285	300
13	69	84	97	120	134	154	177	199	231	251	273	308	327
14	74	90	104	129	144	166	191	214	249	270	293	332	350
15	79	96	111	138	151	177	204	229	266	289	314	355	376
16	84	102	115	146	164	189	217	244	284	308	335	379	401
17	89	108	126	155	173	200	231	259	301	327	356	402	426
18	94	114	133	164	183	212	244	274	319	346	377	426	451
19	99	121	140	173	193	223	257	289	336	365	398	449	477
20	104	127	147	182	203	236	271	304	354	384	419	473	501
21	109	133	154	191	213	247	284	319	371	403	440	497	527
22	114	139	161	200	223	259	297	334	389	422	461	520	552
23	119	145	168	209	233	270	311	349	407	441	481	542	568
24	124	151	176	218	243	282	324	364	424	460	502	568	613
25	129	157	183	227	253	293	337	379	442	479	523	591	628
26	134	163	190	236	263	305	350	394	459	498	544	615	653
27	139	169	197	245	273	316	363	409	477	517	565	639	678
28	144	175	204	254	283	328	376	424	494	536	586	663	703
29	149	181	211	263	293	339	389	439	512	555	607	687	728
30	154	187	218	272	303	351	402	454	529	574	627	711	753
31	159	193	225	281	313	362	415	469	547	593	649	735	778

Log. Ft.	D. 25	D. 26	D. 27	D. 28	D. 29	D. 30	D. 31	D. 32	D. 33	D. 34	D. 35	D. 36
10	283	309	339	359	377	407	440	456	486	496	543	573
11	311	340	374	396	415	447	484	502	535	546	598	630
12	340	371	408	432	453	489	528	548	584	596	653	688
13	369	404	442	469	491	530	572	594	633	646	708	746
14	397	435	476	505	529	571	618	640	682	696	762	803
15	426	465	511	541	567	612	662	686	731	746	817	861
16	455	496	545	578	605	653	706	732	780	796	872	919
17	483	527	579	614	643	694	751	778	829	846	927	976
18	512	558	613	650	681	735	795	824	878	896	981	1034
19	541	590	647	688	719	776	839	870	927	946	1036	1092
20	569	621	681	724	757	817	884	916	976	996	1091	1148
21	598	652	716	760	796	859	928	962	1025	1046	1146	1206
22	627	684	750	796	834	900	972	1008	1074	1096	1200	1264
23	655	715	784	833	872	941	1017	1054	1123	1146	1255	1318
24	684	746	818	869	910	982	1061	1100	1172	1196	1310	1376
25	713	777	853	906	948	1023	1105	1146	1221	1246	1365	1434
26	742	808	887	942	986	1064	1149	1192	1270	1296	1420	1492
27	771	839	921	979	1024	1105	1193	1238	1319	1346	1475	1550
28	800	870	955	1015	1062	1146	1237	1284	1368	1396	1530	1608
29	829	901	989	1052	1100	1187	1281	1330	1417	1446	1585	1666
30	858	932	1023	1088	1138	1228	1325	1376	1466	1496	1640	1724
31	887	963	1057	1125	1176	1269	1369	1422	1515	1546	1695	1782

SOLID CONTENTS OF EQUAL SIDED TIMBER.

If the Log is shorter than is contained in the Table, take half or quarter of some length, if longer double some length.—The length of the Log is given on the top of the columns, the diameter in the left hand column. To obtain the Cubical Contents of Masts, Spars, Round Logs, &c., subtract one-fourth from the Contents.

D.	L. 9	L. 10	L. 11	L. 12	L. 13	L. 14	L. 15	L. 16	L. 17	L. 18	L. 19	L. 20
6	2 3	2 6	2 9	3 0	3 3	3 6	3 9	4 0	4 3	4 6	4 9	5 0
7	3 0	3 4	3 7	4 1	4 5	4 9	5 1	5 5	5 9	6 2	6 6	6 10
8	4 1	4 4	4 10	5 4	5 9	6 2	6 7	8 0	8 5	8 10	9 3	9 8
9	5 2	5 9	6 2	6 9	7 4	7 11	8 6	9 1	9 8	10 3	10 10	11 5
10	6 2	6 10	7 8	8 4	9 0	9 8	10 4	11 0	11 8	12 4	13 0	13 8
11	7 6	8 4	9 3	10 1	10 11	11 9	12 7	13 5	14 3	15 1	15 11	16 9
12	9 0	10 0	11 0	12 0	13 0	14 0	15 0	16 0	17 0	18 0	19 0	20 0
13	10 4	11 7	12 10	14 1	15 3	16 5	17 9	18 9	19 11	21 1	22 3	23 5
14	12 2	13 7	14 11	16 4	17 8	18 11	20 3	21 7	22 11	24 3	25 7	26 11
15	14 2	15 9	17 2	18 9	20 4	21 10	23 5	25 0	26 7	28 2	29 9	31 4
16	16 0	17 10	19 6	21 4	23 1	24 10	26 7	28 4	30 1	31 10	33 7	35 4
17	18 0	20 0	22 0	24 1	26 1	28 1	30 1	32 1	34 1	36 1	38 1	40 1
18	20 3	22 6	24 9	27 0	29 3	31 6	33 9	36 0	38 3	40 6	42 9	45 0
19	22 6	25 0	27 6	30 1	32 7	35 1	37 7	41 1	43 7	46 1	48 7	52 0
20	25 0	27 10	30 10	33 4	36 1	38 10	41 7	44 4	47 2	50 0	52 9	55 9
21	27 7	30 8	33 9	36 9	39 10	42 11	46 0	49 1	52 2	55 3	58 4	61 5
22	30 2	33 6	36 10	40 4	43 8	47 0	50 4	53 8	57 0	60 4	63 8	67 0
23	33 0	36 8	40 4	44 1	47 9	51 5	55 1	58 9	62 5	66 1	69 9	73 5
24	36 0	40 4	44 8	49 2	53 6	58 0	62 4	66 8	71 2	75 6	80 0	84 4
25	39 0	43 4	48 1	52 5	56 9	61 3	65 7	70 1	74 5	78 9	83 3	87 7
26	42 2	46 11	51 7	56 4	61 1	65 8	70 5	75 2	79 8	84 4	89 0	93 8
27	45 7	50 8	55 9	60 6	65 3	70 0	74 7	79 4	84 1	88 7	93 4	98 1
28	49 0	54 5	59 9	64 6	69 3	74 0	78 7	83 4	88 1	92 7	97 4	102 1
29	52 6	58 4	64 2	69 7	74 4	79 1	83 8	88 5	93 2	97 9	102 6	107 3
30	55 9	62 0	68 3	73 7	79 0	84 3	89 6	94 9	100 2	105 5	110 8	116 1

WEIGHT OF HARD COAL PROPORTIONED IN STOWAGE.

DESIGNATION.	Specific Gravity.*	Weight in pounds of cubic foot as sent to market.*	Cubic feet of space required to stow one ton of 2240 pounds.*	Cubic feet of space required to stow one ton of 2000 pounds.	Fixed Carbon in 100 parts.
Beaver Meadow,	1.610	54.925	40.780	36.41	88.942
Forest Improvement,	1.477	53.653	41.740	37.27	90.751
Peach Mountain,	1.464	53.794	41.640	37.20	89.020
Lehigh,	1.590	55.316	40.500	36 15	89.153
Lackawana,	1.421	48.886	45.820	40.91	87.741

* Walter Johnson's Report to the Navy Department of the U. States.

To obtain the Cubic feet of a COAL BIN, take the dimensions by measuring the inside—reduce the feet to inches, and multiply the length, breadth and depth together, and the product multiplied by .00058 gives the number of cubic feet.

VALUE OF WOOD AND BARK PER FEET AND CORD.

The price per Cord is found at the top of the column. The Solid Feet are in the left hand column, (under Ft.) opposite which are the prices per foot. 128 cubic feet, or a Cord, or pile, 8 feet long 4 feet wide and 4 feet high, is a cord of wood as established by law in most of the States. If the price of more than one cord is required, the amounts can be readily added or multiplied.

	Ft.	2.00	2.25	2.50	3.00	3.25	3.50	4.00	4.25	4.50	5.00	5.25	5.50	6.00	6.25	6.50	7.00	7.25	7.50	8.00	8.50	9.00	9.50	10.00
1 Foot.	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	7	7	7	8
	2	3	4	4	5	5	5	6	7	7	8	8	9	9	10	10	11	11	12	13	14	14	16	
	3	5	5	6	7	8	8	9	10	11	12	12	13	14	15	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
	4	6	7	8	9	10	11	13	14	16	16	17	19	20	21	21	22	23	23	25	27	29	30	
	5	8	9	10	12	13	14	16	17	18	20	21	21	23	24	25	27	28	29	31	33	35	37	
	6	9	11	12	14	15	16	19	20	21	23	25	26	28	29	30	33	34	35	38	40	42	45	
	7	11	12	14	16	18	19	22	23	25	27	29	31	33	34	36	38	40	41	44	46	49	52	
	8	13	14	16	19	20	22	25	27	29	31	33	34	38	39	41	44	45	47	50	53	56	60	
	9	14	16	18	21	23	25	28	30	32	35	37	39	42	44	46	49	51	53	56	60	63	67	
	10	16	17	20	24	25	27	31	33	35	39	41	43	47	49	51	55	57	59	63	66	70	74	
	16	25	28	31	38	41	44	50	53	56	63	66	69	75	78	81	88	91	94	100	106	113	125	
	2 Feet.	20	31	35	39	47	51	55	63	67	70	78	82	86	94	98	102	109	113	117	125	133	141	156
		30	47	53	59	70	76	82	94	100	105	117	123	129	141	146	152	164	170	176	188	199	211	
		32	50	56	63	75	81	88	100	106	113	125	131	138	150	156	163	175	181	188	200	213	225	
40		64	70	78	91	102	108	125	133	141	156	164	172	188	195	203	219	227	234	250	266	281		
3 Feet.	48	75	81	94	113	122	131	150	160	169	188	197	206	225	235	244	263	272	281	300	319	338		
	50	78	88	98	118	127	138	156	166	176	195	205	215	234	244	254	273	283	293	313	332			
	60	94	105	117	140	152	164	188	199	211	234	246	258	281	293	305	328	340	352	375	398	422		
	61	100	113	125	150	163	175	200	213	225	250	262	275	300	313	325	358	363	375	400	425			
4 Feet.	70	109	123	137	164	178	191	219	232	246	273	287	301	328	342	355	383	396	410	438	465	493		
	80	125	141	156	188	203	219	250	266	281	313	328	344	375	391	406	438	453	469	500	531			
	90	141	158	176	212	220	246	281	299	316	351	369	387	422	439	457	492	510	527	563	598			
	96	150	169	188	225	241	263	300	319	338	375	391	413	450	469	488	525	545	565	600	638			
6 Feet.	100	156	176	195	236	254	273	313	332	352	391	410	430	469	488	508	545	565	586	625	664			
	112	175	197	219	263	284	306	350	372	394	438	459	481	525	547	569	613	634	656	700	741			
	128	200	225	250	300	325	350	400	425	450	500	525	550	600	625	650	700	725	750	800	850			
	135	200	225	250	300	325	350	400	425	450	500	525	550	600	625	650	700	725	750	800	850			

WEIGHT OF ONE FOOT OF FLAT BAR IRON,

If a Bar of Iron be thicker than contained in the table add together the weight of two numbers, or treble the weight of one number. Wanted the weight of 1 foot of Bar Iron, 4 inches broad and 2 1-4 inches thick. Opposite 4 and under 1 is 13.364, which doubled is 26.728, add the weight of 1-4th, (8.941,) equal 35.669 lbs

Breadth in inches.	THICKNESS IN PARTS OF AN INCH.								
	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{5}{16}$	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{7}{16}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{5}{8}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{7}{8}$	1 in.
1	.835	1.044	1.253	1.461	1.670	2.088	2.506	2.923	3.340
1 1	.939	1.174	1.409	1.644	1.878	2.348	2.818	3.287	3.756
1 1	1.044	1.305	1.566	1.826	2.088	2.609	3.132	3.653	4.176
1 1	1.148	1.435	1.722	2.009	2.296	2.870	3.444	4.018	4.592
1 1	1.252	1.566	1.879	2.192	2.504	3.131	3.758	4.384	5.008
1 1	1.358	1.696	2.035	2.374	2.716	3.392	4.070	4.749	5.432
1 1	1.462	1.827	2.192	2.557	2.924	3.653	4.384	5.114	5.848
1 1	1.566	1.957	2.348	2.740	3.132	3.914	4.696	5.479	6.264
2	1.671	2.088	2.505	2.922	3.342	4.175	5.010	5.845	6.684
2 1	1.775	2.218	2.662	3.105	3.550	4.435	5.324	6.210	7.100
2 1	1.880	2.348	2.818	3.288	3.760	4.696	5.636	6.575	7.520
2 1	1.984	2.479	2.975	3.470	3.968	4.957	5.950	6.941	7.936
2 1	2.088	2.609	3.131	3.653	4.176	5.218	6.262	7.306	8.352
2 1	2.193	2.740	3.288	3.836	4.386	5.479	6.576	7.671	8.772
2 1	2.297	2.870	3.444	4.018	4.594	5.740	6.888	8.036	9.188
2 1	2.402	3.001	3.601	4.201	4.804	6.001	7.202	8.402	9.608
3	2.506	3.131	3.758	4.384	5.012	6.262	7.516	8.767	10.024
3 1	2.715	3.392	4.071	4.749	5.430	6.784	8.142	9.498	10.860
3 1	2.923	3.653	4.384	5.114	5.846	7.306	8.768	10.228	11.692
3 1	3.132	3.914	4.697	5.479	6.264	7.828	9.394	10.959	12.528
4	3.341	4.175	5.010	5.845	6.682	8.350	10.020	11.690	13.364
4 1	3.549	4.436	5.323	6.210	7.098	8.871	10.646	12.421	14.196
4 1	3.758	4.697	5.636	6.575	7.516	9.393	11.272	13.151	15.032
4 1	3.966	4.958	5.949	6.941	7.932	9.915	11.898	13.881	15.864
5	4.175	5.219	6.263	7.306	8.350	10.437	12.526	14.612	16.700
5 1	4.384	5.479	6.576	7.671	8.768	10.958	13.152	15.343	17.536
5 1	4.593	5.741	6.889	8.037	9.186	11.480	13.778	16.073	18.372
5 1	4.801	6.001	7.202	8.402	9.602	12.002	14.404	16.804	19.204
6	5.010	6.262	7.515	8.767	10.020	12.524	15.030	17.535	20.042

WEIGHT OF ONE SQUARE FOOT OF SHEET IRON, &c.

Name	Thickness by the Birmingham (Eng.) Wire Gauge.														
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Iron	12.50	12.00	11.00	10.00	8.74	8.12	7.50	6.86	6.24	5.62	5.00	4.38	3.75	3.12	2.82
Cop.	14.50	13.90	12.75	11.60	10.10	9.40	8.70	7.90	7.20	6.50	5.80	5.08	4.34	3.60	3.27
Brass	13.75	13.20	12.10	11.00	9.61	8.93	8.25	7.54	6.86	6.18	5.50	4.81	4.12	3.43	3.10
	Thickness by the Wire Gauge.														
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Iron	2.50	2.18	1.86	1.70	1.54	1.40	1.25	1.12	1.00	.90	.80	.72	.64	.56	.50
Cop.	2.90	2.52	2.15	1.97	1.78	1.62	1.45	1.30	1.16	1.04	.92	.83	.74	.64	.58
Brass	2.75	2.40	2.04	1.87	1.69	1.54	1.37	1.23	1.10	.99	.88	.79	.70	.61	.55

No. 1 Wire Gauge is 5-16ths of an inch; No. 4 is 1-4th; No. 11 is 1-8th; No. 13 is 1-12th; No. 15 is 1-14th; No. 16 is 1-16th; No. 17 is 1-18th; No. 19 is 1-23; No. 22 is 1-32.

RUSSIA SHEET IRON

Measures 56 by 28 Inches, and is rated by the weight per sheet. The numbers run from 8 to 18 Russian lbs. per sheet. 8 Russian pounds equal 7.2 English pounds; 9 = 8.1 lbs.; 10 = 9 lbs.; 11 = 10 lbs.; 12 = 11.2 lbs. &c. — 100 Russian lbs. equal 90 lbs. English.

WEIGHT OF ONE SQUARE FOOT OF PLATE IRON, &c.

Thickness in parts of an inch.	Iron.	Copper.	Brass.	Lead.	Thickness in parts of an inch.	Iron.	Copper.	Brass.	Lead.
$\frac{1}{16}$	2.5	2.9	2.7	3.7	$\frac{7}{16}$	17.5	20.3	19.0	25.9
$\frac{1}{8}$	5.0	5.8	5.5	7.4	$\frac{1}{2}$	20.0	23.2	21.8	29.6
$\frac{3}{16}$	7.5	8.7	8.2	11.1	$\frac{5}{8}$	25.0	28.9	27.1	37.0
$\frac{1}{4}$	10.0	11.6	10.9	14.8	$\frac{3}{4}$	30.0	34.7	32.5	44.4
$\frac{5}{16}$	12.5	14.5	13.6	18.5	$\frac{7}{8}$	35.0	40.4	37.9	57.8
$\frac{3}{8}$	15.0	17.4	16.3	22.2	1	40.0	46.2	43.3	59.2

WEIGHT ONE FOOT IN LENGTH OF SQUARE AND ROUND BAR IRON.

Side and diam- eter in inches.	Square Iron in lbs.	Round Iron in lbs.	Side and diam- eter in inches.	Square Iron in lbs.	Round Iron in lbs.	Side and diam- eter in inches.	Square Iron in lbs.	Round Iron in lbs.
$\frac{1}{4}$	.209	.164	$1\frac{5}{8}$	8.820	6.923	$3\frac{3}{4}$	46.969	36.895
$\frac{5}{16}$	.326	.256	$1\frac{3}{4}$	10.229	8.043	$3\frac{7}{8}$	50.153	39.390
$\frac{3}{8}$	.470	.369	$1\frac{7}{8}$	11.743	9.224	4	53.440	41.984
$\frac{7}{16}$	.640	.503	2	13.360	10.496	$4\frac{1}{8}$	56.833	44.637*
$\frac{1}{2}$	.835	.656	$2\frac{1}{8}$	15.083	11.846	$4\frac{1}{4}$	60.329	47.385
$\frac{9}{16}$	1.057	.831	$2\frac{1}{4}$	16.909	13.283	$4\frac{3}{8}$	63.930	50.211
$\frac{5}{8}$	1.305	1.025	$2\frac{3}{8}$	18.840	14.797	$4\frac{1}{2}$	67.637	53.132
$\frac{11}{16}$	1.579	1.241	$2\frac{1}{2}$	20.875	16.396	$4\frac{5}{8}$	71.445	56.113
$\frac{3}{4}$	1.879	1.476	$2\frac{5}{8}$	23.115	18.146	$4\frac{3}{4}$	75.359	59.187
$\frac{13}{16}$	2.205	1.732	$2\frac{3}{4}$	25.259	19.842	$4\frac{7}{8}$	79.378	62.344
$\frac{7}{8}$	2.558	2.011	$2\frac{7}{8}$	27.608	21.684	5	83.510	65.585
$\frac{15}{16}$	2.936	2.306	3	30.070	23.653	$5\frac{1}{4}$	92.459	72.618
1	3.340	2.624	$3\frac{1}{8}$	32.618	25.620	$5\frac{1}{2}$	101.036	79.370
$1\frac{1}{8}$	4.228	3.321	$3\frac{1}{4}$	35.279	27.709	$5\frac{3}{4}$	110.429	86.731
$1\frac{1}{4}$	5.219	4.099	$3\frac{3}{8}$	38.045	29.881	6	120.243	94.610
$1\frac{3}{8}$	6.315	4.961	$3\frac{1}{2}$	40.916	32.170	The weight of Bar Iron being 1; " " " Cast Iron = .95 " " " Steel, 1.03 " " " Copper, 1.16		
$1\frac{1}{2}$	7.516	5.913	$3\frac{5}{8}$	43.890	34.472			

DIMENSIONS OF CYLINDRICAL COLUMNS OF CAST IRON TO SUSTAIN A PRESSURE WITH SAFETY.

Diameter in inches.	LENGTH OR HEIGHT IN FEET.										
	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24
	WEIGHT OR LOAD IN CWTs.										
2	72	60	49	40	32	26	22	18	15	13	11
2½	119	105	91	77	65	55	47	40	34	29	25
3	178	163	145	128	111	97	84	73	64	56	49
3½	247	232	214	191	172	156	135	119	106	94	83
4	326	310	288	266	242	220	198	178	160	144	130
4½	418	400	379	354	327	301	275	251	229	208	189
5	522	501	479	452	427	394	365	337	310	285	262
6	607	592	573	550	525	497	469	440	413	386	360
7	1032	1013	989	959	924	887	848	808	765	725	686
8	1333	1315	1289	1259	1224	1185	1142	1097	1052	1005	959
9	1716	1697	1672	1640	1603	1561	1515	1467	1416	1364	1311
10	2119	2100	2077	2045	2007	1964	1916	1865	1811	1755	1697
11	2570	2550	2520	2490	2450	2410	2358	2305	2248	2189	2127
12	3050	3040	3020	2970	2930	2900	2830	2780	2730	2670	2600

Practical utility of the Table.

Note. — Wanting to support the front of a building with cast iron columns 18 feet in length, 8 inches in diameter, and the metal 1 inch in thickness; what weight may I confidently expect each column capable of supporting without tendency to deflection?

Opposite 8 inches diameter and under 18 feet = 1097

* Also opposite 6 in. diameter and under 18 feet = 440

= 657 cwt.

* This deduction is on account of the core.

MOLDER'S TABLE.

Bar Iron being 1,	Cast Iron being 1,	Yellow Pine being 1,
Cast Iron equal .95	Bar Iron equal 1.07	Cast Iron equal 12.
Steel " 1.02	Steel " 1.03	Brass " 12.7
Copper " 1.16	Brass " 1.16	Copper " 13.3
Brass " 1.09	Copper " 1.21	Lead " 18.1
Lead " 1.48	Lead " 1.56	Zinc " 11.5

1. Suppose I have an article of plate iron, the weight of which is 725 lbs., but want the same of copper, and of similar dimensions, what will be its weight?

$$725 \times 1.16 = 844.48 \text{ lbs.}$$

2. A model of Dry Pine weighing 3 lbs., and in which the iron for its construction forms no material portion of the weight, what may I anticipate its weight to be in cast iron.

$$3 \times 12 = 36 \text{ pounds.}$$

It frequently occurs, in the construction of models, that neither the quality or condition of the wood can be properly estimated; and in such cases, it may be a near enough approximation to reckon 13 lbs. of cast iron to each pound of model.

HEXAGONAL NUTS FOR WROUGHT IRON BOLTS.

Diameter of bolts,	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{5}{8}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{7}{8}$	1	$1\frac{1}{8}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$1\frac{3}{8}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{5}{8}$	$1\frac{3}{4}$
Breadth of nuts,	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{7}{8}$	$1\frac{1}{8}$	$1\frac{5}{16}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{3}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{3}{16}$	$2\frac{3}{8}$	$2\frac{9}{16}$	$2\frac{3}{4}$	3

CAPACITY OF CISTERNS AND RESERVOIRS IN GALLONS.

Depth, 10 Inches : — Diameter from 2 to 25 Feet.

2 feet	19.5	5 feet	122.40	8 feet	313.33	12 feet	705.
2½ "	30.6	5½ "	148.10	8½ "	353.72	13 "	827.4
3 "	44.06	6 "	176.25	9 "	396.56	14 "	959.6
3½ "	59.97	6½ "	206.85	9½ "	461.40	15 "	1101.6
4 "	78.33	7 "	239.88	10 "	489.20	20 "	1958.4
4½ "	99.14	7½ "	275.40	11 "	592.40	25 "	3059.9

NUMBER OF THREADS IN V-THREAD SCREWS.

Diam. in inches, . . .	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{5}{16}$	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{7}{16}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{5}{8}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{7}{8}$	1	$1\frac{1}{8}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$1\frac{3}{8}$
No. of threads, . . .	20	18	16	14	12	11	10	9	8	7	7	6
Diam. in inches, . . .	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{3}{8}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{8}$	2	$2\frac{1}{4}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{3}{4}$	3	$3\frac{1}{4}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{3}{4}$
No. of threads, . . .	6	5	5	4½	4½	4	4	3½	3½	3½	3½	3½
Diam. in inches, . . .	$3\frac{3}{4}$	4	$4\frac{1}{4}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{3}{4}$	5	$5\frac{1}{4}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{3}{4}$	6		
No. of threads, . . .	3	3	2½	2½	2½	2½	2½	2½	2½	2½	2½	2½

The depth of the threads should be half their pitch. The diameter of a screw, to work in the teeth of a wheel, should be such, that the angle of the threads does not exceed 10°.

WEIGHT OF LEAD PIPE PER FOOT

Diameter.		lbs. oz.		Diameter.		lbs. oz.
$\frac{1}{4}$ inch	medium	1 —		$1\frac{1}{2}$ inch	extra light	3 —
" "	strong	1 5		" "	light	4 5
$\frac{1}{2}$ "	light	1 —		" "	medium	5 3
" "	medium	1 5		" "	strong	6 5
" "	strong	1 10		$1\frac{3}{4}$ "	medium	5 5
" "	extra strong	2 2		" "	strong	6 11
$\frac{3}{8}$ "	light	1 10		2 "	light	5 9
" "	medium	2 3		" "	medium	6 11
" "	strong	2 8		" "	strong	7 11
" "	extra strong	2 12		$2\frac{1}{2}$ "	light	8 5
$\frac{1}{2}$ "	" light	1 11		" "	medium	10 —
" "	light	2 1		" "	strong	11 11
" "	medium	2 11		3 "	light	10 —
" "	strong	3 4		" "	medium	11 10
" "	extra strong	3 8		" "	strong	14 11
1 "	" light	2 5		$3\frac{1}{2}$ "	medium	15 —
" "	light	2 12		" "	strong	18 —
" "	medium	3 7		" "	extra strong	23 5
" "	strong	4 1		4 "	waste light	5 5
$1\frac{1}{4}$ "	extra light	2 12		" "	" medium	7 —
" "	light	3 4		" "	" strong	8 11
" "	medium	3 11		$4\frac{1}{2}$ "	" light	5 12
" "	strong	4 3		" "	" medium	8 —
" "	extra strong	4 14		" "	" strong	9 11

WEIGHT OF ONE FOOT OF CAST IRON PIPES.

Diam. of bore.	$\frac{1}{4}$ in. thick.	$\frac{3}{8}$ in. thick.	$\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick.	$\frac{5}{8}$ in. thick.	$\frac{3}{4}$ in. thick.	$\frac{7}{8}$ in. thick.	1 in. thick.
Inch.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
1	3.06	5.06					
1 $\frac{1}{4}$	3.68	5.98					
1 $\frac{1}{2}$	4.29	6.9	9.82				
1 $\frac{3}{4}$	4.91	7.83	11.05				
2	5.53	8.75	12.27	16.11			
2 $\frac{1}{4}$	6.14	9.66	13.5	17.64			
2 $\frac{1}{2}$	6.74	10.58	14.72	19.17	23.92		
2 $\frac{3}{4}$	7.36	11.5	15.95	20.7	25.71		
3	7.98	12.43	17.18	22.19	27.62	33.29	39.28
3 $\frac{1}{4}$	8.59	13.34	18.35	23.78	29.45	35.44	41.72
3 $\frac{1}{2}$	9.2	14.21	19.64	25.31	31.3	37.58	44.18
3 $\frac{3}{4}$	9.76	15.19	20.86	26.85	33.13	39.73	46.63
4	10.44	16.11	22.1	28.38	34.98	41.88	49.1
4 $\frac{1}{4}$	11.1	17.08	23.37	29.97	36.87	44.08	51.6
4 $\frac{1}{2}$	11.66	17.94	24.54	31.44	38.65	46.17	54.
4 $\frac{3}{4}$	12.27	18.87	25.77	32.98	40.5	48.32	56.45
5	12.80	19.78	26.99	34.51	42.33	50.46	59.
5 $\frac{1}{4}$	13.5	20.71	28.23	36.05	44.18	52.62	61.36
5 $\frac{1}{2}$	14.11	21.63	29.45	37.58	46.02	54.76	63.81
5 $\frac{3}{4}$	14.73	22.55	30.68	39.12	47.86	56.91	66.27
6	15.34	23.47	31.91	40.65	49.7	59.06	68.73
6 $\frac{1}{2}$		25.31	34.36	43.72	53.39	63.36	73.41
7		27.15	36.82	46.79	56.84	67.65	78.53
7 $\frac{1}{2}$		29.	39.05	49.86	60.74	71.95	83.45
8		30.83	41.71	52.92	64.42	76.23	88.35
8 $\frac{1}{2}$		32.9	44.4	56.21	68.33	80.76	93.49
9		34.52	46.64	59.07	71.8	84.84	98.18
9 $\frac{1}{2}$		36.36	49.09	62.13	75.47	89.13	103.1
10		38.2	51.54	65.2	79.16	93.42	108.
10 $\frac{1}{2}$		40.04	54.	68.26	82.84	97.71	113.
11		41.88	56.46	71.33	86.52	102.01	117.81
11 $\frac{1}{2}$		43.71	58.9	74.39	90.19	106.3	122.71
12		45.55	61.35	77.46	93.6	110.6	127.6

bore.	$\frac{1}{2}$ in.	$\frac{3}{4}$ in.	$\frac{1}{2}$ in.	1 in.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ in.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.	1 $\frac{3}{4}$ in.	2 in.
Inch.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
12 $\frac{1}{2}$	63.5	97.3	114	132	149	167	205	243	285
13	66.	101.	118	137.	154	173.5	212	252	294
13 $\frac{1}{2}$	63.4	104.8	122	141.5	160	179	219	260	304
14	71.	108.2	126	146.	165	185	227	269	314
14 $\frac{1}{2}$	73.4	112.3	130	151.	170	192	234	277	324
15	75.8	115.7	135	156.	176	193	242	286	334
15 $\frac{1}{2}$	73.1	119.	139	161.	181	204	250	295	344
16	80.7	123.	143	166.	187	211	257	303	355
16 $\frac{1}{2}$	83.1	126.5	147	170.1	192	217	264	312	363
17	85.5	130.	152	178.5	198	223	271	322	376
18	90.5	137.	161	185.	209	235	285	338	393
19	95.5	144.8	169	195.	222	247	300	354	412
20	100.	152.	178	205	233	259	315	372	432

USE OF THE TABLE:—To find the Capacity of any Cylindrical Measure, from 1 Inch Diameter to 30 Inches, take the inside Diameter of the Measure in Inches, and Multiply the Area in the Table, which corresponds to the Diameter, by the depth in Inches, and divide the Product, if Gills are required, by 7.2175, if Pints by 23.875, if Quarts by 57.75, and if Gallons by 231. If bushels are required, (say in a Tierce or Barrel, after the mean diameter is obtained), multiply as above, and divide the product by 2150.42, the quotient is the number of bushels. Calling the Diameters Feet the Areas are Feet, — then, if a Ship's Water Tank, Steam Boiler, &c., is $5\frac{1}{2}$, or any number of Feet and parts of Feet in Diameter, find the Area in the Table which corresponds in Inches, multiply it by the length in Feet, and multiply this result by a Cubic Foot, (7.4805) and the product is the answer in Gallons. If, in any case, there are more figures in the divisor than in the dividend, add ciphers.

WEIGHT OF ONE FOOT OF COPPER PIPES.

Diameter of bore.	Weight in Lbs.	Diameter of bore.	Weight in Lbs.	Diameter of bore.	Weight in Lbs.	Diameter of bore.	Weight in Lbs.
$\frac{1}{8}$ in.	.94	$1\frac{1}{4}$ in.	2.08	$1\frac{1}{8}$ in.	3.03	$2\frac{1}{2}$ in.	3.97
$\frac{3}{8}$	1.33	$1\frac{3}{8}$	2.23	2	3.21	$2\frac{3}{4}$	4.12
$\frac{1}{2}$	1.51	$1\frac{1}{2}$	2.42	$2\frac{1}{4}$	3.39	$2\frac{7}{8}$	4.34
1	1.69	$1\frac{3}{4}$	2.67	$2\frac{3}{8}$	3.58	$2\frac{7}{8}$	4.56
$1\frac{1}{8}$	1.89	$1\frac{7}{8}$	2.87	$2\frac{1}{2}$	3.78	3	4.78

WEIGHT OF PLATE COPPER.

The great variety of thicknesses into which copper is manufactured, cause the weight to be named whereby to determine the thickness required, the unit being that of a common sheet, so designated, viz., 4 feet by 2 feet, in lbs., thus:—

A 70 lb. plate is $\frac{3}{16}$ ths of an inch in thickness; $46\frac{1}{2}$ do. $\frac{1}{8}$ do.; 23 do. $\frac{1}{16}$ do.; $11\frac{1}{2}$ do. $\frac{1}{32}$ do.; 6 do. $\frac{1}{64}$ do.

WEIGHT OF SHEET LEAD.

The thickness of lead is also in common determined or understood by the weight; the unit being that of a square or superficial foot; thus:—

4 lbs. lead is $\frac{1}{16}$ th of an inch in thickness; 6 do. $\frac{1}{16}$ do.; $7\frac{1}{2}$ do. $\frac{1}{8}$ do.; 11 do. $\frac{3}{16}$ do.; 15 do. $\frac{1}{4}$ do.

DECIMAL TABLES.

Decimals equivalent to the fractional parts of a Pound. — See Tables of Metals, Weights and Measures, &c.

.03125	$\frac{1}{32}$ oz.	.28125	$4\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	.53125	$8\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	.78125	$12\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
.0625	1	.3125	5	.5625	9	.8125	13
.09375	$1\frac{1}{2}$	.34375	$5\frac{1}{2}$	.59375	$9\frac{1}{2}$	.84375	$13\frac{1}{2}$
.125	2	.375	6	.625	10	.875	14
.15625	$2\frac{1}{2}$	.40625	$6\frac{1}{2}$	.65625	$10\frac{1}{2}$	.90625	$14\frac{1}{2}$
.1875	3	.4375	7	.6875	11	.9375	15
.21875	$3\frac{1}{2}$	.46875	$7\frac{1}{2}$	.71875	$11\frac{1}{2}$	.96875	$15\frac{1}{2}$
.25	4	.5	8	.75	12	1.000	16

APPLICATION. Required the *weight* of one foot of Flat Bar Iron, $3\text{--}4$ ths of an inch in thickness, and $1\text{--}7\text{--}8$ ths inches breadth. Refer to the Table of Flat Bar Iron, and you will find the weight of 1 foot of the above dimensions, to be 4.696, that is, 4 pounds and 696 thousandth parts of a pound; and to ascertain this decimal in ounces, refer to the above Table for the decimal that is nearest, and you will find it to be .6875, opposite to which is 11 ounces, the weight of the decimal required, consequently the weight of 1 foot length of the flat bar in question, will be 4 pounds 11 ounces.

APPLICATION. Required the *weight* of Tire Bar Iron, $1\text{--}2$ an inch thick, and $1\text{--}5\text{--}8$ ths of an inch broad, 16 feet long.

See Table of Bar Iron, where 1 foot length is 2.716 lbs., then

$$2.716 \times 16 = 43.456, \quad (\text{or } 43 \text{ lbs. } 7\frac{1}{2} \text{ oz. being the mean between } .437 \text{ \& } .468).$$

APPLICATION. Required the *weight* of 35 Bars, Round Iron, 1 1-4 inch diameter, 12 feet long, each.

See Table of Round Iron, where 1 foot in length is 4.09 lbs., then

$$4.09 \times 12 \times 35 = 1717.80 \quad (\text{or } 1717 \text{ lbs. } 13 \text{ oz. being the nearest equivalent}).$$

APPLICATION. Required the *weight* of 64 Square Feet of Boiler Plate Iron, 3-16ths of an inch thick. See Tables of weight and thickness of Plate Iron, Copper, Brass and Lead.

As 1 Square Foot weighs 7.5 lbs., then $7.5 \times 64 = 480.0$ lbs.

APPLICATION. Required the *weight* of 22 Square, or superficial, Feet of Sheet Iron, No. 9 Wire Gauge thickness. See Tables Sheet Iron, Copper, and Brass, from No. 1 to No. 30 Wire Gauge thickness.

As 1 square foot weighs 6.24 lbs., then

$$6.24 \times 22 = 137.28 \quad (137 \text{ lbs. } 4\frac{1}{2} \text{ oz.})$$

Decimals equivalent to the fractional parts of an Inch when divided into thirty-two parts; likewise the Decimals equivalent to the fractional parts of a Foot.

Decimals.	Parts of an Inch.	Decimals.	Parts of an Inch.	Decimals.	Parts of a Foot.
.03125	1-32	.53125	$\frac{1}{2}$ & 1-32	.01041	$\frac{1}{8}$
.0625	1-16	.5625	$\frac{1}{2}$ & 1-16	.02083	$\frac{1}{4}$
.09375	3-32	.59375	$\frac{1}{2}$ & 3-32	.03125	$\frac{3}{8}$
.125	$\frac{1}{8}$	.625	$\frac{3}{8}$	.04166	$\frac{1}{2}$
.15625	$\frac{1}{8}$ & 1-32	.65625	$\frac{3}{8}$ & 1-32	.05208	$\frac{5}{8}$
.1875	$\frac{1}{8}$ & 1-16	.6875	$\frac{3}{8}$ & 1-16	.0625	$\frac{3}{4}$
.21875	$\frac{1}{8}$ & 3-32	.71875	$\frac{3}{8}$ & 3-32	.07291	$\frac{7}{8}$
.25	$\frac{1}{4}$	.75	$\frac{3}{4}$	.0833	1
.28125	$\frac{1}{4}$ & 1-32	.78125	$\frac{3}{4}$ & 1-32	.1666	2
.3125	$\frac{1}{4}$ & 1-16	.8125	$\frac{3}{4}$ & 1-16	.25	3
.34375	$\frac{1}{4}$ & 3-32	.84375	$\frac{3}{4}$ & 3-32	.3333	4
.375	$\frac{3}{8}$	.875	$\frac{7}{8}$	.4166	5
.40625	$\frac{3}{8}$ & 1-32	.90625	$\frac{7}{8}$ & 1-32	.5	6
.4375	$\frac{3}{8}$ & 1-16	.9375	$\frac{7}{8}$ & 1-16	.5833	7
.46875	$\frac{3}{8}$ & 3-32	.96875	$\frac{7}{8}$ & 3-32	.6666	8
.5	$\frac{1}{2}$	1.000	1 inch.	.75	9
				.8333	10
				.9166	11

APPLICATION. 1. Required the number of Square Yards in a floor whose length is $13\frac{1}{2}$, and breadth $9\frac{3}{4}$ feet.

$$13.5 \times 9.75 = 131.625 \div 9 = 14.625 \text{ square yards.}$$

2. Required the Area of a Fire Grate, under the boiler of a Steam Engine, whose length is 4 feet 7 inches, and width 3 feet 6 inches.

7 inches equal .5833 and 6 inches equal .5 (see table), then

$$4.5833 \times 3.5 = 16.04155 \text{ square feet.}$$

3. Required the Area of the side of a square piece of Board, 8 3-16 inches in length.

$$1.8 \text{ & } 1-16 = 3-16 \text{ equal } .1875 \text{ (see table),}$$

$$8.1875 \times 8.1875 = 67.03515625 \text{ square inches.}$$

4. Required the Cubic Contents in Inches of a Plate $30\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, 8 7-8 inches in breadth, and 5-8 inches thick.

$$30.5 \times 8.875 = 270.68750 \times .625 = 169.17 + \text{cubic inches.}$$

5.—Required the Register Tonnage of a single decked vessel, length 101 feet and $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches, breadth 26 feet 3 inches, and depth 9 feet 2 inches. Opposite 9 and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. is .75 and .04166, which added together equal .79166: Then, $101.79166 - 3.5 \text{ of } 26.25 \times 26.25 \times 9.1666 \div 95 = 217.88\text{-}95\text{ths tons.}$

INTEREST TABLES

AT 6, 7, 8, 9 AND 10 PER CENT.

EXPLANATION OF THE TABLES.

In the following Tables the interest on any sum of money and for any length of time, may be obtained, by adding to or doubling any certain sum, or length of time, in the Tables, viz:

If the interest of \$44 is required, double the amount opposite \$22.

If the interest of \$300 is required, take three times the amount opposite \$100; and so for any larger amount.

If the interest of \$94 is required, add the amount opposite \$4 to the amount opposite \$90, and so for any other amount.

If the time is 54 days, double the sum under 27 days.

If 3 months and 3 days, add the sum under 3 days to the sum under 3 months.

EXAMPLES.

Required the interest of \$107 for 4 months and 7 days at 8 per cent.

Interest of \$100 for 4 months equal	\$2 67
“ 7 “ “	.19
“ 100 7 days “	.15
“ 7 “ “	.01

Interest of \$107 for 4 months and 7 days equal \$3.02

Required the interest of \$42 for 29 days at 8 per cent.

Interest of \$21 for 29 days equal	\$0.13
Multiplied by	2
Interest of \$42 for 29 days equal	<u>\$0.26</u>

Required the interest of \$94 for 27 days at 7 per cent.

Interest of \$90 for 27 days equal	\$0.46
“ 4 “ “	.02
Interest of \$94 for 27 days equal	<u>\$0.48</u>

Required the interest of \$350 for 54 days at 6 per cent.

Interest of \$100 for 27 days equal	\$0 45
Multiplied by	3
Interest of \$300 for 27 days equal	\$1.35
“ 50 “ “	.23
Interest of \$350 for 27 days equal	<u>\$1.58</u>
Multiplied by	2
Interest of \$350 for 54 days equal	<u>\$3.16</u>

These Tables are computed on the principle, that there are only 360 days in a year; a rule adopted by banks and all mercantile houses, in this country.

If a note be written for calendar months, calendar months are understood, whether the months have 28 or 31 days; so that 30 days is one month; 60 days two months; 90 days three months, &c.

FRACTION OF INTEREST.

When the fraction of interest is half a cent, or more, a whole cent is taken; but when it is less than half a cent, nothing is charged. The same rule is observed, with respect to cents forming a part of the principal; if they amount to half a dollar, or upwards, the discount is taken as for a whole dollar; when they do not amount to half a dollar, they are disregarded. This is the rule generally pursued by banks and mercantile houses.

TABLES OF INTEREST AT SIX PER CENT.

Days—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
\$ 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
6	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
7	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
8	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
9	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
10	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
11	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
12	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
13	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
14	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
15	0	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
16	0	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
17	0	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
18	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
19	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
20	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
21	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
22	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
25	0	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
30	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
40	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
50	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
60	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
70	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
80	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
90	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
100	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2

Days—	25	26	27	28	29	1 Mo.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
\$ 1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	3	3	4	4	5	5	6
2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
3	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
4	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
5	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
6	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
7	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
8	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
9	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
10	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
11	5	5	5	5	5	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
12	5	5	5	5	5	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
13	5	5	5	5	5	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
14	6	6	6	6	6	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
15	6	6	6	6	6	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
16	7	7	7	7	7	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
17	7	7	7	7	7	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	8	8	8	8	8	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	8	8	8	8	8	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
20	8	8	8	8	8	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
21	9	9	9	9	9	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
22	9	9	9	9	9	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
25	10	10	10	10	10	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
30	13	13	13	13	13	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
40	17	17	17	17	17	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
50	21	21	21	21	21	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
60	25	25	25	25	25	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
70	29	29	29	29	29	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
80	33	33	33	33	33	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
90	38	38	38	38	38	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
100	42	42	42	42	42	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52

TABLES OF INTEREST AT SEVEN PER CENT.

Days—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
\$ 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Days—	25	26	27	28	29	1 Mo.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
\$ 1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	4	4	5	5	6	6
2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	4	5	6	7	8	9	11	12	13
3	1	2	2	2	2	2	4	5	7	9	11	12	14	15	18	19
4	2	2	2	2	2	2	5	7	9	12	14	16	19	21	23	26
5	2	3	3	3	3	3	6	9	12	15	18	20	23	26	29	32
6	3	3	3	3	3	4	7	11	14	18	21	25	28	32	35	39
7	3	4	4	4	4	4	8	12	16	20	25	29	33	36	41	44
8	4	4	4	4	5	5	9	14	19	23	28	33	37	42	47	51
9	4	5	5	5	5	5	11	16	21	26	32	37	42	47	53	57
10	5	5	5	5	6	6	12	18	23	29	35	41	47	53	58	64
11	5	6	6	6	6	6	13	19	26	32	39	45	51	57	64	70
12	6	6	6	7	7	7	14	21	28	35	42	49	56	63	70	77
13	6	7	7	7	7	8	15	21	30	38	46	53	61	68	76	83
14	7	7	7	8	8	8	16	25	33	41	49	57	65	74	82	90
15	7	8	8	8	8	9	18	26	35	44	53	61	70	78	88	96
16	8	8	8	9	9	9	19	28	37	47	56	65	75	84	93	1.03
17	8	9	9	9	10	10	20	30	40	50	60	69	79	89	99	1.09
18	9	9	9	10	10	11	21	32	42	53	63	74	84	95	1.05	1.16
19	9	10	10	10	11	11	22	33	44	55	67	78	89	99	1.11	1.21
20	10	10	11	11	11	12	23	35	47	58	70	82	93	1.05	1.17	1.28
21	10	11	11	11	12	12	25	37	49	61	74	86	98	1.10	1.23	1.34
22	11	11	12	12	12	13	26	39	51	64	77	90	1.03	1.16	1.28	1.41
23	12	13	13	14	14	15	29	44	58	73	88	1.02	1.17	1.31	1.46	1.60
24	15	15	16	16	17	18	35	53	70	88	1.05	1.23	1.40	1.58	1.75	1.93
25	19	20	21	22	23	23	47	70	93	1.17	1.40	1.63	1.87	2.10	2.33	2.57
26	21	25	26	27	28	29	53	88	1.17	1.46	1.75	2.04	2.33	2.62	2.92	3.21
27	29	30	32	33	34	35	70	1.05	1.40	1.75	2.10	2.45	2.80	3.15	3.50	3.85
28	34	35	3	38	39	41	82	1.23	1.63	2.04	2.45	2.86	3.27	3.68	4.08	4.49
29	39	40	42	44	45	47	93	1.40	1.87	2.33	2.80	3.27	3.73	4.20	4.67	5.13
30	44	46	47	49	51	53	1.05	1.58	2.10	2.63	3.15	3.68	4.20	4.72	5.25	5.77
100	49	51	53	54	56	58	1.17	1.75	2.33	2.92	3.50	4.08	4.67	5.25	5.83	6.42

TABLES OF INTEREST AT EIGHT PER CENT.

Days--1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
\$	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
3	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
4	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
5	6	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3
6	7	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	4
7	8	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4
8	9	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	5
9	10	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	5
10	11	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	4	5	5	5	5	6	6
11	12	0	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	4	5	5	5	6	6	6	6
12	13	0	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	6	6	6	7	7
13	14	0	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	6	6	6	7	7	7
14	15	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	6	6	6	7	7	8	8
15	16	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	4	4	5	5	5	6	6	6	7	7	7	8	8
16	17	0	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	5	5	6	6	6	7	7	7	8	9	9
17	18	0	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	4	4	5	5	6	6	6	7	7	8	8	9	9	10
18	19	0	1	1	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	5	5	6	6	7	7	8	8	9	9	10	10
19	20	0	1	1	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	5	5	6	7	7	8	8	9	9	10	10	11
20	21	0	1	1	2	2	3	3	4	4	5	5	6	6	7	7	8	8	9	9	10	10	11
21	22	0	1	1	2	2	3	3	4	4	5	5	6	6	7	7	8	9	9	10	10	11	11
22	23	0	1	1	2	2	3	3	4	4	5	5	6	6	7	8	8	9	9	10	10	11	11
23	24	0	1	1	2	2	3	3	4	4	5	5	6	6	7	8	9	9	10	10	11	11	12
24	25	1	1	2	2	3	3	4	4	5	5	6	6	7	7	8	9	10	11	11	12	12	13
25	26	1	1	2	3	3	4	4	5	5	6	7	7	8	8	9	9	10	11	12	12	13	13
26	27	1	2	3	3	4	4	5	5	6	7	7	8	9	9	10	11	12	13	13	14	14	15
27	28	1	2	3	4	4	5	5	6	7	8	9	9	10	11	11	12	13	13	14	15	15	16
28	29	1	2	3	4	5	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	11	12	13	13	14	15	15	16	16	17
29	30	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	13	14	15	16	17	17	18	18	19
30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	20	21
31	32	1	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	21	22
32	33	1	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
33	34	1	3	4	5	6	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
34	35	2	3	5	6	7	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
35	36	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24	26	28	30	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
36	37	2	4	7	9	11	13	15	18	20	22	24	27	29	31	33	35	38	40	42	44	46	48
37	38	2	4	7	9	11	13	15	18	20	22	24	27	29	31	33	35	38	40	42	44	46	48
38	39	2	4	7	9	11	13	15	18	20	22	24	27	29	31	33	35	38	40	42	44	46	48
39	40	2	4	7	9	11	13	15	18	20	22	24	27	29	31	33	35	38	40	42	44	46	48
40	41	2	4	7	9	11	13	15	18	20	22	24	27	29	31	33	35	38	40	42	44	46	48
41	42	2	4	7	9	11	13	15	18	20	22	24	27	29	31	33	35	38	40	42	44	46	48
42	43	2	4	7	9	11	13	15	18	20	22	24	27	29	31	33	35	38	40	42	44	46	48
43	44	2	4	7	9	11	13	15	18	20	22	24	27	29	31	33	35	38	40	42	44	46	48
44	45	2	4	7	9	11	13	15	18	20	22	24	27	29	31	33	35	38	40	42	44	46	48
45	46	2	4	7	9	11	13	15	18	20	22	24	27	29	31	33	35	38	40	42	44	46	48
46	47	2	4	7	9	11	13	15	18	20	22	24	27	29	31	33	35	38	40	42	44	46	48
47	48	2	4	7	9	11	13	15	18	20	22	24	27	29	31	33	35	38	40	42	44	46	48
48	49	2	4	7	9	11	13	15	18	20	22	24	27	29	31	33	35	38	40	42	44	46	48
49	50	2	4	7	9	11	13	15	18	20	22	24	27	29	31	33	35	38	40	42	44	46	48
50	51	2	4	7	9	11	13	15	18	20	22	24	27	29	31	33	35	38	40	42	44	46	48
51	52	2	4	7	9	11	13	15	18	20	22	24	27	29	31	33	35	38	40	42	44	46	48
52	53	2	4	7	9	11	13	15	18	20	22	24	27	29	31	33	35	38	40	42	44	46	48
53	54	2	4	7	9	11	13	15	18	20	22	24	27	29	31	33	35	38	40	42	44	46	48
54	55	2	4	7	9	11	13	15	18	20	22	24	27	29	31	33	35	38	40	42	44	46	48
55	56	2	4	7	9	11	13	15	18	20	22	24	27	29	31	33	35	38	40	42	44	46	48
56	57	2	4	7	9	11	13	15	18	20	22	24	27	29	31	33	35	38	40	42	44	46	48
57	58	2	4	7	9	11	13	15	18	20	22	24	27	29	31	33	35	38	40	42	44	46	48
58	59	2	4	7	9	11	13	15	18	20	22	24	27	29	31	33	35	38	40	42	44	46	48
59	60	2	4	7	9	11	13	15	18	20	22	24	27	29	31	33	35	38	40	42	44	46	48
60	61	2	4	7	9	11	13	15	18	20	22	24	27	29	31	33	35	38	40	42	44	46	48
61	62	2	4	7	9	11	13	15	18	20	22	24	27	29	31	33	35	38	40	42	44	46	48
62	63	2	4	7	9	11	13	15	18	20	22	24	27	29	31	33	35	38	40	42	44	46	48
63	64	2	4	7	9	11	13	15	18	20	22	24	27	29	31	33	35	38	40	42	44	46	48
64	65	2	4	7	9	11	13	15	18	20	22	24	27	29	31	33	35	38	40	42	44	46	48
65	66	2	4	7	9	11	13	15	18	20	22	24	27	29	31	33	35	38	40	42	44	46	48
66	67	2	4	7	9	11	13	15	18	20	22	24	27	29	31	33	35	38	40	42	44	46	48
67	68	2	4	7	9	11	13	15	18	20	22	24	27	29	31	33	35	38	40	42	44	46	48
68	69	2	4	7	9	11	13	15	18	20	22	24	27	29	31	33	35	38	40	42	44	46	48
69	70	2	4	7	9	11	13	15	18	20	22	24	27	29	31	33	35	38	40	42	44	46	48
70	71	2	4	7	9	11	13	15	18	20	22	24	27	29	31	33	35	38	40	42	44	46	48
71	72	2	4	7	9	11	13	15	18	20	22	24	27	29	31	33	35	38	40	42	44	46	48
72	73	2	4	7	9	11	13	15	18	20	22	24	27	29	31	33	35	38	40	42	44	46	48
73	74	2	4	7	9	11	13	15	18	20	22	24	27	29	31	33	35	38	40	42	44	46	48
74	75	2	4	7	9	11	13	15	18	20	22	24	27	29	31	33	35	38	40	42	44	46	48
75	76	2	4	7	9	11	13	15	18	20	22	24	27	29	31	33	35	38	40	42	44	46	48
76	77	2	4	7	9	11	13	15	18	20	22	24	27										

TABLES OF INTEREST AT TEN PER CENT.

Days—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Dollars	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
4	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3
5	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3
6	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4
7	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4
8	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5
9	0	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	6	6	6
10	0	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	7
11	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	6	6	6	6	7	7	7
12	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	6	6	6	7	7	7	8	8
13	0	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	6	6	7	7	7	8	8	8	9
14	0	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	6	6	7	7	7	8	8	9	9	9
15	0	1	1	2	2	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	6	6	7	7	8	8	8	9	9	10	10
16	0	1	1	2	2	3	3	4	4	5	5	6	6	6	7	7	8	8	8	9	9	10	10	11
17	0	1	1	2	2	3	3	4	4	5	5	6	6	7	7	8	8	9	9	9	10	10	11	11
18	1	1	2	2	3	3	4	4	5	5	6	6	7	7	8	8	9	9	10	10	11	11	12	12
19	1	1	2	2	3	3	4	4	5	5	6	6	7	7	8	8	9	10	10	11	11	12	12	13
20	1	1	2	2	3	3	4	4	5	6	6	7	7	8	8	9	9	10	11	11	12	12	13	13
21	1	1	2	2	3	4	4	5	5	6	6	7	8	8	9	9	10	11	11	12	12	13	13	14
22	1	1	2	2	3	4	4	5	6	6	7	7	8	9	9	10	10	11	12	12	13	13	14	15
25	1	1	2	3	3	4	5	6	6	7	8	8	9	10	10	11	12	13	13	14	15	15	16	17
30	1	2	3	3	4	5	6	7	8	8	9	10	11	12	13	13	14	15	16	17	18	18	19	20
40	1	2	3	4	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	26	27
50	1	2	3	4	6	7	8	10	11	13	14	15	17	18	19	21	22	24	25	26	28	29	31	32
60	2	3	5	7	8	10	12	13	15	17	18	20	22	23	25	27	28	30	32	33	35	37	38	40
70	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	19	21	23	25	27	29	31	33	35	37	39	41	43	45	47
80	2	4	7	9	11	13	16	18	20	22	24	27	29	31	33	36	38	40	42	44	47	49	51	53
90	3	5	8	10	13	15	18	20	23	25	28	30	33	35	38	40	43	45	48	50	53	55	58	60
100	3	6	8	11	14	17	19	22	25	28	31	33	36	39	42	44	47	50	53	56	58	61	64	67

Days—	25	27	28	29	1 Mo.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Dollars	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	3	4	5	6	7	7	8	8
1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	3	4	5	6	7	7	8	8
2	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	5	7	8	10	12	13	15	17
3	2	2	2	2	2	3	5	8	10	13	15	18	20	22	25
4	3	3	3	3	3	3	7	10	13	17	20	23	27	30	33
5	4	4	4	4	4	4	8	13	17	21	25	29	33	37	42
6	4	4	5	5	5	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50
7	5	5	5	5	6	6	12	18	23	29	35	41	47	52	58
8	6	6	6	6	7	7	13	20	27	33	40	47	53	60	67
9	6	7	7	7	8	8	15	23	30	38	45	53	60	67	75
10	7	7	8	8	8	9	17	25	33	42	50	58	67	75	83
11	8	8	8	9	9	9	18	28	37	46	55	64	73	82	92
12	8	9	9	9	10	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100
13	9	9	10	10	10	11	22	33	43	54	65	76	87	97	108
14	10	10	11	11	11	12	23	35	47	58	70	82	93	105	117
15	10	11	11	12	12	13	25	38	50	63	75	88	100	112	125
16	11	12	12	12	13	13	27	40	53	67	80	93	107	120	134
17	12	12	13	13	14	14	28	43	57	71	85	99	113	127	142
18	12	13	14	14	15	15	30	45	60	75	90	105	120	135	150
19	13	14	14	15	15	16	32	48	63	79	95	111	127	142	158
20	14	14	15	16	16	17	33	50	67	83	100	117	133	150	167
21	15	15	16	16	17	18	35	53	70	88	105	123	140	157	175
22	15	16	17	17	18	18	37	55	73	92	110	128	147	165	183
25	17	18	19	19	20	21	42	63	83	104	125	146	167	187	208
30	21	22	23	23	24	25	50	75	100	125	150	175	200	225	250
40	28	29	30	31	32	33	67	100	133	167	200	233	267	300	333
50	35	36	38	39	40	42	83	125	167	208	250	292	333	375	417
60	42	43	45	47	48	50	100	150	200	250	300	350	400	450	500
70	49	51	53	54	56	58	117	175	233	292	350	408	467	525	583
80	56	58	60	62	64	67	133	200	267	333	400	467	533	600	667
90	63	65	68	70	73	75	150	225	300	375	450	525	600	675	750
100	69	72	75	78	81	83	167	250	333	417	500	583	667	750	833

Example—To ascertain the number of days from May 15 to Oct. 15, look opposite May in the column where October is marked, and the number will be found to be 153.

TABLE for Banking and Equation, showing the number of days from any Date in one Month, to the same Date in any other Month. — Example. How many days from the 21 of February to the 21 of August? Look for February at the left hand, and August at the top, in the angle is 181.

1855. From To	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Jan.	365	31	59	90	120	151	181	212	243	273	304	334
Feb.	334	365	28	59	89	120	150	181	212	242	273	303
Mar.	306	337	365	31	61	92	122	153	184	214	245	275
April.	275	306	334	365	30	61	91	122	153	183	214	244
May.	245	276	304	335	365	31	61	92	123	153	184	214
June.	211	245	273	304	334	365	30	61	92	122	153	183
July.	184	215	243	274	304	335	365	31	62	92	123	153
Aug.	153	184	212	243	273	304	334	365	31	61	92	122
Sep.	122	153	181	212	242	273	303	334	365	30	61	91
Oct.	92	123	151	182	212	243	273	304	335	365	31	61
Nov.	61	92	120	151	181	212	242	273	304	334	365	30
Dec.	31	62	90	121	151	182	212	243	274	304	335	365

Example.—A Bill drawn March 29, at 3 months, is due June 29, but adding 3 days' grace, it is not payable till July 2. Find the number of days by the Table.

NOTE.—If Leap-Year, add one Day if February be included.

EQUATION OF PAYMENTS.

RULE.—Multiply each Debt by the time in which it is Payable, and divide the Sum of the Products by the Sum of the Debts—as follows :

Bought at 4 months' credit. When is the equated time of payment?

1855.	Am't.	Days.	Products.
March 1.	\$ 50.00		
" 7.	67.00	Multiplied by 6	equal 402.00
" 12.	32.00	" 11	" 352.00
" 19.	82.00	" 18	" 1476.00
\$ 231.00			) 2230.00 (9 days.
			2079.00

2230.00 being divided by 231.00 gives 9 days and 151.00 as the remainder, which latter being more than half of 231.00, counts a whole day.

The column of days represents the number of days after July 1 (4 months after March 1,) at which time the several debts become payable. The quotient 9 days (and the remainder) added to July 1 gives July 11 for the equated time.

ANOTHER METHOD FOR FINDING THE AVERAGE PAYMENT OF DIFFERENT PAYMENTS.

RULE.—Find the *interest*, by Interest Tables, on *each* item from the date of *each* charge to the date of the last charge. Add up the interest of these several charges, and then ascertain how long a time it will take for the *total* of the account to make that amount of Interest—then deduct this time from the date of the last charge in the account, and this will give you the month and day of the average. Cents may be disregarded unless over 50, and counting them as an additional dollar if they are 50 or more.

Bought at 4 months. When is the average time of payment?

March 1, \$200.	From March 1 to July 1 is 122 days.—Interest \$ 4 07
April 2, 70.	" April 2 to July 1 is 90 days.— " 1 05
May 4, 30.	" May 4 to July 1 is 59 days.— " 29
June 6, 50.	" June 6 to July 1 is 25 days.— " 21
July 1, 50.	

\$400.

\$5 61

The Interest on \$400, for 2 months and 24 days is \$5 60. Now deduct the amount of time (2 months and 24 days) from the date of the last charge, (July 1,) and this will give April 6, as the month and day for the *average*, and Aug. 6th as the day of payment.

110 GOLD COINS, WITH THEIR WEIGHT AND VALUE.

GOLD COINS WITH THEIR WEIGHT AND VALUE.

[24 grains equal 1 pennyweight, 20 pennyweights 1 ounce, 12 ounces 1 pound.]

Denomination.	Weight.	Val.	Denomination.	Weight.	Val.
UNITED STATES.			FRANCE.		
	gr.	\$ c.		dt. gr.	\$ c.
Eagle before 1834,	270	10 66	D'ble Louis, (before 1786)	10 11	9 71
($\frac{1}{2}$ & $\frac{1}{4}$ in proportion.)			Louis, do	5 4	4 79
Eagles, after 1834,	258	10 00	D'ble Louis, (since 1786).	9 20	9 16
Double Eagle,	516	20 00	Louis, do	4 22	4 52
Half Eagle,	129	5 00	Double Napoleon, or 40		
Three Dollar piece,	77.4	3 00	Francs,	8 7	7 68
Quarter Eagle,	64.5	2 50	Napoleon, or 20 Francs, .	4 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 84
Gold Dollar,	25.8	1 00	HOLLAND.		
AUSTRIA. dt. gr. \$ c.			Double Ryder,	12 21	12 20
Quadruple Ducat,	9 00	9 12	Ryder,	6 9	6 04
Ducat,	2 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 28	Ducat,	2 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 27
Souverain (for Lombardv)	7 7	6 75	HAMBURGH.		
BAVARIA.			Ducat, (double in prop.) .	2 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 27
Carolín,	6 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 93	HANOVER.		
Ducat,	2 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 27	Ten Thaler, George II. .	8 13	7 84
BELGIUM.			Do. Wm. IV. & Ernest, .	8 13	7 89
Twenty Franc pieces, ..	4 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 82	Fine Thaler,	4 6	3 91
Forty Franc pieces,	8 7	7 67	Ducat,	2 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 28
BOLIVIA.			HINDUSTAN.		
Doubleon,	17 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 58	Mohur, E. I. Co.	7 12	7 10
BRAZIL.			NETHERLANDS.		
Johannes, ($\frac{1}{2}$ in prop.)...	18 00	17 4	Ducat,	2 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 27
Dobroan,	34 12	32 71	Ten Gilders, ($\frac{1}{2}$ in prop.) .	4 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 00
Dobra,	18 16	17 31	NEW GRENADA.		
Moidore, ($\frac{1}{2}$ in prop.)...	6 22	6 56	Doubleon, (of various fine-		
Piece of 6,400 reis,	9 6	8 72	ness) from \$15.31 to \$15.-		
BRUNSWICK & MECKLENBURGH.			71, generally weigh the		
Ten Thaler, 1813 to 1838,	8 13	7 89	same as a dollar, average	17 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 53
CENTRAL AMERICA.			MEXICO.		
Doubleon,	17 9	14 96	Doubleon, (shares in prop.)		
COLUMBIA.			various dates coined at		
Doubleon,	17 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 62	different mints, varying		
CHILI.			in value from \$15.44 to		
Doubleon, (before 1835.)	17 9	15 57	\$15 67,....average,....	17 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 53
" (after 1835,) ..	17 9	15 66	PRUSSIA.		
DENMARK.			Frederick D'or,	4 6	3 95
Ten Thaler,	8 13	7 88	Double do, 1831,	8 13	7 97
Fred. D'or, 1813 to 1839,	4 6	3 93	Do. do. to 1811,	8 13	7 92
ENGLAND.			RUSSIA.		
Guinea, ($\frac{1}{2}$ in prop.)	5 8	5 05	Five Rubles,	4 4	3 95
Sovereigns, ($\frac{1}{2}$ in prop.) .	5 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 85	Ducat, 1796,	2 18	2 76
" (Double)	10 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 70	Imperial, 1801, ($\frac{1}{2}$ in prop.)	8 7	7 84
EAST INDIES.			SARDINIA.		
Rupee, Bombay,	7 11	7 09	Twenty Lire,	4 3	3 83
Rupee, Madras,	7 12	7 11	SWEDEN.		
Pagoda, Star,	2 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 79	Ducat,	2 5	2 23
SAXONY.			SPAIN.		
Double Aug. D'or, 1837, .	8 13	7 94	Quadruple Pistole, or Doub-		
Ducat,	2 6	2 26	loon, ($\frac{1}{2}$ in prop.) 1772, ..	17 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 03
			Doubleon, 1801,	17 9	15 54
			Pistole ($\frac{1}{2}$ Doubleon)	4 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 90

RATES OF SILVER MONEY AND FOREIGN CURRENCY

(Established by Law.—Custom House Value.)

	\$ c. m.		\$ c. m.
DOLLAR of U. S. ($\frac{1}{4}$ & $\frac{1}{2}$ in prop.)	1.00	DOUBLE THALER of Prussia,	1.39
of Austria, - - - - -	97	REAL VELLON of Spain, - -	5
of Sweden, (species daler,) -	1.04	of Plate, - - - - -	10
of Norway, (Rigsbank daler)	1 05	PISTAREEN (4 Real Vellons of	
of Netherlands, - - - - -	1.00	Spain,) - - - - -	19 5
of Denmark, (Species daler,) 1.04		POUND of British Provinces, -	4.00
of Bremen, - - - - -	78 7	of Jamaica, Turks Island, and	
of Bolivia, Peru & Chili, -	1 00 6	Honduras, - - - - -	3.00
of Central Am. uncertain, -	97	of Nassau, - - - - -	2.50
of Mexico, 8 reals, (varying		DUCAT of Naples, - - - - -	80
from 95 to 100,) - - - - -	1.00	OUNCE of Sicily, - - - - -	2.40
of New Grenada, (usual wt.) 1.02		SCUDO of Malta, - - - - -	40
POUND Sterling of Gr. Britain,	4.84	of Naples, - - - - -	94
HALF CROWN of do. - - - -	54	of Rome, - - - - -	1.00 5
SHILLING of do. - - - - -	22	PEZZO of Leghorn, - - - -	90 7
FOURPENCE of do. - - - - -	7	MILL REA of Azores, - - -	83 3
FRANC of France and Belgium,	18 5	of Madeira, - - - - -	1.00
FIVE FRANC of France, - - -	93	of Portugal, - - - - -	1.12
RIX DOLLAR of Austria, - - -	97	MARC BANCO of Hamburg, -	35
of Berlin & Saxony, - - - -	69	ROUBLE of Russia, silver, -	75
of Batavia, - - - - -	75	of Russia, paper, - - - -	21 4
THALER of Prussia, Saxony,		PIASTRE of Turkey, - - - -	5
Brunswick, & Hesse Cassel,	68	TWENTY PIASTRES of Turkey,	82
of Leipsic and Hanover, - - -	69	LIRA, (for Lombardy & Tuscany,) 16	
FLORINS and GUILDERS of Nu-		RENTY KREUTZERS, - - - -	16
remburg, St. Gall, Frank-		LIRA of Sardinia, - - - -	18 5
fort, Netherlands, Bavaria,		FIVE LIRA of Sardinia, - - -	93 2
Brazil, Baden, Amsterdam,		LIVRE of Genoa, - - - - -	18 5
and Rotterdam, - - - - -	40	of Catalonia & Barcelona, -	53 5
of Austria, Trieste, Bohemia		of Neufchatel, - - - - -	26 5
Leipsic, and Augsburg, - - -	48 5	TALE of China, - - - - -	1.48
of Prussia, - - - - -	23	PAGODA of Madras, - - - -	1.61
of Tuscany, - - - - -	26	CROWN of Tuscany, - - - -	1.05
of Brabant, - - - - -	34	PAGODA of India - - - - -	1.84
GUILDER of Wurtemberg, - -	39 5	RUPEE of British India, - -	44 5

Most foreign Silver Coins possess a higher standard value than the present United States coinage.

VALUE, WEIGHT AND LAW REGULATING THE TENDER OF U. STATES COINS.

Names of the Coins.	Grains.	Value.
One Dollar, or ten Dimes, (No change in Law.) - -		100
Half Dollar, or five Dimes, - - - - -	192.	50
Quarter Dollar, or two and a half Dimes, - - -	96.	25
One Dime, - - - - -	38.4	10
Half Dime, - - - - -	19.2	5
Three Cent piece, - - - - -	11.52	3

The laws of the United States make one cent pieces a legal tender for amounts not exceeding 10 cents,—three cent pieces for amounts not exceeding 30 cents —U. States Silver Coins for amounts not exceeding 5 dollars,—and Gold Coins at their respective values.

Foreign Gold and Silver Coins are no longer legal tender. Law of 1857.

The Standard fineness of U. States Gold and Silver Coins is *one weight of alloy to nine weights of pure metal*. The alloy for Gold Coin is Silver and Copper, and Copper for Silver Coin.

The silver coins of Great Britain are not legal tender in that country in sums exceeding £2.

112 REDUCTION OF FOREIGN MONEY TO U. STATES.

REDUCTION OF FOREIGN MONEY.

ENGLISH STERLING REDUCED TO DOLLARS AND CENTS.

As fixed by Law.

s.	c. m.	s.	c. m.	£	\$ c.	£	\$ c.	£	\$ c.	£	\$ c.	£	\$ c.
1	242	11	266 2	1	4 84	11	53 24	21	101 64	31	150 04	41	198 44
2	48 4	12	290 4	2	9 68	12	58 08	22	106 48	32	154 88	42	202 28
3	72 6	13	3 14 6	3	14 52	13	62 92	23	111 32	33	159 72	43	206 12
4	96 8	14	3 38 8	4	19 36	14	67 76	24	116 16	34	164 56	44	212 96
5	121 0	15	3 63 0	5	24 20	15	72 60	25	121 00	35	169 40	45	217 80
6	145 2	16	3 87 2	6	29 04	16	77 41	26	125 84	36	174 24	46	222 64
7	169 4	17	4 11 4	7	33 88	17	82 28	27	130 68	37	179 08	47	227 48
8	193 6	18	4 35 6	8	38 72	18	87 12	28	135 52	38	183 92	48	232 32
9	2 17 8	19	4 59 8	9	43 56	19	91 96	29	140 36	39	188 76	49	237 16
10	2 42 0	20	4 84 0	10	48 40	20	96 80	30	145 20	40	193 60	50	242 00

FRENCH FRANCS REDUCED TO DOLLARS AND CENTS.

As fixed by Law.

fr	\$ cts	fr	\$ cts	fr	\$ cts	fr	\$ cts	fr	\$ cts	fr	\$ cts	fr	\$ cts	frs	\$ cts
1	19	16	2 98	31	5 77	46	8 56	61	11 35	76	14 14	91	16 93		
2	37	17	3 16	32	5 95	47	8 74	62	11 53	77	14 32	92	17 11		
3	56	18	3 35	33	6 14	48	8 93	63	11 72	78	14 51	93	17 30		
4	74	19	3 53	34	6 32	49	9 11	64	11 90	79	14 69	94	17 48		
5	93	20	3 72	35	6 51	50	9 30	65	12 09	80	14 88	95	17 67		
6	1 12	21	3 91	36	6 70	51	9 49	66	12 28	81	15 07	96	17 86		
7	1 30	22	4 09	37	6 88	52	9 67	67	12 46	82	15 25	97	18 04		
8	1 49	23	4 28	38	7 07	53	9 86	68	12 65	83	15 44	98	18 23		
9	1 67	24	4 46	39	7 25	54	10 04	69	12 83	84	15 62	99	18 41		
10	1 86	25	4 65	40	7 44	55	10 23	70	13 02	85	15 81	100	18 60		
11	2 05	26	4 84	41	7 63	56	10 42	71	13 21	86	16 00	200	37 20		
12	2 23	27	5 02	42	7 81	57	10 60	72	13 39	87	16 18	300	55 80		
13	2 42	28	5 21	43	8 00	58	10 79	73	13 58	88	16 37	400	74 40		
14	2 60	29	5 39	44	8 18	59	10 97	74	13 76	89	16 55	500	93 00		
15	2 79	30	5 58	45	8 37	60	11 16	75	13 95	90	16 74	600	111 60		

THALERS REDUCED TO DOLLARS AND CENTS.

As fixed by Law.

T	\$ c.	T	c. \$	T	\$ c.	T	\$ c.	T	\$ c.	T	\$ c.	T	\$ c.
1	69	8	5 52	15	10 35	22	15 18	29	20 1	36	24 84	43	29 67
2	138	9	6 21	16	11 4	23	15 87	30	20 70	37	25 53	44	30 36
3	207	10	6 90	17	11 73	24	16 56	31	21 39	38	26 22	45	31 5
4	276	11	7 59	18	12 42	25	17 25	32	22 8	39	26 91	46	31 74
5	345	12	8 28	19	13 11	26	17 94	33	22 77	40	27 60	47	32 43
6	4 14	13	8 97	20	13 80	27	18 63	34	23 46	41	28 29	48	33 12
7	4 83	14	9 66	21	14 49	28	19 32	35	24 15	42	28 98	49	33 81

BREMEN RIX DOLLARS REDUCED TO DOLLARS AND CENTS.

As fixed by Law.

r. d.	\$ c.	r. d.	\$ c.	r. d.	\$ c.	r. d.	\$ c.	r. d.	\$ c.	r. d.	\$ c.
1	78 ³ / ₄	9	7 09	17	13 39	25	19 69	33	25 99	41	32 29
2	1 58	10	7 88	18	14 18	26	20 48	34	26 78	42	33 08
3	2 36	11	8 66	19	14 96	27	21 26	25	27 56	43	33 86
4	3 15	12	9 45	20	15 75	28	22 05	36	28 35	44	34 65
5	3 94	13	10 21	21	16 54	29	22 84	37	29 14	45	35 44
6	4 73	14	11 03	22	17 33	30	23 63	38	29 93	46	36 23
7	5 51	15	11 81	23	18 11	31	24 41	39	30 71	47	37 01
8	6 30	16	12 60	24	18 90	32	25 20	40	31 50	48	37 80

COMPOUND INTEREST TABLE FOR SAVINGS BANKS. 113

COMPOUND INTEREST,—FOR SAVINGS BANKS, &c.

This Table contains the amount of \$1 or £1 at different rates of per centage.

Example.—What will be the amount, at 5 per cent. compound interest, of \$200, for 5 years?

\$1 in 5 years at 5 per cent. interest, is (by table) \$1.27628 which sum multiplied by 200 equals \$255.25½.

Yrs.	3 per Cent.	3 1-2 per Ct.	4 per Cent.	4 1-2 per Ct.	5 per Cent	6 per Cent.	7 per Cent.
1	1.03000	1.03500	1.04000	1.04500	1.05000	1.06000	1.070000
2	1.06090	1.07122	1.08160	1.09202	1.10250	1.12360	1.144900
3	1.09273	1.10872	1.12486	1.14117	1.15762	1.19102	1.225043
4	1.12551	1.14752	1.16986	1.19252	1.21551	1.26248	1.310796
5	1.15927	1.18769	1.21665	1.24618	1.27628	1.33823	1.402552
6	1.19405	1.22925	1.26532	1.30226	1.34010	1.41852	1.500730
7	1.22987	1.27228	1.31593	1.36086	1.40710	1.50363	1.605781
8	1.26677	1.31681	1.36857	1.42210	1.47745	1.59385	1.718186
9	1.30477	1.36290	1.42331	1.48609	1.55133	1.68948	1.838459
10	1.34392	1.41060	1.48024	1.55297	1.62889	1.79085	1.967151
11	1.38423	1.45997	1.53945	1.62285	1.71034	1.89830	2.104852
12	1.42576	1.51107	1.60103	1.69588	1.79586	2.01220	2.252192
13	1.46833	1.56306	1.66507	1.77220	1.88565	2.13293	2.408845
14	1.51259	1.61869	1.73168	1.85194	1.97993	2.26090	2.578534
15	1.55797	1.67535	1.80094	1.93528	2.07893	2.39656	2.759031
16	1.60471	1.73309	1.87298	2.02237	2.18287	2.54035	2.952164
17	1.65255	1.79467	1.94790	2.11338	2.29202	2.69277	3.158815
18	1.70243	1.85749	2.02582	2.20848	2.40662	2.85434	3.379931
19	1.75351	1.92250	2.10685	2.30786	2.52695	3.02560	3.616526
20	1.80611	1.98979	2.19112	2.41171	2.65330	3.20713	3.868683
21	1.86029	2.05943	2.27877	2.52024	2.78596	3.39956	4.140561
22	1.91610	2.13151	2.36992	2.63365	2.92526	3.60354	4.430400
23	1.97359	2.20611	2.46471	2.75217	3.07152	3.81975	4.740528
24	2.03279	2.28333	2.56330	2.87601	3.22510	4.04893	5.072365
25	2.09378	2.36324	2.66584	3.00543	3.38635	4.29187	5.427431
26	2.15659	2.44596	2.77247	3.14068	3.55567	4.54938	5.807351
27	2.22129	2.53157	2.88337	3.28201	3.73346	4.82225	6.213866
28	2.28793	2.62018	2.99870	3.42970	3.92013	5.11169	6.648836
29	2.35656	2.71188	3.11865	3.58404	4.11614	5.41839	7.114255
30	2.42726	2.80679	3.24340	3.74532	4.32194	5.74349	7.612253
31	2.50003	2.90503	3.37313	3.91386	4.53804	6.08810	8.145110
32	2.57508	3.00671	3.50806	4.08998	4.76494	6.45339	8.715268
33	2.65233	3.11194	3.64838	4.27403	5.00319	6.84050	9.325337
34	2.73190	3.22086	3.79432	4.46636	5.25335	7.25102	9.978110
35	2.81386	3.33359	3.94609	4.66735	5.51601	7.68609	10.676578
36	2.89828	3.45027	4.10393	4.87738	5.79182	8.14725	11.423939
37	2.98523	3.57102	4.26809	5.09686	6.08141	8.63609	12.223614
38	3.07478	3.69601	4.43881	5.32622	6.38548	9.15425	13.079277
39	3.16703	3.82537	4.61637	5.56590	6.70475	9.70351	13.994827
40	3.26204	3.95926	4.80102	5.81636	7.03999	10.28572	14.974465

SHOWING THE TIME IN WHICH A SUM WILL DOUBLE ITSELF, WHEN
LENT AT THE FOLLOWING RATES OF INTEREST.

Rate per cent.	Time in which a Sum will double.		Rate per cent.	Time in which a Sum will double.	
	Simple Interest.	Compound Int.		Simple Interest.	Compound Int.
2	50 years.	35 years 1 day.	5	20 years.	14 years 75 days.
2 1-2	40 years.	28 years 26 days.	6	16 years 8 months.	11 years 327 days.
3	33 years 4 months.	23 years 164 days.	7	14 years 104 days.	10 years 89 days.
3 1-2	28 years 208 days.	20 years 54 days.	8	12 1-2 years.	9 years 2 days.
4	25 years.	17 years 246 days.	9	11 years 40 days.	8 years 16 days.
4 1-2	22 years 81 days.	15 years 273 days.	10	10 years.	7 years 100 days.

READY RECKONER, 2240 LBS. TO THE TON. 115

If the No. required is not in the Tables, add the amounts of two numbers together.

READY RECKONER, to find the Price of any Number of Pounds, at the Rate of 2240 pounds to the Ton.

Lbs.	cts .25	cts .50	cts .75	\$ ct 1-00	\$ ct 2-00	\$ ct 3-00	\$ ct 4-00	\$ ct 5-00	\$ ct 6-00	\$ ct 7-00	\$ ct 8-00	\$ ct 9-00	\$ cts 10-00	\$ cts 11-00	\$ cts 12-00
10	..	..	..	..	..	.1	.2	.2	.3	.3	.4	.4	.4	.5	.5
15	..	..	..	..	.1	.2	.3	.3	.4	.5	.5	.6	.7	.7	.8
20	..	..	..	..	.2	.3	.4	.4	.5	.6	.7	.8	.9	.10	.11
25	..	..	..	.1	.2	.3	.4	.5	.7	.8	.9	.10	.11	.12	.13
30	..	..	.1	.1	.3	.4	.5	.7	.8	.9	.11	.12	.13	.15	.16
40	..	..	.1	.2	.4	.5	.7	.9	.11	.13	.14	.16	.18	.20	.21
50	..	.1	.2	.2	.4	.6	.9	.11	.13	.16	.18	.20	.22	.25	.27
60	..	.1	.2	.3	.5	.8	.11	.13	.16	.19	.21	.24	.27	.29	.32
70	..	.2	.2	.3	.6	.9	.12	.15	.19	.22	.25	.28	.31	.34	.37
80	..	.2	.3	.4	.7	.11	.14	.18	.21	.25	.29	.32	.36	.39	.43
90	..	.2	.3	.4	.8	.12	.16	.20	.24	.28	.32	.36	.40	.44	.48
100	.1	.2	.3	.4	.9	.13	.18	.22	.27	.31	.36	.40	.45	.49	.54
200	.2	.4	.6	.9	.18	.27	.36	.45	.54	.63	.71	.80	.89	.98	1-07
300	.3	.7	.10	.13	.27	.40	.54	.67	.80	.94	1-07	1-21	1-34	1-47	1-61
400	.4	.9	.13	.18	.36	.54	.71	.89	1-07	1-25	1-43	1-61	1-79	1-96	2-14
500	.6	.11	.17	.22	.45	.67	.89	1-12	1-34	1-56	1-79	2-01	2-23	2-46	2-68
600	.7	.13	.20	.27	.54	.80	1-07	1-34	1-61	1-88	2-14	2-41	2-68	2-95	3-21
700	.8	.16	.23	.31	.63	.94	1-25	1-56	1-87	2-19	2-50	2-81	3-12	3-44	3-75
800	.9	.18	.27	.36	.71	1-07	1-43	1-79	2-14	2-50	2-86	3-21	3-57	3-93	4-29
900	1-0	.20	.30	.40	.80	1-21	1-61	2-01	2-41	2-81	3-21	3-62	4-02	4-42	4-82
1000	1-1	.22	.33	.45	.89	1-34	1-79	2-23	2-68	3-13	3-57	4-02	4-46	4-91	5-36
1100	1-2	.25	.37	.49	.98	1-47	1-96	2-46	2-95	3-44	3-93	4-42	4-91	5-40	5-89
1200	1-3	.27	.40	.54	1-07	1-61	2-14	2-68	3-21	3-75	4-29	4-82	5-36	5-89	6-43
1300	1-4	.29	.44	.58	1-16	1-74	2-32	2-90	3-48	4-06	4-64	5-22	5-80	6-38	6-96
1400	1-6	.31	.47	.62	1-25	1-87	2-50	3-12	3-75	4-38	5-00	5-62	6-25	6-87	7-50
1500	1-7	.33	.50	.67	1-34	2-01	2-68	3-35	4-02	4-69	5-36	6-03	6-70	7-37	8-04
1600	1-8	.36	.54	.71	1-43	2-14	2-86	3-57	4-28	5-00	5-71	6-43	7-14	7-86	8-57
1700	1-9	.38	.57	.76	1-52	2-28	3-03	3-79	4-56	5-31	6-07	6-83	7-59	8-35	9-11
1800	2-0	.40	.60	.80	1-61	2-41	3-21	4-02	4-82	5-63	6-43	7-23	8-04	8-84	9-64
1900	2-1	.42	.64	.85	1-70	2-54	3-39	4-24	5-09	5-94	6-78	7-63	8-48	9-33	10-18
2000	2-2	.45	.67	.89	1-78	2-68	3-57	4-46	5-36	6-25	7-14	8-03	8-93	9-82	10-71
2100	2-3	.47	.70	.94	1-87	2-81	3-75	4-69	5-62	6-56	7-50	8-44	9-37	10-31	11-25

Lbs.	\$ cts 13-00	\$ cts 14-00	\$ cts 15-00	\$ cts 16-00	\$ cts 17-00	\$ cts 18-00	\$ cts 19-00	\$ cts 20-00	\$ cts 21-00	\$ cts 22-00	\$ cts 23-00	\$ cts 24-00
10	.6	.6	.7	.7	.8	.8	.8	.9	.9	.10	.10	.11
15	.9	.9	.10	.11	.11	.12	.13	.13	.14	.15	.15	.16
20	.12	.13	.13	.14	.15	.16	.17	.18	.19	.20	.21	.21
25	.15	.16	.17	.18	.19	.20	.21	.22	.23	.25	.26	.27
30	.17	.19	.20	.21	.23	.24	.25	.27	.28	.29	.31	.32
40	.23	.25	.27	.29	.30	.32	.34	.36	.38	.39	.41	.43
50	.29	.31	.33	.36	.38	.40	.42	.45	.47	.49	.51	.54
60	.35	.38	.40	.43	.46	.48	.51	.54	.56	.59	.62	.64
70	.41	.44	.47	.50	.53	.56	.59	.62	.66	.69	.72	.75
80	.46	.50	.54	.57	.61	.64	.68	.71	.75	.79	.82	.86
90	.52	.56	.60	.64	.68	.72	.76	.80	.84	.88	.92	.96
100	.58	.63	.67	.71	.76	.80	.85	.89	.94	.98	1-03	1-07
200	1-16	1-25	1-34	1-42	1-52	1-61	1-70	1-79	1-88	1-96	2-05	2-14
300	1-74	1-88	2-01	2-14	2-28	2-41	2-54	2-68	2-81	2-95	3-08	3-21
400	2-32	2-50	2-68	2-86	3-04	3-21	3-39	3-57	3-75	3-93	4-11	4-29
500	2-90	3-13	3-35	3-57	3-79	4-02	4-24	4-46	4-69	4-91	5-13	5-36
600	3-48	3-75	4-02	4-29	4-55	4-82	5-09	5-36	5-63	5-89	6-16	6-43
700	4-06	4-38	4-69	5-00	5-31	5-62	5-94	6-25	6-56	6-87	7-19	7-50
800	4-64	5-00	5-36	5-71	6-07	6-43	6-79	7-14	7-50	7-86	8-21	8-57
900	5-22	5-63	6-03	6-43	6-83	7-23	7-63	8-04	8-44	8-84	9-24	9-64
1000	5-80	6-25	6-70	7-14	7-59	8-04	8-48	8-93	9-38	9-82	10-27	10-71
1100	6-38	6-88	7-37	7-86	8-35	8-84	9-33	9-82	10-31	10-80	11-29	11-79
1200	6-96	7-50	8-04	8-57	9-11	9-64	10-18	10-71	11-25	11-79	12-32	12-86
1300	7-54	8-13	8-70	9-28	9-87	10-45	11-03	11-61	12-19	12-77	13-35	13-93
1400	8-12	8-75	9-37	10-00	10-62	11-25	11-87	12-50	13-13	13-75	14-37	15-00
1500	8-70	9-38	10-04	10-71	11-38	12-05	12-72	13-39	14-06	14-73	15-40	16-07
1600	9-28	10-00	10-71	11-43	12-14	12-86	13-57	14-28	15-00	15-71	16-43	17-14
1700	9-86	10-63	11-39	12-14	12-90	13-66	14-42	15-19	15-94	16-70	17-45	18-21
1800	10-44	11-25	12-05	12-86	13-66	14-46	15-27	16-07	16-88	17-68	18-48	19-29
1900	11-03	11-88	12-72	13-57	14-42	15-27	16-12	16-96	17-81	18-66	19-51	20-36
2000	11-61	12-50	13-39	14-28	15-18	16-07	16-96	17-86	18-75	19-64	20-53	21-43
2100	12-19	13-13	14-06	15-00	15-94	16-87	17-81	18-75	19-69	20-62	21-51	22-50

116 READY RECKONER, 2240 LBS. TO THE TON.

If the article cost \$12-50 per ton, add the amounts under \$12. and 50 cents together.

READY RECKONER, to find the Price of any Number of Pounds, at the Rate of 2240 Pounds to the Ton.—[Continued.]

Lbs.	\$ cts 25-00	\$ cts 26-00	\$ cts 27-00	\$ cts 28-00	\$ cts 29-00	\$ cts 30-00	\$ cts 31-00	\$ cts 32-00	\$ cts 33-00	\$ cts 34-00	\$ cts 35-00	\$ cts 36-00
10	·11	·12	·12	·13	·13	·13	·14	·14	·15	·15	·16	·16
15	·17	·17	·18	·19	·19	·20	·21	·21	·22	·23	·23	·24
20	·22	·23	·24	·25	·26	·27	·28	·29	·29	·30	·31	·32
25	·28	·29	·30	·31	·32	·33	·35	·36	·37	·38	·39	·40
30	·33	·35	·36	·38	·39	·40	·41	·43	·44	·46	·47	·48
40	·45	·46	·48	·50	·52	·54	·55	·57	·59	·61	·63	·64
50	·56	·58	·60	·63	·65	·67	·69	·71	·74	·76	·78	·80
60	·67	·70	·72	·75	·78	·80	·83	·86	·88	·91	·94	·96
70	·78	·81	·84	·88	·91	·94	·97	1·00	1·03	1·06	1·09	1·12
80	·89	·93	·96	1·00	1·04	1·07	1·11	1·14	1·18	1·21	1·25	1·29
90	1·00	1·04	1·08	1·13	1·16	1·21	1·25	1·29	1·33	1·37	1·41	1·45
100	1·12	1·16	1·21	1·25	1·29	1·34	1·38	1·43	1·47	1·52	1·56	1·61
200	2·23	2·32	2·41	2·50	2·59	2·68	2·77	2·86	2·94	3·04	3·12	3·21
300	3·35	3·48	3·62	3·75	3·88	4·02	4·15	4·29	4·41	4·55	4·69	4·82
400	4·46	4·64	4·82	5·00	5·18	5·36	5·54	5·71	5·89	6·07	6·25	6·43
500	5·58	5·80	6·03	6·25	6·47	6·70	6·92	7·14	7·37	7·59	7·81	8·04
600	6·70	6·96	7·23	7·50	7·77	8·04	8·30	8·57	8·84	9·11	9·38	9·64
700	7·81	8·12	8·44	8·75	9·06	9·37	9·69	10·00	10·31	10·62	10·94	11·25
800	8·93	9·29	9·64	10·00	10·36	10·71	11·07	11·43	11·79	12·14	12·50	12·86
900	10·04	10·45	10·85	11·25	11·65	12·05	12·46	12·86	13·26	13·66	14·06	14·46
1000	11·16	11·61	12·05	12·50	12·95	13·39	13·84	14·29	14·73	15·18	15·63	16·07
1100	12·28	12·77	13·26	13·75	14·24	14·73	15·22	15·71	16·21	16·70	17·19	17·68
1200	13·39	13·93	14·46	15·00	15·54	16·07	16·61	17·14	17·68	18·21	18·75	19·29
1300	14·51	15·09	15·67	16·25	16·83	17·41	17·99	18·57	19·15	19·73	20·31	20·89
1400	15·62	16·25	16·87	17·50	18·12	18·75	19·37	20·00	20·62	21·25	21·88	22·50
1500	16·74	17·41	18·08	18·75	19·42	20·09	20·76	21·43	22·10	22·77	23·44	24·11
1600	17·86	18·57	19·28	20·00	20·71	21·43	22·14	22·86	23·57	24·28	25·00	25·71
1700	18·97	19·73	20·49	21·25	22·00	22·77	23·53	24·29	25·04	25·80	26·56	27·32
1800	20·09	20·89	21·70	22·50	23·30	24·11	24·91	25·71	26·52	27·32	28·13	28·93
1900	21·20	22·05	22·90	23·75	24·60	25·44	26·29	27·14	27·99	28·84	29·69	30·53
2000	22·32	23·21	24·10	25·00	25·89	26·78	27·67	28·57	29·46	30·36	31·25	32·14
2100	23·44	24·37	25·31	26·25	27·19	28·12	29·06	30·00	30·93	31·87	32·81	33·75

Lbs.	\$ cts 37-00	\$ cts 38-00	\$ cts 39-00	\$ cts 40-00	\$ cts 41-00	\$ cts 42-00	\$ cts 43-00	\$ cts 44-00	\$ cts 45-00	\$ cts 50-00	\$ cts 55-00	\$ cts 60-00
10	·17	·17	·17	·18	·18	·19	·19	·20	·20	·22	·25	·27
15	·25	·25	·26	·27	·27	·28	·29	·29	·30	·33	·37	·40
20	·33	·34	·35	·36	·37	·38	·38	·39	·40	·45	·49	·54
25	·41	·42	·44	·45	·46	·47	·48	·49	·50	·56	·61	·67
30	·50	·51	·52	·54	·55	·56	·57	·59	·60	·67	·74	·80
40	·66	·68	·70	·71	·73	·75	·77	·79	·80	·89	·98	1·07
50	·83	·85	·87	·89	·92	·94	·96	·98	1·00	1·12	1·23	1·34
60	·99	1·02	1·04	1·07	1·10	1·13	1·15	1·18	1·20	1·34	1·47	1·61
70	1·16	1·19	1·21	1·25	1·28	1·31	1·34	1·37	1·41	1·56	1·72	1·87
80	1·32	1·36	1·39	1·43	1·46	1·50	1·54	1·57	1·61	1·79	1·96	2·14
90	1·49	1·53	1·57	1·61	1·65	1·69	1·73	1·77	1·81	2·01	2·21	2·41
100	1·65	1·70	1·74	1·79	1·83	1·88	1·92	1·96	2·01	2·23	2·46	2·68
200	3·30	3·39	3·48	3·57	3·66	3·75	3·84	3·93	4·02	4·46	4·91	5·36
300	4·96	5·09	5·22	5·36	5·49	5·63	5·76	5·89	6·03	6·70	7·37	8·04
400	6·61	6·79	6·96	7·14	7·32	7·50	7·68	7·86	8·04	8·93	9·82	10·71
500	8·26	8·48	8·71	8·93	9·15	9·38	9·60	9·82	10·04	11·16	12·28	13·39
600	9·91	10·18	10·45	10·71	10·98	11·25	11·52	11·79	12·05	13·39	14·73	16·07
700	11·56	11·87	12·19	12·50	12·81	13·13	13·44	13·75	14·06	15·62	17·19	18·75
800	13·21	13·57	13·93	14·29	14·64	15·00	15·36	15·71	16·07	17·86	19·64	21·43
900	14·87	15·27	15·67	16·07	16·47	16·88	17·28	17·68	18·08	20·09	22·10	24·11
1000	16·52	16·96	17·41	17·86	18·30	18·75	19·20	19·64	20·09	22·32	24·55	26·79
1100	18·17	18·66	19·15	19·64	20·13	20·63	21·12	21·61	22·10	24·55	27·01	29·46
1200	19·82	20·36	20·89	21·43	21·96	22·50	23·04	23·57	24·11	26·79	29·46	32·14
1300	21·47	22·05	22·63	23·21	23·79	24·38	24·95	25·53	26·12	29·02	31·92	34·82
1400	23·12	23·75	24·37	25·00	25·62	26·25	26·87	27·50	28·12	31·25	34·37	37·50
1500	24·78	25·45	26·12	26·79	27·45	28·13	28·79	29·46	30·13	33·48	36·83	40·18
1600	26·43	27·14	27·86	28·57	29·28	30·00	30·71	31·43	32·14	35·71	39·28	42·86
1700	28·08	28·84	29·60	30·36	31·12	31·88	32·63	33·39	34·15	37·95	41·74	45·53
1800	29·73	30·54	31·34	32·14	32·95	33·75	34·55	35·36	36·16	40·18	44·20	48·21
1900	31·38	32·23	33·08	33·93	34·78	35·63	36·47	37·32	38·17	42·41	46·65	50·89
2000	33·03	33·93	34·82	35·71	36·61	37·50	38·39	39·28	40·18	44·64	49·11	53·57
2100	34·68	35·63	36·56	37·50	38·44	39·38	40·31	41·25	42·19	46·87	51·56	56·25

READY RECKONER, to find the Price of any Number of Pounds, Yards, Pieces, or Bushels, from 2 cents to \$3.00.

The first column contains the NUMBER, the top columns the PRICES.

Nos	2 ct.	3 ct.	4 ct.	5 ct.	6 ct.	6½ ct.	7 ct.	8 ct.	9 ct.	10 ct.	11 ct.	12 ct.	12½ ct.	13 ct.	14 ct.
2	4	6	8	10	12	12½	14	16	18	20	22	24	25	26	28
3	6	9	12	15	18	18½	21	24	27	30	33	36	37½	39	42
4	8	12	16	20	24	25	28	32	36	40	44	48	50	52	56
5	10	15	20	25	30	31½	35	40	45	50	55	60	62½	65	70
6	12	18	24	30	36	37½	42	48	54	60	66	72	75	78	84
7	14	21	28	35	42	43½	49	56	63	70	77	84	87½	91	98
8	16	24	32	40	48	50	56	64	72	80	88	96	100	104	112
9	18	27	36	45	54	56½	63	72	81	90	99	108	112½	117	126
10	20	30	40	50	60	62½	70	80	90	100	110	120	125	130	140
11	22	33	44	55	66	68½	77	88	99	110	121	132	137½	143	154
12	24	36	48	60	72	75	84	96	108	120	132	144	150	156	168
13	26	39	52	65	78	81½	91	104	117	130	143	156	162½	169	182
14	28	42	56	70	84	87½	98	112	126	140	154	168	175	182	196
15	30	45	60	75	90	93½	105	120	135	150	165	180	187½	195	210
16	32	48	64	80	96	100	112	128	144	160	176	192	200	208	224
17	34	51	68	85	102	106½	119	136	153	170	187	204	212½	221	238
18	36	54	72	90	108	112½	126	144	162	180	198	216	225	234	252
19	38	57	76	95	114	118½	133	152	171	190	209	228	237½	247	266
20	40	60	80	100	120	125	140	160	180	200	220	240	250	260	280
21	42	63	84	105	126	131½	147	168	189	210	231	252	262½	273	294
22	44	66	88	110	132	137½	154	176	198	220	242	264	275	286	308
23	46	69	92	115	138	143½	161	184	207	230	253	276	287½	299	322
24	48	72	96	120	144	150	168	192	216	240	264	288	300	312	336
25	50	75	100	125	150	156½	175	200	225	250	275	300	312½	325	350
30	60	90	120	150	180	187½	210	240	270	300	330	360	375	390	420
40	80	120	160	200	240	250	280	320	360	400	440	480	500	520	560
50	100	150	200	250	300	312½	350	400	450	500	550	600	625	650	700
60	120	180	240	300	360	375	420	480	540	600	660	720	750	780	840
70	140	210	280	350	420	437½	490	560	630	700	770	840	875	910	980
80	160	240	320	400	480	500	560	640	720	800	880	960	1000	1040	1120
90	180	270	360	450	540	562½	630	720	810	900	990	1080	1125	1170	1260
100	200	300	400	500	600	625	700	800	900	1000	1100	1200	1250	1300	1400

Nos	15 ct.	16 ct.	17 ct.	18 ct.	18½ ct.	19 ct.	20 ct.	21 ct.	22 ct.	23 ct.	24 ct.	25 ct.	26 ct.	27 ct.
2	30	32	34	36	37½	38	40	42	44	46	48	50	52	54
3	45	48	51	54	56½	57	60	63	66	69	72	75	78	81
4	60	64	68	72	75	76	80	84	88	92	96	100	104	108
5	75	80	85	90	93½	95	100	105	110	115	120	125	130	135
6	90	96	102	108	112½	114	120	126	132	139	144	150	156	162
7	105	112	119	126	131½	133	140	147	154	161	168	175	182	189
8	120	128	136	144	150	152	160	168	176	184	192	200	208	216
9	135	144	153	162	168½	171	180	189	198	207	216	225	234	243
10	150	160	170	180	187½	190	200	210	220	230	240	250	260	270
11	165	176	187	198	206½	209	220	231	242	253	264	275	286	297
12	180	192	204	216	225	228	240	252	264	276	288	300	312	324
13	195	208	221	234	243½	247	260	273	286	299	312	325	338	351
14	210	224	238	252	262½	266	280	294	308	322	336	350	364	378
15	225	240	255	270	281	285	300	315	330	345	360	375	390	405
16	240	256	272	288	300	304	320	336	352	368	384	400	416	432
17	255	272	289	306	318½	323	340	357	374	391	408	425	442	459
18	270	288	306	324	337½	342	360	378	396	414	432	450	468	486
19	285	304	323	342	356½	361	380	399	418	437	456	475	494	513
20	300	320	340	360	375	380	400	420	440	460	480	500	520	540
21	315	336	357	378	393½	399	420	441	462	483	504	525	546	567
22	330	352	374	396	412½	418	440	462	484	506	528	550	572	594
23	345	368	391	414	431½	437	460	483	506	529	552	575	598	621
24	360	384	408	432	450	456	480	504	528	552	576	600	624	648
25	375	400	425	450	468½	475	500	525	550	575	600	625	650	675
30	450	480	510	540	562½	570	600	630	660	690	720	750	780	810
40	600	640	680	720	750	760	800	840	880	920	960	1000	1040	1080
50	750	800	850	900	937½	950	1000	1050	1100	1150	1200	1250	1300	1350
60	900	960	1020	1080	1125	1140	1200	1260	1320	1380	1440	1500	1560	1620
70	1050	1120	1190	1260	1312½	1330	1400	1470	1540	1610	1680	1750	1820	1890
80	1200	1280	1360	1440	1500	1520	1600	1680	1760	1840	1920	2000	2080	2160
90	1350	1440	1530	1620	1687½	1710	1800	1890	1980	2070	2160	2250	2340	2430
100	1500	1600	1700	1800	1875	1900	2000	2100	2200	2300	2400	2500	2600	2700

The first column on the left contains the NUMBER of the Article, and the column on the tops of the Tables, the PRICE.

Nos	22 ct.	29 ct.	30 ct.	31 ct.	31½ ct.	32 ct.	33 ct.	33½ ct.	34 ct.	35 ct.	36 ct.	37 ct.	37½ ct.
2	56	58	60	62	62½	64	66	66½	68	70	72	74	75
3	84	87	90	93	93½	96	99	1.00	1.02	1.05	1.08	1.11	1.12½
4	1.12	1.16	1.20	1.24	1.25	1.28	1.32	1.33½	1.36	1.40	1.44	1.48	1.50
5	1.40	1.45	1.50	1.55	1.56½	1.60	1.65	1.66½	1.70	1.75	1.80	1.85	1.87½
6	1.68	1.74	1.80	1.86	1.87½	1.92	1.98	2.00	2.04	2.10	2.16	2.22	2.25
7	1.96	2.03	2.10	2.17	2.18½	2.24	2.31	2.33½	2.35	2.45	2.52	2.59	2.62½
8	2.24	2.32	2.40	2.48	2.50	2.56	2.64	2.66½	2.72	2.80	2.88	2.96	3.00
9	2.52	2.61	2.70	2.79	2.81½	2.88	2.97	3.00	3.06	3.15	3.24	3.33	3.37½
10	2.80	2.90	3.00	3.10	3.12½	3.20	3.30	3.33½	3.40	3.50	3.60	3.70	3.75
11	3.08	3.19	3.30	3.41	3.43½	3.52	3.63	3.66½	3.74	3.85	3.96	4.07	4.12½
12	3.36	3.48	3.60	3.72	3.75	3.84	3.96	4.00	4.08	4.20	4.32	4.44	4.50
13	3.64	3.77	3.90	4.03	4.06½	4.16	4.29	4.33½	4.42	4.55	4.68	4.81	4.87½
14	3.92	4.06	4.20	4.34	4.37½	4.48	4.62	4.66½	4.76	4.90	5.04	5.18	5.25
15	4.20	4.35	4.50	4.65	4.68½	4.80	4.95	5.00	5.10	5.25	5.40	5.55	5.62½
16	4.48	4.64	4.80	4.96	5.00	5.12	5.28	5.33½	5.44	5.60	5.76	5.92	6.00
17	4.76	4.93	5.10	5.27	5.31½	5.44	5.61	5.66½	5.78	5.95	6.12	6.29	6.37½
18	5.04	5.22	5.40	5.58	5.62½	5.76	5.94	6.00	6.12	6.30	6.48	6.66	6.75
19	5.32	5.51	5.70	5.89	5.93½	6.08	6.27	6.33½	6.46	6.65	6.84	7.03	7.12½
20	5.60	5.80	6.00	6.20	6.25	6.40	6.60	6.66½	6.80	7.00	7.20	7.40	7.50
21	5.88	6.09	6.30	6.51	6.56½	6.72	6.93	7.00	7.14	7.35	7.56	7.77	7.87½
22	6.16	6.38	6.60	6.82	6.87½	7.04	7.26	7.33½	7.48	7.70	7.92	8.14	8.25
23	6.44	6.67	6.90	7.13	7.18½	7.36	7.59	7.66½	7.82	8.05	8.28	8.51	8.62½
24	6.72	6.96	7.20	7.44	7.50	7.68	7.92	8.00	8.16	8.40	8.64	8.88	9.00
25	7.00	7.25	7.50	7.75	7.81½	8.00	8.25	8.33½	8.50	8.75	9.00	9.25	9.37½
30	8.40	8.70	9.00	9.30	9.37½	9.60	9.90	10.00	10.20	10.50	10.80	11.10	11.25
40	11.20	11.60	12.00	12.40	12.50	12.80	13.20	13.33½	13.60	14.00	14.40	14.80	15.00
50	14.00	14.50	15.00	15.50	15.62½	16.00	16.50	16.66½	17.00	17.50	18.00	18.50	18.75
60	16.80	17.40	18.00	18.60	18.75	19.20	19.80	20.00	20.40	21.00	21.60	22.20	22.50
70	19.60	20.30	21.00	21.70	21.87½	22.40	23.10	23.33½	23.80	24.50	25.20	25.00	26.25
80	22.40	23.20	24.00	24.80	25.00	25.60	26.40	26.66½	27.20	28.00	28.80	29.60	30.00
90	25.20	26.10	27.00	27.90	28.12½	28.80	29.70	30.00	30.60	31.50	32.40	33.30	33.75
100	28.00	29.00	30.00	31.00	31.25	32.00	33.00	33.33½	34.00	35.00	36.00	37.00	37.50

Nos	38 ct.	39 ct.	40 ct.	41 ct.	42 ct.	43 ct.	44 ct.	45 ct.	46 ct.	47 ct.	48 ct.	49 ct.	50 ct.	51 ct.
2	76	78	80	82	84	86	88	90	92	94	96	98	1.00	1.02
3	1.14	1.17	1.20	1.23	1.26	1.29	1.32	1.35	1.38	1.41	1.44	1.47	1.50	1.53
4	1.52	1.56	1.60	1.64	1.68	1.72	1.76	1.80	1.84	1.88	1.92	1.96	2.00	2.04
5	1.90	1.95	2.00	2.05	2.10	2.15	2.20	2.25	2.30	2.35	2.40	2.45	2.50	2.55
6	2.28	2.34	2.40	2.46	2.52	2.58	2.64	2.70	2.76	2.82	2.88	2.94	3.00	3.06
7	2.66	2.73	2.80	2.87	2.94	3.01	3.08	3.15	3.22	3.29	3.36	3.43	3.50	3.57
8	3.04	3.12	3.20	3.28	3.36	3.44	3.52	3.60	3.68	3.76	3.84	3.92	4.00	4.08
9	3.42	3.51	3.60	3.69	3.78	3.87	3.96	4.05	4.14	4.23	4.32	4.41	4.50	4.59
10	3.80	3.90	4.00	4.10	4.20	4.30	4.40	4.50	4.60	4.70	4.80	4.90	5.00	5.10
11	4.18	4.29	4.40	4.51	4.62	4.73	4.84	4.95	5.06	5.17	5.28	5.39	5.50	5.61
12	4.56	4.68	4.80	4.92	5.04	5.16	5.28	5.40	5.52	5.64	5.76	5.88	6.00	6.12
13	4.94	5.07	5.20	5.33	5.46	5.59	5.72	5.85	5.98	6.11	6.24	6.37	6.50	6.63
14	5.32	5.46	5.60	5.74	5.88	6.02	6.16	6.30	6.44	6.58	6.72	6.86	7.00	7.14
15	5.70	5.85	6.00	6.15	6.30	6.45	6.60	6.75	6.90	7.05	7.20	7.35	7.50	7.65
16	6.08	6.24	6.40	6.56	6.72	6.88	7.04	7.20	7.36	7.52	7.68	7.84	8.00	8.16
17	6.46	6.63	6.80	6.97	7.14	7.31	7.48	7.65	7.82	7.99	8.16	8.33	8.50	8.67
18	6.84	7.02	7.20	7.38	7.56	7.74	7.92	8.10	8.28	8.46	8.64	8.82	9.00	9.18
19	7.22	7.41	7.60	7.79	7.98	8.17	8.36	8.55	8.74	8.93	9.12	9.31	9.50	9.69
20	7.60	7.80	8.00	8.20	8.40	8.60	8.80	9.00	9.20	9.40	9.60	9.80	10.00	10.20
21	7.98	8.19	8.40	8.61	8.82	9.03	9.24	9.45	9.66	9.87	10.08	10.29	10.50	10.71
22	8.36	8.58	8.80	9.02	9.24	9.46	9.68	9.90	10.12	10.34	10.56	10.78	11.00	11.22
23	8.74	8.97	9.20	9.43	9.66	9.89	10.12	10.35	10.58	10.81	11.04	11.27	11.50	11.73
24	9.12	9.35	9.60	9.84	10.08	10.32	10.56	10.80	11.04	11.28	11.52	11.76	12.00	12.24
25	9.50	9.75	10.00	10.25	10.50	10.75	11.00	11.25	11.50	11.75	12.00	12.25	12.50	12.75
30	11.40	11.70	12.00	12.30	12.60	12.90	13.20	13.50	13.80	14.10	14.40	14.70	15.00	15.30
40	15.20	15.60	16.00	16.40	16.80	17.20	17.60	18.00	18.40	18.80	19.20	19.60	20.00	20.40
50	19.00	19.50	20.00	20.50	21.00	21.50	22.00	22.50	23.00	23.50	24.00	24.50	25.00	25.50
60	22.80	23.40	24.00	24.60	25.20	25.80	26.40	27.00	27.60	28.20	28.80	29.40	30.00	30.60
70	26.60	27.30	28.00	28.70	29.40	30.10	30.80	31.50	32.20	32.90	33.60	34.30	35.00	35.70
80	30.40	31.20	32.00	32.80	33.60	34.40	35.20	36.00	36.80	37.60	38.40	39.20	40.00	40.80
90	34.20	35.10	36.00	36.90	37.80	38.70	39.60	40.50	41.40	42.30	43.20	44.10	45.00	45.90
100	38.00	39.00	40.00	41.00	42.00	43.00	44.00	45.00	46.00	47.00	48.00	49.00	50.00	51.00

The first column on the left contains the NUMBER of the Article, and the column on the tops of the Tables, the PRICE.

Nos	52 ct.	53 ct.	54 ct.	55 ct.	56 ct.	57 ct.	58 ct.	59 ct.	60 ct.	61 ct.	62 ct.	62½ ct.	63 ct.
2	1-04	1-16	1-09	1-10	1-12	1-14	1-16	1-18	1-20	1-22	1-24	1-25	1-26
3	1-56	1-59	1-62	1-65	1-68	1-71	1-74	1-77	1-80	1-83	1-86	1-87½	1-89
4	2-08	2-12	2-16	2-20	2-24	2-28	2-32	2-36	2-40	2-44	2-48	2-50	2-52
5	2-60	2-65	2-70	2-75	2-80	2-85	2-90	2-95	3-00	3-05	3-10	3-12½	3-15
6	3-12	3-18	3-24	3-30	3-36	3-42	3-48	3-54	3-60	3-66	3-72	3-75	3-78
7	3-64	3-71	3-78	3-85	3-92	3-99	4-06	4-13	4-20	4-27	4-34	4-37½	4-41
8	4-16	4-24	4-32	4-40	4-48	4-56	4-64	4-72	4-80	4-88	4-96	5-00	5-04
9	4-68	4-77	4-86	4-95	5-04	5-13	5-22	5-31	5-40	5-49	5-58	5-62½	5-67
10	5-20	5-30	5-40	5-50	5-60	5-70	5-80	5-90	6-00	6-10	6-20	6-25	6-30
11	5-72	5-83	5-94	6-05	6-16	6-27	6-38	6-49	6-60	6-71	6-82	6-87½	6-93
12	6-24	6-36	6-48	6-60	6-72	6-84	6-96	7-08	7-20	7-32	7-44	7-50	7-56
13	6-76	6-89	7-02	7-15	7-28	7-41	7-54	7-67	7-80	7-93	8-06	8-12½	8-19
14	7-28	7-42	7-56	7-70	7-84	7-98	8-12	8-26	8-40	8-54	8-68	8-75	8-82
15	7-80	7-95	8-10	8-25	8-40	8-55	8-70	8-85	9-00	9-15	9-30	9-37½	9-45
16	8-32	8-48	8-64	8-80	8-96	9-12	9-28	9-44	9-60	9-76	9-92	10-00	10-08
17	8-84	9-01	9-18	9-35	9-52	9-69	9-86	10-03	10-20	10-37	10-54	10-62½	10-71
18	9-36	9-54	9-72	9-90	10-08	10-26	10-44	10-62	10-80	10-98	11-16	11-25	11-34
19	9-88	10-07	10-26	10-45	10-64	10-83	11-02	11-21	11-40	11-59	11-78	11-87½	11-97
20	10-40	10-60	10-80	11-00	11-20	11-40	11-60	11-80	12-00	12-20	12-40	12-50	12-60
21	10-92	11-13	11-34	11-55	11-76	11-97	12-18	12-39	12-60	12-81	13-02	13-12½	13-23
22	11-44	11-66	11-88	12-10	12-32	12-54	12-76	12-98	13-20	13-42	13-64	13-75	13-86
23	11-96	12-19	12-42	12-65	12-88	13-11	13-34	13-57	13-80	14-03	14-26	14-37½	14-49
24	12-48	12-72	12-96	13-20	13-44	13-68	13-92	14-16	14-40	14-64	14-88	15-00	15-12
25	13-00	13-25	13-50	13-75	14-00	14-25	14-50	14-75	15-00	15-25	15-50	15-62½	15-75
30	15-60	15-90	16-20	16-50	16-80	17-10	17-40	17-70	18-00	18-30	18-60	18-75	18-90
40	20-80	21-20	21-60	22-00	22-40	22-80	23-20	23-60	24-00	24-40	24-80	25-00	25-20
50	26-00	26-50	27-00	27-50	28-00	28-50	29-00	29-50	30-00	30-50	31-00	31-25	31-50
60	31-20	31-80	32-40	33-00	33-60	34-20	34-80	35-40	36-00	36-60	37-20	37-50	37-80
70	36-40	37-10	37-80	38-50	39-20	39-90	40-60	41-30	42-00	42-70	43-40	43-75	44-10
80	41-60	42-40	43-20	44-00	44-80	45-60	46-40	47-20	48-00	48-80	49-60	50-00	50-40
90	46-80	47-70	48-60	49-50	50-40	51-30	52-20	53-10	54-00	54-90	55-80	56-25	56-70
100	52-00	53-00	54-00	55-00	56-00	57-00	58-00	59-00	60-00	61-00	62-00	62-50	63-00

Nos	64 ct.	65 ct.	66 ct.	66½ ct.	67 ct.	68 ct.	69 ct.	70 ct.	71 ct.	72 ct.	73 ct.	74 ct.	75 ct.
2	1-28	1-30	1-32	1-33½	1-34	1-36	1-38	1-40	1-42	1-44	1-46	1-48	1-50
3	1-92	1-95	1-98	2-00	2-01	2-04	2-07	2-10	2-13	2-16	2-19	2-22	2-25
4	2-56	2-60	2-64	2-66½	2-68	2-72	2-76	2-80	2-84	2-88	2-92	2-96	3-00
5	3-20	3-25	3-30	3-33	3-35	3-40	3-45	3-50	3-55	3-60	3-65	3-70	3-75
6	3-84	3-90	3-96	4-00	4-02	4-08	4-14	4-20	4-26	4-32	4-38	4-44	4-50
7	4-48	4-55	4-62	4-66½	4-69	4-76	4-83	4-90	4-97	5-04	5-11	5-18	5-25
8	5-12	5-20	5-28	5-33	5-36	5-44	5-52	5-60	5-68	5-76	5-84	5-92	6-00
9	5-76	5-85	5-94	6-00	6-03	6-12	6-21	6-30	6-39	6-48	6-57	6-66	6-75
10	6-40	6-50	6-60	6-66½	6-70	6-80	6-90	7-00	7-10	7-20	7-30	7-40	7-50
11	7-04	7-15	7-26	7-33½	7-37	7-48	7-59	7-70	7-81	7-92	8-03	8-14	8-25
12	7-68	7-80	7-92	8-00	8-04	8-16	8-28	8-40	8-51	8-64	8-76	8-88	9-00
13	8-32	8-45	8-58	8-66½	8-71	8-84	8-97	9-10	9-23	9-36	9-49	9-62	9-75
14	8-96	9-10	9-24	9-33	9-38	9-52	9-66	9-80	9-94	10-08	10-22	10-36	10-50
15	9-60	9-75	9-90	10-00	10-05	10-20	10-35	10-50	10-65	10-80	10-95	11-10	11-25
16	10-24	10-40	10-56	10-66½	10-72	10-88	11-04	11-20	11-36	11-52	11-68	11-84	12-00
17	10-88	11-05	11-22	11-33	11-39	11-56	11-73	11-90	12-07	12-24	12-41	12-58	12-75
18	11-52	11-70	11-88	12-00	12-06	12-24	12-42	12-60	12-78	12-96	13-14	13-32	13-50
19	12-16	12-35	12-54	12-66½	12-73	12-92	13-11	13-30	13-49	13-68	13-87	14-06	14-25
20	12-80	13-00	13-20	13-33	13-40	13-60	13-80	14-00	14-20	14-40	14-60	14-80	15-00
21	13-44	13-65	13-86	14-00	14-07	14-28	14-49	14-70	14-91	15-12	15-33	15-54	15-75
22	14-08	14-30	14-52	14-66½	14-74	14-96	15-19	15-40	15-62	15-84	16-06	16-28	16-50
23	14-72	14-95	15-18	15-33	15-41	15-64	15-87	16-10	16-33	16-56	16-79	17-02	17-25
24	15-36	15-60	15-84	16-00	16-08	16-32	16-56	16-80	17-04	17-28	17-52	17-76	18-00
25	16-00	16-25	16-50	16-66½	16-75	17-00	17-25	17-50	17-75	18-00	18-25	18-50	18-75
30	19-20	19-50	19-80	20-00	20-10	20-40	20-70	21-00	21-30	21-60	21-90	22-20	22-50
40	25-60	26-00	26-40	26-66½	26-80	27-20	27-60	28-00	28-40	28-80	29-20	29-60	30-00
50	32-00	32-50	33-00	33-33	33-50	34-00	34-50	35-00	35-50	36-00	36-50	37-00	37-50
60	38-40	39-00	39-60	40-00	40-20	40-80	41-40	42-00	42-60	43-20	43-80	44-40	45-00
70	44-80	45-50	46-20	46-66½	46-90	47-60	48-30	49-00	49-70	50-40	51-10	51-50	52-50
80	51-20	52-00	52-80	53-33	53-60	54-40	55-20	56-00	56-80	57-60	58-40	59-20	60-00
90	57-60	58-50	59-40	60-00	60-30	61-20	62-10	63-00	63-90	64-80	65-70	66-60	67-50
100	64-00	65-00	66-00	66-66½	67-00	68-00	69-00	70-00	71-00	72-00	73-00	74-00	75-00

If the Number required is not found in the Tables, add two Numbers together; for instance, if 35 bushels are required, add the prices opposite 30 and 5 together; and so for 365 bushels—treble the value of 100, and add 60 and 5 together.

Nos	76 ct.	77 ct.	78 ct.	79 ct.	80 ct.	81 ct.	82 ct.	83 ct.	84 ct.	85 ct.	86 ct.	87 ct.	87½ ct.	88 ct.
2	1.52	1.54	1.56	1.58	1.60	1.62	1.64	1.66	1.68	1.70	1.72	1.74	1.75	1.76
3	2.28	2.31	2.34	2.37	2.40	2.43	2.46	2.49	2.52	2.55	2.58	2.61	2.62½	2.64
4	3.04	3.08	3.12	3.16	3.20	3.24	3.28	3.32	3.36	3.40	3.44	3.48	3.50	3.52
5	3.80	3.85	3.90	3.95	4.00	4.05	4.10	4.15	4.20	4.25	4.30	4.35	4.37½	4.40
6	4.56	4.62	4.68	4.74	4.80	4.86	4.92	4.98	5.04	5.10	5.16	5.22	5.25	5.28
7	5.32	5.39	5.46	5.53	5.60	5.67	5.74	5.81	5.88	5.95	6.02	6.09	6.12½	6.16
8	6.08	6.16	6.24	6.32	6.40	6.48	6.56	6.64	6.72	6.80	6.88	6.96	7.00	7.04
9	6.84	6.93	7.02	7.11	7.20	7.29	7.38	7.47	7.56	7.65	7.74	7.83	7.87½	7.92
10	7.60	7.70	7.80	7.90	8.00	8.10	8.20	8.30	8.40	8.50	8.60	8.70	8.75	8.80
11	8.36	8.47	8.58	8.69	8.80	8.91	9.02	9.13	9.24	9.35	9.46	9.57	9.62½	9.68
12	9.12	9.24	9.36	9.48	9.60	9.72	9.84	9.96	10.08	10.20	10.32	10.44	10.50	10.56
13	9.88	10.01	10.14	10.27	10.40	10.53	10.66	10.79	10.92	11.05	11.18	11.31	11.37½	11.44
14	10.64	10.78	10.92	11.06	11.20	11.34	11.48	11.62	11.76	11.90	12.04	12.18	12.25	12.32
15	11.40	11.55	11.70	11.85	12.00	12.15	12.30	12.45	12.60	12.75	12.90	13.05	13.12½	13.20
16	12.16	12.32	12.48	12.64	12.80	12.96	13.12	13.28	13.44	13.60	13.76	13.92	14.00	14.08
17	12.92	13.09	13.26	13.43	13.60	13.77	13.94	14.11	14.28	14.45	14.62	14.79	14.87½	14.96
18	13.68	13.86	14.04	14.22	14.40	14.58	14.76	14.94	15.12	15.30	15.48	15.66	15.75	15.84
19	14.44	14.63	14.82	15.01	15.20	15.39	15.58	15.77	15.96	16.15	16.34	16.53	16.62½	16.72
20	15.20	15.40	15.60	15.80	16.00	16.20	16.40	16.60	16.80	17.00	17.20	17.40	17.50	17.60
21	15.96	16.17	16.38	16.59	16.80	17.01	17.22	17.43	17.64	17.85	18.06	18.27	18.37½	18.48
22	16.72	16.94	17.16	17.38	17.60	17.82	18.04	18.26	18.48	18.70	18.92	19.14	19.25	19.36
23	17.48	17.71	17.94	18.17	18.40	18.63	18.86	19.09	19.32	19.55	19.78	20.01	20.12½	20.24
24	18.24	18.48	18.72	18.96	19.20	19.44	19.68	19.92	20.16	20.40	20.64	20.88	21.00	21.12
25	19.00	19.25	19.50	19.75	20.00	20.25	20.50	20.75	21.00	21.25	21.50	21.75	21.87½	22.00
30	22.80	23.10	23.40	23.70	24.00	24.30	24.60	24.90	25.20	25.50	25.80	26.10	26.25	26.40
40	30.40	30.80	31.20	31.60	32.00	32.40	32.80	33.20	33.60	34.00	34.40	34.80	35.00	35.20
50	38.00	38.50	39.00	39.50	40.00	40.50	41.00	41.50	42.00	42.50	43.00	43.50	43.75	44.00
60	45.60	46.20	46.80	47.40	48.00	48.60	49.20	49.80	50.40	51.00	51.60	52.20	52.50	52.80
70	53.20	53.90	54.60	55.30	56.00	56.70	57.40	58.10	58.80	59.50	60.20	60.90	61.25	61.60
80	60.80	61.60	62.40	63.20	64.00	64.80	65.60	66.40	67.20	68.00	68.80	69.60	70.00	70.40
90	68.40	69.30	70.20	71.10	72.00	72.90	73.80	74.70	75.60	76.50	77.40	78.30	78.75	79.20
100	76.00	77.00	78.00	79.00	80.00	81.00	82.00	83.00	84.00	85.00	86.00	87.00	87.50	88.00

Nos	89 ct.	90 ct.	91 ct.	92 ct.	93 ct.	94 ct.	95 ct.	96 ct.	97 ct.	98 ct.	99 ct.	\$1.	\$2.	\$3.
2	1.78	1.80	1.82	1.84	1.86	1.88	1.90	1.92	1.94	1.96	1.98	2.	4.	6.
3	2.67	2.70	2.73	2.76	2.79	2.82	2.85	2.88	2.91	2.94	2.97	3.	6.	9.
4	3.56	3.60	3.64	3.68	3.72	3.76	3.80	3.84	3.88	3.92	3.96	4.	8.	12.
5	4.45	4.50	4.55	4.60	4.65	4.70	4.75	4.80	4.85	4.90	4.95	5.	10.	15.
6	5.34	5.40	5.46	5.52	5.58	5.64	5.70	5.76	5.82	5.88	5.94	6.	12.	18.
7	6.23	6.30	6.37	6.44	6.51	6.58	6.65	6.72	6.79	6.86	6.93	7.	14.	21.
8	7.12	7.20	7.28	7.36	7.44	7.52	7.60	7.68	7.76	7.84	7.92	8.	16.	24.
9	8.01	8.10	8.19	8.28	8.37	8.46	8.55	8.64	8.73	8.82	8.91	9.	18.	27.
10	8.90	9.00	9.10	9.20	9.30	9.40	9.50	9.60	9.70	9.80	9.90	10.	20.	30.
11	9.79	9.90	10.01	10.12	10.23	10.34	10.45	10.56	10.67	10.78	10.89	11.	22.	33.
12	10.68	10.80	10.92	11.04	11.16	11.28	11.40	11.52	11.64	11.76	11.88	12.	24.	36.
13	11.57	11.70	11.83	11.96	12.09	12.22	12.35	12.48	12.61	12.74	12.87	13.	26.	39.
14	12.46	12.60	12.74	12.88	13.02	13.16	13.30	13.44	13.58	13.72	13.86	14.	28.	42.
15	13.35	13.50	13.65	13.80	13.95	14.10	14.25	14.40	14.55	14.70	14.85	15.	30.	45.
16	14.24	14.40	14.56	14.72	14.88	15.04	15.20	15.36	15.52	15.68	15.84	16.	32.	48.
17	15.13	15.30	15.47	15.64	15.81	15.98	16.15	16.32	16.49	16.66	16.83	17.	34.	51.
18	16.02	16.20	16.38	16.56	16.74	16.92	17.10	17.28	17.46	17.64	17.82	18.	36.	54.
19	16.91	17.10	17.29	17.48	17.67	17.86	18.05	18.24	18.43	18.62	18.81	19.	38.	57.
20	17.80	18.00	18.20	18.40	18.60	18.80	19.00	19.20	19.40	19.60	19.80	20.	40.	60.
21	18.69	18.90	19.11	19.32	19.53	19.74	19.95	20.16	20.37	20.58	20.79	21.	42.	63.
22	19.58	19.80	20.02	20.24	20.46	20.68	20.90	21.12	21.34	21.56	21.78	22.	44.	66.
23	20.47	20.70	20.93	21.16	21.39	21.62	21.85	22.08	22.31	22.54	22.77	23.	46.	69.
24	21.36	21.60	21.84	22.08	22.32	22.56	22.80	23.04	23.28	23.52	23.76	24.	48.	72.
25	22.25	22.50	22.75	23.00	23.25	23.50	23.75	24.00	24.25	24.50	24.75	25.	50.	75.
30	26.70	27.00	27.30	27.60	27.90	28.20	28.50	28.80	29.10	29.40	29.70	30.	60.	90.
40	35.60	36.00	36.40	36.80	37.20	37.60	38.00	38.40	38.80	39.20	39.60	40.	80.	120.
50	44.50	45.00	45.50	46.00	46.50	47.00	47.50	48.00	48.50	49.00	49.50	50.	100.	150.
60	53.40	54.00	54.60	55.20	55.80	56.40	57.00	57.60	58.20	58.80	59.40	60.	120.	180.
70	62.30	63.00	63.70	64.40	65.10	65.80	66.50	67.20	67.90	68.60	69.30	70.	140.	210.
80	71.20	72.00	72.80	73.60	74.40	75.20	76.00	76.80	77.60	78.40	79.20	80.	160.	240.
90	80.10	81.00	81.90	82.80	83.70	84.60	85.50	86.40	87.30	88.20	89.10	90.	180.	270.
100	89.00	90.00	91.00	92.00	93.00	94.00	95.00	96.00	97.00	98.00	99.00	100.	200.	300.

MECHANICS' AND LABORERS' WAGES TABLE BY THE DAY AND MONTH—FROM 55c. TO \$1.75 PER DAY.

Days	55c.	.60	.65	.70	.75	.80	.85	.90	.95	1.00	1.05	1.10	1.15	1.20	1.25	1.30	1.35	1.40	1.45	1.50	1.55	1.60	1.65	1.70	1.75
1	.55	.60	.65	.70	.75	.80	.85	.90	.95	1.00	1.05	1.10	1.15	1.20	1.25	1.30	1.35	1.40	1.45	1.50	1.55	1.60	1.65	1.70	1.75
2	1.10	1.20	1.30	1.40	1.50	1.60	1.70	1.80	1.90	2.00	2.10	2.20	2.30	2.40	2.50	2.60	2.70	2.80	2.90	3.00	3.10	3.20	3.30	3.40	3.50
3	1.65	1.80	1.95	2.10	2.25	2.40	2.55	2.70	2.85	3.00	3.15	3.30	3.45	3.60	3.75	3.90	4.05	4.20	4.35	4.50	4.65	4.80	4.95	5.10	5.25
4	2.20	2.40	2.60	2.80	3.00	3.20	3.40	3.60	3.80	4.00	4.20	4.40	4.60	4.80	5.00	5.20	5.40	5.60	5.80	6.00	6.20	6.40	6.60	6.80	7.00
5	2.75	3.00	3.25	3.50	3.75	4.00	4.25	4.50	4.75	5.00	5.25	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	6.50	6.75	7.00	7.25	7.50	7.75	8.00	8.25	8.50	8.75
6	3.30	3.60	3.90	4.20	4.50	4.80	5.10	5.40	5.70	6.00	6.30	6.60	6.90	7.20	7.50	7.80	8.10	8.40	8.70	9.00	9.30	9.60	9.90	10.20	10.50
7	3.85	4.20	4.55	4.90	5.25	5.60	5.95	6.30	6.65	7.00	7.35	7.70	8.05	8.40	8.75	9.10	9.45	9.80	10.15	10.50	10.85	11.20	11.55	11.90	12.25
8	4.40	4.80	5.20	5.60	6.00	6.40	6.80	7.20	7.60	8.00	8.40	8.80	9.20	9.60	10.00	10.40	10.80	11.20	11.60	12.00	12.40	12.80	13.20	13.60	14.00
9	4.95	5.40	5.85	6.30	6.75	7.20	7.65	8.10	8.55	9.00	9.45	9.90	10.35	10.80	11.25	11.70	12.15	12.60	13.05	13.50	13.95	14.40	14.85	15.30	15.75
10	5.50	6.00	6.50	7.00	7.50	8.00	8.50	9.00	9.50	10.00	10.50	11.00	11.50	12.00	12.50	13.00	13.50	14.00	14.50	15.00	15.50	16.00	16.50	17.00	17.50
11	6.05	6.60	7.15	7.70	8.25	8.80	9.35	9.90	10.45	11.00	11.55	12.10	12.65	13.20	13.75	14.30	14.85	15.40	15.95	16.50	17.05	17.60	18.15	18.70	19.25
12	6.60	7.20	7.80	8.40	9.00	9.60	10.20	10.80	11.40	12.00	12.60	13.20	13.80	14.40	15.00	15.60	16.20	16.80	17.40	18.00	18.60	19.20	19.80	20.40	21.00
13	7.15	7.80	8.45	9.10	9.75	10.40	11.05	11.70	12.35	13.00	13.65	14.30	14.95	15.60	16.25	16.90	17.55	18.20	18.85	19.50	20.15	20.80	21.45	22.10	22.75
14	7.70	8.40	9.10	9.80	10.50	11.20	11.90	12.60	13.30	14.00	14.70	15.40	16.10	16.80	17.50	18.20	18.90	19.60	20.30	21.00	21.70	22.40	23.10	23.80	24.50
15	8.25	9.00	9.75	10.50	11.25	12.00	12.75	13.50	14.25	15.00	15.75	16.50	17.25	18.00	18.75	19.50	20.25	21.00	21.75	22.50	23.25	24.00	24.75	25.50	26.25
16	8.80	9.60	10.40	11.20	12.00	12.80	13.60	14.40	15.20	16.00	16.80	17.60	18.40	19.20	20.00	20.80	21.60	22.40	23.20	24.00	24.80	25.60	26.40	27.20	28.00
17	9.35	10.20	11.05	11.90	12.75	13.60	14.45	15.30	16.15	17.00	17.85	18.70	19.55	20.40	21.25	22.10	22.95	23.80	24.65	25.50	26.35	27.20	28.05	28.90	29.75
18	9.90	10.80	11.70	12.60	13.50	14.40	15.30	16.20	17.10	18.00	18.90	19.80	20.70	21.60	22.50	23.40	24.30	25.20	26.10	27.00	27.90	28.80	29.70	30.60	31.50
19	10.45	11.40	12.35	13.30	14.25	15.20	16.15	17.10	18.05	19.00	19.95	20.90	21.85	22.80	23.75	24.70	25.65	26.60	27.55	28.50	29.45	30.40	31.35	32.30	33.25
20	11.00	12.00	13.00	14.00	15.00	16.00	17.00	18.00	19.00	20.00	21.00	22.00	23.00	24.00	25.00	26.00	27.00	28.00	29.00	30.00	31.00	32.00	33.00	34.00	35.00
21	11.55	12.60	13.65	14.70	15.75	16.80	17.85	18.90	19.95	21.00	22.05	23.10	24.15	25.20	26.25	27.30	28.35	29.40	30.45	31.50	32.55	33.60	34.65	35.70	36.75
22	12.10	13.20	14.30	15.40	16.50	17.60	18.70	19.80	20.90	22.00	23.10	24.20	25.30	26.40	27.50	28.60	29.70	30.80	31.90	33.00	34.10	35.20	36.30	37.40	38.50
23	12.65	13.80	14.95	16.10	17.25	18.40	19.55	20.70	21.85	23.00	24.15	25.30	26.45	27.60	28.75	29.90	31.05	32.20	33.35	34.50	35.65	36.80	37.95	39.10	40.25
24	13.20	14.40	15.60	16.80	18.00	19.20	20.40	21.60	22.80	24.00	25.20	26.40	27.60	28.80	30.00	31.20	32.40	33.60	34.80	36.00	37.20	38.40	39.60	40.80	42.00
25	13.75	15.00	16.25	17.50	18.75	20.00	21.25	22.50	23.75	25.00	26.25	27.50	28.75	30.00	31.25	32.50	33.75	35.00	36.25	37.50	38.75	40.00	41.25	42.50	43.75
26	14.30	15.60	16.90	18.20	19.50	20.80	22.10	23.40	24.70	26.00	27.30	28.60	29.90	31.20	32.50	33.80	35.10	36.40	37.70	39.00	40.30	41.60	42.90	44.20	45.50
Any day	.14	.15	.16	.18	.19	.20	.21	.23	.24	.25	.26	.28	.29	.30	.31	.33	.34	.35	.36	.38	.39	.40	.41	.43	.44
	.28	.30	.33	.35	.38	.40	.43	.45	.48	.50	.53	.55	.58	.60	.63	.65	.68	.70	.73	.75	.78	.80	.83	.85	.88
	.41	.45	.49	.53	.56	.60	.64	.68	.71	.75	.79	.83	.86	.90	.94	.98	1.01	1.05	1.09	1.13	1.16	1.20	1.24	1.28	1.31

Note.—Any rate of labor can be readily computed by adding to the sum of \$1.75 any less amount. For instance: suppose \$2.50 per day is the sum required, add to the \$1.75 the amount at 75 cents per day

122 WAGES BY DAY AND WEEK FROM 50 CTS. TO \$3.25.

WAGES, PER WEEK, FROM 50 CENTS, TO \$3.25. FOR MANUFACTURERS & MECHANICS.

Days.	50 cts.	60 cts.	62½ ct.	70 cts.	75 cts.	80 cts.	87½ ct.	90 cts.	\$1.00	\$1.12½	\$1.25
1	.2	.2½	.2½	.3	.3	.3½	.3½	.3½	.4	.4½	.5
2	.4	.5	.5	.5½	.6	.6½	.7	.7	.8	.9	1.0
3	.6	.7	.7	.8	.9	.9½	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.5
4	.8	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.9	2.0
5	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	2.2	2.3
6	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.5	2.6
7	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.8	2.9
8	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	3.0	3.1
9	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6	3.2	3.3
10	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8	3.4	3.5
11	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.6	3.7
12	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.8	3.9
13	2.6	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	4.0	4.1
14	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6	4.2	4.3
15	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	4.4	4.5
16	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.6	4.7
17	3.4	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.8	4.9
18	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4	5.0	5.1
19	3.8	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.6	5.2	5.3
20	4.0	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.8	5.4	5.5
21	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.6	5.7
22	4.4	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.8	5.9
23	4.6	4.8	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.4	6.0	6.1
24	4.8	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.6	6.2	6.3
25	5.0	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.8	6.4	6.5
26	5.2	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.9	6.0	6.6	6.7
27	5.4	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.9	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.8	6.9
28	5.6	5.8	5.8	5.9	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.4	7.0	7.1
29	5.8	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.6	7.2	7.3
30	6.0	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.8	7.4	7.5
31	6.2	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.6	7.7
32	6.4	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.8	7.9
33	6.6	6.8	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.4	8.0	8.1
34	6.8	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.6	8.2	8.3
35	7.0	7.2	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.8	8.4	8.5
36	7.2	7.4	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.9	8.0	8.6	8.7
37	7.4	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.9	8.0	8.1	8.2	8.8	8.9
38	7.6	7.8	7.8	7.9	8.0	8.1	8.2	8.3	8.4	9.0	9.1
39	7.8	8.0	8.0	8.1	8.2	8.3	8.4	8.5	8.6	9.2	9.3
40	8.0	8.2	8.2	8.3	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.8	9.4	9.5
41	8.2	8.4	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.8	8.9	9.0	9.6	9.7
42	8.4	8.6	8.6	8.7	8.8	8.9	9.0	9.1	9.2	9.8	9.9
43	8.6	8.8	8.8	8.9	9.0	9.1	9.2	9.3	9.4	10.0	10.1
44	8.8	9.0	9.0	9.1	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.5	9.6	10.2	10.3
45	9.0	9.2	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.5	9.6	9.7	9.8	10.4	10.5
46	9.2	9.4	9.4	9.5	9.6	9.7	9.8	9.9	10.0	10.6	10.7
47	9.4	9.6	9.6	9.7	9.8	9.9	10.0	10.1	10.2	10.8	10.9
48	9.6	9.8	9.8	9.9	10.0	10.1	10.2	10.3	10.4	11.0	11.1
49	9.8	10.0	10.0	10.1	10.2	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.6	11.2	11.3
50	10.0	10.2	10.2	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.6	10.7	10.8	11.4	11.5
51	10.2	10.4	10.4	10.5	10.6	10.7	10.8	10.9	11.0	11.6	11.7
52	10.4	10.6	10.6	10.7	10.8	10.9	11.0	11.1	11.2	11.8	11.9
53	10.6	10.8	10.8	10.9	11.0	11.1	11.2	11.3	11.4	12.0	12.1
54	10.8	11.0	11.0	11.1	11.2	11.3	11.4	11.5	11.6	12.2	12.3
55	11.0	11.2	11.2	11.3	11.4	11.5	11.6	11.7	11.8	12.4	12.5
56	11.2	11.4	11.4	11.5	11.6	11.7	11.8	11.9	12.0	12.6	12.7
57	11.4	11.6	11.6	11.7	11.8	11.9	12.0	12.1	12.2	12.8	12.9
58	11.6	11.8	11.8	11.9	12.0	12.1	12.2	12.3	12.4	13.0	13.1
59	11.8	12.0	12.0	12.1	12.2	12.3	12.4	12.5	12.6	13.2	13.3
60	12.0	12.2	12.2	12.3	12.4	12.5	12.6	12.7	12.8	13.4	13.5
61	12.2	12.4	12.4	12.5	12.6	12.7	12.8	12.9	13.0	13.6	13.7
62	12.4	12.6	12.6	12.7	12.8	12.9	13.0	13.1	13.2	13.8	13.9
63	12.6	12.8	12.8	12.9	13.0	13.1	13.2	13.3	13.4	14.0	14.1
64	12.8	13.0	13.0	13.1	13.2	13.3	13.4	13.5	13.6	14.2	14.3
65	13.0	13.2	13.2	13.3	13.4	13.5	13.6	13.7	13.8	14.4	14.5
66	13.2	13.4	13.4	13.5	13.6	13.7	13.8	13.9	14.0	14.6	14.7
67	13.4	13.6	13.6	13.7	13.8	13.9	14.0	14.1	14.2	14.8	14.9
68	13.6	13.8	13.8	13.9	14.0	14.1	14.2	14.3	14.4	15.0	15.1
69	13.8	14.0	14.0	14.1	14.2	14.3	14.4	14.5	14.6	15.2	15.3
70	14.0	14.2	14.2	14.3	14.4	14.5	14.6	14.7	14.8	15.4	15.5
71	14.2	14.4	14.4	14.5	14.6	14.7	14.8	14.9	15.0	15.6	15.7
72	14.4	14.6	14.6	14.7	14.8	14.9	15.0	15.1	15.2	15.8	15.9
73	14.6	14.8	14.8	14.9	15.0	15.1	15.2	15.3	15.4	16.0	16.1
74	14.8	15.0	15.0	15.1	15.2	15.3	15.4	15.5	15.6	16.2	16.3
75	15.0	15.2	15.2	15.3	15.4	15.5	15.6	15.7	15.8	16.4	16.5
76	15.2	15.4	15.4	15.5	15.6	15.7	15.8	15.9	16.0	16.6	16.7
77	15.4	15.6	15.6	15.7	15.8	15.9	16.0	16.1	16.2	16.8	16.9
78	15.6	15.8	15.8	15.9	16.0	16.1	16.2	16.3	16.4	17.0	17.1
79	15.8	16.0	16.0	16.1	16.2	16.3	16.4	16.5	16.6	17.2	17.3
80	16.0	16.2	16.2	16.3	16.4	16.5	16.6	16.7	16.8	17.4	17.5
81	16.2	16.4	16.4	16.5	16.6	16.7	16.8	16.9	17.0	17.6	17.7
82	16.4	16.6	16.6	16.7	16.8	16.9	17.0	17.1	17.2	17.8	17.9
83	16.6	16.8	16.8	16.9	17.0	17.1	17.2	17.3	17.4	18.0	18.1
84	16.8	17.0	17.0	17.1	17.2	17.3	17.4	17.5	17.6	18.2	18.3
85	17.0	17.2	17.2	17.3	17.4	17.5	17.6	17.7	17.8	18.4	18.5
86	17.2	17.4	17.4	17.5	17.6	17.7	17.8	17.9	18.0	18.6	18.7
87	17.4	17.6	17.6	17.7	17.8	17.9	18.0	18.1	18.2	18.8	18.9
88	17.6	17.8	17.8	17.9	18.0	18.1	18.2	18.3	18.4	19.0	19.1
89	17.8	18.0	18.0	18.1	18.2	18.3	18.4	18.5	18.6	19.2	19.3
90	18.0	18.2	18.2	18.3	18.4	18.5	18.6	18.7	18.8	19.4	19.5
91	18.2	18.4	18.4	18.5	18.6	18.7	18.8	18.9	19.0	19.6	19.7
92	18.4	18.6	18.6	18.7	18.8	18.9	19.0	19.1	19.2	19.8	19.9
93	18.6	18.8	18.8	18.9	19.0	19.1	19.2	19.3	19.4	20.0	20.1
94	18.8	19.0	19.0	19.1	19.2	19.3	19.4	19.5	19.6	20.2	20.3
95	19.0	19.2	19.2	19.3	19.4	19.5	19.6	19.7	19.8	20.4	20.5
96	19.2	19.4	19.4	19.5	19.6	19.7	19.8	19.9	20.0	20.6	20.7
97	19.4	19.6	19.6	19.7	19.8	19.9	20.0	20.1	20.2	20.8	20.9
98	19.6	19.8	19.8	19.9	20.0	20.1	20.2	20.3	20.4	21.0	21.1
99	19.8	20.0	20.0	20.1	20.2	20.3	20.4	20.5	20.6	21.2	21.3
100	20.0	20.2	20.2	20.3	20.4	20.5	20.6	20.7	20.8	21.4	21.5
101	20.2	20.4	20.4	20.5	20.6	20.7	20.8	20.9	21.0	21.6	21.7
102	20.4	20.6	20.6	20.7	20.8	20.9	21.0	21.1	21.2	21.8	21.9
103	20.6	20.8	20.8	20.9	21.0	21.1	21.2	21.3	21.4	22.0	22.1
104	20.8	21.0	21.0	21.1	21.2	21.3	21.4	21.5	21.6	22.2	22.3
105	21.0	21.2	21.2	21.3	21.4	21.5	21.6	21.7	21.8	22.4	22.5
106	21.2	21.4	21.4	21.5	21.6	21.7	21.8	21.9	22.0	22.6	22.7
107	21.4	21.6	21.6	21.7	21.8	21.9	22.0	22.1	22.2	22.8	22.9
108	21.6	21.8	21.8	21.9	22.0	22.1	22.2	22.3	22.4	23.0	23.1
109	21.8	22.0	22.0	22.1	22.2	22.3	22.4	22.5	22.6	23.2	23.3
110	22.0	22.2	22.2	22.3	22.4	22.5	22.6	22.7	22.8	23.4	23.5
111	22.2	22.4	22.4	22.5	22.6	22.7	22.8	22.9	23.0	23.6	23.7
112	22.4	22.6	22.6	22.7	22.8	22.9	23.0	23.1	23.2	23.8	23.9
113	22.6	22.8	22.8	22.9	23.0	23.1	23.2	23.3	23.4	24.0	24.1
114	22.8	23.0	23.0	23.1	23.2	23.3	23.4	23.5	23.6	24.2	24.3
115											

READY RECKONER. MONTH WAGES TABLE FOR MECHANICS AND FARMERS.

The Mechanics' and Farmers' Month Table will be found particularly serviceable in casting up Days' Work by the Month, allowing 26 working days for a month, from \$5 to \$30, or any larger sum. If a person has engaged for \$27 a month, and works but 13 days, the figures under \$17 and \$10 can be added together, as follows:—13 days at \$10 amounts to \$5, and the same at \$17 amounts to \$8.50,—if both are added together, we have \$13.50 for 13 days, which is at the rate of \$27 per month, and so with any other amount.

Days.	\$5.00	\$6.00	\$7.00	\$8.00	\$9.00	\$10.00	\$11.00	\$12.00	\$13.00	\$14.00	\$15.00	\$16.00	\$17.00	\$18.00	\$19.00	\$20.00	\$25.00	\$29.00
1	19	23	27	31	35	39	42	46	50	54	58	62	66	69	73	77	96	116
2	39	46	54	62	69	77	85	92	1 00	1 08	1 16	1 23	1 31	1 39	1 46	1 54	1 92	2 31
3	58	69	81	92	1 04	1 16	1 27	1 39	1 50	1 62	1 73	1 85	1 96	2 08	2 19	2 31	2 89	3 46
4	77	93	1 08	1 23	1 39	1 54	1 69	1 85	2 00	2 16	2 31	2 46	2 62	2 77	2 92	3 08	3 85	4 62
5	96	1 15	1 35	1 54	1 73	1 92	2 12	2 31	2 50	2 69	2 89	3 08	3 27	3 46	3 65	3 85	4 81	5 77
6	1 16	1 38	1 62	1 85	2 08	2 31	2 54	2 77	3 00	3 23	3 46	3 69	3 92	4 16	4 38	4 62	5 77	6 92
7	1 35	1 62	1 89	2 16	2 42	2 69	2 96	3 23	3 50	3 77	4 04	4 31	4 58	4 85	5 12	5 39	6 73	8 08
8	1 54	1 85	2 16	2 46	2 77	3 08	3 39	3 69	4 00	4 31	4 62	4 92	5 23	5 54	5 85	6 16	7 69	9 23
9	1 73	2 08	2 43	2 77	3 12	3 46	3 81	4 16	4 50	4 85	5 19	5 54	5 89	6 23	6 58	6 93	8 66	10 39
10	1 92	2 31	2 69	3 09	3 46	3 85	4 23	4 62	5 00	5 39	5 77	6 15	6 54	6 92	7 31	7 69	9 62	11 54
11	2 12	2 54	2 96	3 39	3 81	4 23	4 65	5 08	5 50	5 92	6 35	6 77	7 19	7 62	8 04	8 46	10 53	12 69
12	2 31	2 76	3 23	3 69	4 16	4 62	5 09	5 54	6 00	6 46	6 92	7 39	7 85	8 31	8 77	9 23	11 54	13 85
13	2 50	3 00	3 50	4 00	4 50	5 00	5 50	6 00	6 50	7 00	7 50	8 00	8 50	9 00	9 50	10 00	12 50	15 00
14	2 69	3 23	3 77	4 31	4 85	5 39	5 92	6 46	7 00	7 54	8 08	8 62	9 16	9 69	10 23	10 77	13 46	16 16
15	2 89	3 46	4 04	4 62	5 19	5 77	6 35	6 92	7 50	8 08	8 66	9 23	9 81	10 39	10 96	11 54	14 43	17 31
16	3 08	3 69	4 31	4 92	5 54	6 15	6 77	7 39	8 00	8 62	9 23	9 85	10 46	11 08	11 69	12 31	15 39	18 46
17	3 27	3 92	4 53	5 23	5 89	6 54	7 19	7 85	8 50	9 16	9 81	10 46	11 12	11 77	12 42	13 08	16 35	19 62
18	3 46	4 16	4 85	5 54	6 23	6 92	7 62	8 31	9 00	9 69	10 39	11 08	11 77	12 46	13 15	13 85	17 31	20 77
19	3 66	4 39	5 12	5 85	6 58	7 31	8 04	8 77	9 50	10 23	10 96	11 69	12 42	13 16	13 89	14 62	19 27	21 92
20	3 85	4 62	5 39	6 16	6 92	7 69	8 46	9 23	10 00	10 77	11 54	12 31	13 08	13 85	14 62	15 39	19 23	23 08
21	4 04	4 85	5 66	6 46	7 27	8 08	8 89	9 69	10 50	11 31	12 12	12 92	13 73	14 54	15 35	16 16	20 19	24 23
22	4 23	5 08	5 92	6 77	7 62	8 46	9 31	10 16	11 00	11 85	12 69	13 54	14 39	15 23	16 08	16 92	21 15	25 38
23	4 43	5 31	6 19	7 08	7 96	8 85	9 73	10 62	11 50	12 39	13 27	14 15	15 04	15 92	16 81	17 69	22 12	26 54
24	4 62	5 54	6 46	7 39	8 31	9 23	10 16	11 08	12 00	12 92	13 85	14 77	15 69	16 62	17 54	18 46	23 08	27 69
25	4 81	5 77	6 73	7 69	8 66	9 62	10 53	11 54	12 50	13 46	14 42	15 39	16 35	17 31	18 27	19 23	24 04	28 85
26	5 00	6 00	7 00	8 00	9 00	10 00	11 00	12 00	13 00	14 00	15 00	16 00	17 00	18 00	19 00	20 00	25 00	30 00

NEW RATES OF POSTAGE.

NO. 1. LETTER POSTAGE TO AND FROM ANY PART OF THE U. S.

For each $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, under 3000 miles,—PREPAID BY POSTAGE STAMPS, 3 cents.

For each $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce over 3000 miles,—PREPAID BY POSTAGE STAMPS, 10 cents.

Fractions over a single rate are charged as one rate. Letters dropped for delivery are charged one cent. Letters advertised are charged one cent extra.

NO. 2. LETTER POSTAGE TO AND FROM BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN PROVINCES,—(PREPAID OR NOT.)

For each $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, when not over 3000 miles from the line of crossing, 10 cents.

For each $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce when distance exceeds 3000 miles do. 15 cents.

Newspapers and Periodicals are chargeable with United States postage to and from the lines. To be prepaid when sent and collected when received.

NO. 3. POSTAGE ON PRINTED MATTER, TRANSIENT OR OTHERWISE, IN THE UNITED STATES.

New Law—Prepayment on all Transient Printed Matter Compulsory.

Unsealed circulars, advertisements, business cards, transient newspapers, and every other article of transient printed matter, (except books,) not weighing over three ounces, sent in the mail to any part of the United States, are chargeable with ONE CENT postage EACH, to be prepaid by postage stamps. Where more than one circular is printed on a sheet, or a circular and letter, each must be charged with a single rate. This applies to lottery and other kindred sheets assuming the form and name of newspapers; and the miscellaneous matter in such sheets must also be charged with one rate. A business card on an unsealed envelope of a circular subjects the entire package to letter postage. Any transient matter, like a circular or handbill, enclosed in or with a periodical or newspaper sent to a subscriber, or to any other person, subjects the whole package to letter postage; and whenever subject to letter postage, from being sealed, or from any cause whatever, all printed matter, without exception, must be prepaid, or excluded from the mail.

Three ounces, or less — PREPAID BY POSTAGE STAMPS, 1 cent.

For each additional ounce — PREPAID BY POSTAGE STAMPS, 1 cent.

No. 2.—Small Newspapers and Periodicals, published monthly or oftener, and Pamphlets not containing more than 16 octavo pages, when sent in single packages to one address, and weighing at least 8 ounces—

For eight ounces — PREPAID BY POSTAGE STAMPS, 4 cents.

For each additional ounce — PREPAID BY POSTAGE STAMPS, $\frac{1}{2}$ cent.

No. 3.—Maps, engravings, lithographic or photographic prints on rollers or in paper covers; books, bound or unbound; phonographic paper and letter envelopes, shall be charged postage by the weight of the package,—not in any case to exceed four pounds.—Cards, blank or printed; blanks in packages, and seeds and cuttings in packages—not exceeding eight ounces in weight.

To be put up in a cover or wrapper, or packed and marked, so that their true character may be seen.

For each ounce — under 1500 miles — PREPAID BY POSTAGE STAMPS, 1 cts.

For each ounce — over 1500 miles — PREPAID BY POSTAGE STAMPS, 2 cents.

Fractions over a single rate are charged as one rate.

An avoirdupois $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce is 219 $\frac{1}{2}$ grains. — 1 Wafer weighs 1 grain, Sealing wax 5 gr. A sheet of foolscap weighs 172 grains; letter-paper, 135. Small envelope, 42 grains; large, 52. You can send a letter 3000 miles for 3 cents, prepaid, containing the sheet of letter-paper, with five bank-notes, sealed with wax; or the letter with three bank-notes in an envelope. Half a sheet of letter-paper, with a half-eagle enclosed under wax. A sheet with one and a half dimes enclosed, secured by wafers. A single sheet of letter-paper, with a quarter-eagle enclosed, secured by wax.

BOOK-KEEPING.

Book-keeping is the art of recording, in a regular set of books, every business and transaction where money or property of any sort passes *to or from*, in such a manner, that the true state of sales, receipts, and debts, may be known by inspecting the books.

Without keeping books regularly, no person in any business can know the true state of his affairs.

Two methods have been generally adopted, viz. :

1. *Single Entry.* 2. *Double Entry.*

In order to know his situation perfectly, it is necessary from time to time for a man in trade to take an account of stock, and when that is done, the use of double entry is nearly done away, as the intention of double entry is principally to let one know the stock on hand by the books, as well as the profits upon each separate transaction.

Those who trust to double entry, and who have no goods actually in their possession, may rely on its being a complete and perfect system ; but there have been instances where those who have many goods on hand, trusting to this method, and neglecting to take account of stock, have been robbed to a considerable amount before they knew anything of it.

The method by *single entry* is used principally by *traders* in retail business, and is calculated to answer all the purposes of the *Mechanic* and *Farmer*, that a just and exact state of their less extensive pecuniary concerns may at any time be known.

DAY BOOK.

This Book commences with an inventory of the *Tradesman's* effects, viz : his *Cash, Merchandise, Real Estate, Notes, and obligations* payable to him, and sums due him, &c., and also all the *Debts* due by him to others, on *Notes, Book Accounts, &c.* This book contains the entry of every transaction made at the time it occurs, in plain and concise language. The Day Book should be kept with great care and accuracy, for it contains the original entries, and is the principal book relied on as evidence in litigated cases. It should be regularly paged throughout.

When an entry is made in the Day Book which is settled by cash before it is *posted* in the Leger, the *posting* may be omitted, and "*Paid*" written against the charge, and the amount entered in the Cash Book.

LEGER.

This is the Book into which the entries from the Day Book are so *posted* under *Dr.* and *Cr.*, that the amount of each account is immediately apparent. The Leger should be regularly paged throughout, and should contain an alphabetical list of the names of persons with whom accounts are opened, with the number of the folio on which they can be found. The requisite number of pages, at the beginning of the Leger, can be taken for this Index.

When the place assigned for any person's account is filled with items, the account may be transferred to another page in the following manner, viz. : add up the columns on both sides, and against the sum write, "*Amount transferred to folio* " inserting the number of the folio where the new account is opened. After titling the new account and entering the number of the folio in the index, write on the *Dr.* side of the new account, "*To amount brought from folio* " inserting the number of the folio from which the old account was brought, and on the *Cr.* side "*By amount brought from folio* " inserting also the folio where the old account was ; and place the sums in the proper columns.

Although merchants, doing a large business, keep their books by double entry, the retailer, from the smallness of his sales, seldom does so. He may, however, find it expedient to open the following accounts :

STOCK—Is made *Dr.* for the amount you owe, and *Cr.* for your effects.

CASH—Is *Dr.* for all money on hand at the commencement of business, and for all sums received afterwards, and *Cr.* for all paid out.

NOTES RECEIVABLE—Are *Dr.* for notes received, and *Cr.* for all disposed of.

NOTES PAYABLE—Are *Dr.* for all notes paid or taken up that you have given, and *Cr.* for all you give.

INTEREST—Is *Dr.* for amounts allowed on discounts, accounts current, and interest on notes payable, and *Cr.* for balances of interest in your favor.

EXPENSE—This account is *Dr.* for all charges, such as workmen, laborers, freight, truckage, postage, rent, &c., &c.

SUSPENSE—In this account are entered all amounts which remain in doubt ; and also, all deficiencies of merchandise, &c. ;—and is credited for whatever is received on the same accounts.

PROFIT AND LOSS—Is *Dr.* for every article delivered for which nothing is expected to be received as an equivalent ; also for all losses, and *Cr.* for all gain upon bargains or goods.

These accounts should be opened in the Leger in the same manner as with individuals, the *Dr.* always being on the left hand, and the *Cr.* on the right.

CORRECTION OF ERRORS.

If the entry of an article be omitted in the Day Book, enter it in the next vacant place, writing the word "*omitted.*" If a wrong name be entered draw a line underneath, and write the right name above. If an error be made in an account, write the word "*error*" against it (omitting to post,) and make a correct entry.

In the Leger, if an item has been posted to a wrong account, post on the opposite side, "*By or To Error*" and mark both by a star ;—when posted on the wrong side of an account balance it by posting "*To or By Error*" on the opposite, and then post on the right side. Erasures should not be made.

CASH BOOK.

In this Book the daily receipts and payments of money are recorded, with the date and other particulars. The account should be balanced monthly, or at shorter intervals, and the totals transferred to the *Dr.* and *Cr.* side of the Leger. See *Cash Book*.

BALANCE SHEET.

At the close of each year, or oftener, it will be found useful to form a balance account.

When all the transactions are correctly posted into the Leger, each account is balanced by subtracting the less side from the greater, entering the balance on the less side, by which both sides will be made equal. The balances being added to the cash on hand and the value of the goods unsold, the sum is the net of the estate, which compared with the stock at commencing business exhibits the profit and loss.

GENERAL ACCOUNT BOOK.

This Book shows the method of keeping accounts with only one book. and is adapted to the business of *Farmers, Mechanics*, and those whose business is too limited to require a set of books. This book is ruled like the Leger ; but the accounts are entered in full, as in the Day Book. If an account occupies more space than is allotted to it, it may be transferred to a new page. See Example.

DAY BOOK.

Boston, November 1, 1857.

[1]

Page of Ledger.		\$ c.		\$ c.	
	Inventory of Effects on commencing business :—				
	By cash on hand.....	300	00		
	" Merchandise in store.....	200	00		
				500	00
	I am indebted—				
	To ———,			000	00
	Net Capital.....			500	00
	2 ———				
	CHARLES FREEMAN, Dr.				
	To 5 lbs. H. Tea.....a 50	2	50		
3	" 20 lbs. Sugar....." 8	1	60		
	" 6 lbs. Raisins....." 12		72		
	" 20 lbs. No. 2 Soap....." 7	1	40	6	22
	" ———				
	JOHN SMITH, Dr.				
	To 1 ps. bleached Sheetting.....32 yds. a 7	2	24		
3	" 4 Linen Cambric Hdks.," 50		2 00		
	" 6 yds. blue Cassimeres....." 2.00		12 00		
	" 12 " Calico....." 20		2 40		
	" 4 pairs Footings....." 25	1	00	19	64
	5 ———				
	D. EGGERT & Son, New York, Dr.				
	To 1 Law Cabinet—(enlarged edition).....a 2.25	2	25		
3	" 2 Masters' and Mates' Manual....." .75	1	50		
	" 1 Art of Sailmaking....." .75		75		
	" 5 Laws of the Sea....." .25	1	25		
	" 4 Merchants' and Common Carriers' Assistant,..." .25	1	00	6	75
	7 ———				
	MAYO & BROWN, Cr.				
	By 1 bbl. brown Havana Sugar,.... net 240 lbs. a 5	12	00		
	" 1 bag Cuba Coffee....." 100 " " 9		9 00		
3	" 1 chest Ningyong Tea....." 62 " " 25	15	50		
	" 1 bbl. Sperin Oil....." 32gals." 1.00	32	00	68	50
	" ———				
	D. EGGERT & SON, New York, Cr.				
3	By Cash on account.....			4	00
	8 ———				
	D. EGGERT & SON, New York, Dr.				
3	To 20 Merchants' and Mechanics' Assistants including the Art of Sailmaking, Book-keeping, &c.....a 2.00	40	00		
	" 3 Law Cabinets,—enlarged edition....." 2.25	6	75		
	" 3 Art of Sailmaking....." .75	2	25	49	00
	10 ———				
3	MAYO & BROWN, Dr.				
	To Cash on account.....			11	00
	11 ———				
	GRANT, WARREN & Co., Cr.				
3	By 1 ream Cap Paper.....a 2.00				
	" 1 " Letter Paper....." 2 00				
	" 1 " Pot Paper....." 1.75				
	" 1 " Demy Paper....." 1.25			7	00

[2]

Boston, November 12, 1857.

P. of L.			\$	c.	\$	c.
Paid Enter in Cash Book.	F. W. LINCOLN, JR., & Co., To 10 Merchants' and Mechanics' Assistants in- cluding the Art of Sailmaking,.....a 2.00	Dr.	20	00		
	" 2 Masters' and Mates' Manuals,....." .75		1	50	21	50
	12					
Paid. C. B.	MRS. HORACE SMITH, To 16 lbs. Raisins,.....a 10	Dr.	1	60		
	" 80 lbs. white Havana Sugar,....." 10		8	00	9	60
	15					
Paid. C. B.	CARTER & BROTHER, By 1 firkin Butter,.....net 40 lbs. a 20	Cr.	8	00		
	" 1 bbl. Spermin Oil,.....net 32 galls. a 1.00		32	00	40	00
	16					
3	WM. B. LITTLE, Druggist, San Francisco, By 7 lbs. Turkey Rhubarb,.....a 3.75	Cr.	26	25		
	" 10 " Opium,....." 3.50		35	00		
	" 1 bbl. Cream Tartar, pulv.,225 lbs. net. " 19		42	75	104	00
	17					
Paid. C. B.	CHARLES CHASE, By Mdse., as per bill,.....	Cr.			45	00
	"					
Paid. C. B.	THAXTER & SON, To 12 Merchants' and Mechanics' Assistants, in- cluding the Art of Sailmaking,.....a 2.00	Dr.			24	00
	"					
3	NEGUS & Co., New York, To 5 Merchants' and Mechanics' Assistant, in- cluding the Art of Sailmaking,.....a 2.00	Dr.			10	00
	18					
3	CHARLES FREEMAN, By cash paid in full on settlement,.....	Cr.			6	22
	30					
3	D. EGGERT & SON, By their note at 60 days in full on settlement,.....	Cr.			51	75
	"					
3	MAYO & BROWN, To my note at 30 days from date in full on settlement,	Dr.			57	50
	"					
3	JOHN SMITH, By Cash on account,.....	Cr.			10	00
	"					
3	WM. B. LITTLE, To my note at 4 months,.....	Dr.			104	00

NOTES.—If an entry is made in the Day-Book, which is paid before it is posted in the Leger, write "Paid" against it, and enter the amount in Cash-Book.—Always enter in Cash-Book all moneys received or paid away.

When you give an Order, charge the man to whom it is given, and credit the man on whom it is drawn, without waiting to know if he accepts it.

If a person resides in another town, the name of his residence should be mentioned in the Day-Book.

LEGER.

[3]

Dr.		D. EGGERT & SON.				Cr.	
1857.					1857.		
Nov. 1	To Mdse.....	p. 1	\$ 6	75	Nov. 7	By cash,.....	p. 1 \$ 4 00
" 8	" "	1	49	00	" 30	" balance,...	51 75
			55	75			55 75
Nov. 30	" Balance, ...		51	75	Nov. 30	" Note,.....	2 51 75

Dr.			CHARLES FREEMAN.			Cr.		
1857.			p.	\$	c.	1857.		
Nov. 2	To Mdse.....	1	6	22		Nov. 18	By Cash, in full,	2
	Note.—While the business continues, no acct. is closed unless payment is made in full.							

Dr.					JOHN SMITH.					Cr.				
1857.			p.	\$	c.	1857.			p.	\$	c.			
Nov. 5	To Mdse.....	1		19	64	Nov. 30	By Cash.....	2		10	00			
						" 30	" Balance,...			9	64			
				19	64					19	64			
Nov. 30	To Balance.....			9	64									

Dr.				MAYO & BROWN.				Cr.			
1857.				\$	c.	1857.				\$	c.
Nov. 10	To Cash,.....	p. 1		11	00	Nov. 7	By Mdse.,.....	p. 1		68	50
" 30	" Balance,...			57	50						
Nov. 30	To my Note,...			57	50	Nov. 30	By Balance,....			57	50

Dr.		GRANT, WARREN & Co.				Cr.	
				1857. Nov. 11	By Sundries,...	p. 1	\$ 7 00

Dr.				WILLIAM B. LITTLE.				Cr.			
1857. Nov. 30	To my Note, . .	p. 2	\$ 104	c. 00	1857. Nov. 16	By Mdse.,	p. 2	\$ 104	c. 00		

<i>Dr.</i>		<i>NEGUS & Co., New York.</i>			<i>Cr.</i>
1857. Nov. 17	To Mdse.,.....	p. 2	\$ 10	c. 00	When one side of an account occupies more space than another, place the footing of both columns on parallel lines, and draw a diagonal line across the vacant space.

NOTE.—An account should be closed when you receive or pay in full.—When you close an account "By Balance," the balance is brought down, and is the beginning of a new account. If closed "To Balance," Credit the new account by that balance, if closed "By Balance," Debit the new account to that balance.

Nov. 1.

CASH BOOK.

Dr. Cr.

		\$	c.	\$	
1857.					
Nov: 1	To Cash on hand, per Inventory,.....	300	00		
" 1	Paid for Stationery.....			3	00
" 7	Received of D. Eggert & Son, on acct.,.....	4	00		
" 10	Paid Mayo & Brown, on acct.,.....			11	00
" 12	Received of F. W. Lincoln, Jr., & Co.,.....	21	50		
" 12	" " " Mrs. Smith,.....	9	60		
" 15	Paid Carter & Brother, for Mdse.....			40	00
" 17	" Charles Chase,.....			45	00
" "	Received of Thaxter & Son,.....	24	00		
" "	Paid for Insurance on Stock,.....			12	50
" "	" " Postage,.....			1	60
" "	Received of John Jones, for drawing Mortgage,	2	00		
" "	Paid discount on D. Eggert & Son's Note,.....			75	
" 18	" freight on Mdse.			3	00
" "	" truckage and cooperage for Mdse.,.....			2	50
" 21	Received of Charles Freeman,.....	6	22		
" 25	Paid for Rent,.....			24	00
" 26	" " Clerk's Hire,.....			11	00
" 28	Received as Commissions,.....	2	00		
" 30	Paid for Personal Expenses, this month,.....			25	00
" "	Received of John Smith, on acct.,.....	10	00		
" "	Paid House Expenses,.....			12	00
	Balance carried to new acct.,.....			189	07
		379	32	379	32
Dec. 1	Balance of Cash on hand, brought down,.....	189	07		

NOTE.—Retailers allow the money received during the day to remain until evening then count it, and enter it in the Cash Book, as the amount of sales for the day. Some Retailers enter on a slate all cash received during the day from sales and enter it in the Cash Book in the evening. Sometimes it is more convenient for the cash account to occupy two pages.

BALANCE SHEET.

The object of a balance sheet is to exhibit at one view the result of the Ledger, and the state of your affairs.

RESOURCES.			November 31, 1857.			LIABILITIES.		
		\$	c.			\$	c.	
John Smith, on acct.,..	3	9	64	Grant, Warren & Co. on				
Negus & Co.,.....	3	10	00	acct.,.....	3	7	00	
Notes,.....		51	75	Notes,.....	4	161	50	
		71	39			168	50	
Goods on hand, as per				Amt. of Capital, Nov. 1,				
acct. of Stock taken to		450	00	1857, \$500.00				
date,				Gain,.....40.60				
Cash as per bal. in Cash		189	07	Present net Cap'l, Nov.		541	96	
Book,.....		710	46	31, 1857,.....		710	46	

An *Account Current* is a transcript from both sides of a Leger, with the particular dates and explanations from the original entries.

Whenever a Bill is settled by Cash, or otherwise, write the day of the month and year it is paid, or settled, in the bill.

Whenever you enter into an agreement or contract, make duplicates in writing, and let them be signed and witnessed.

When you lend money, always take a note for the amount.

When you pay a person either in part or in full, always take a receipt.

THE
TINMAN'S MANUAL
AND
BUILDER'S
AND
MECHANIC'S HANDBOOK,

DESIGNED FOR

Tinmen, Japanners, Coppersmiths, Engineers, Mechanics, Builders, Millwrights, Smiths, Masons, Carpenters, Joiners, Slaters, Plasterers, Painters, Glaziers, Pavers, Plumbers, Surveyors, Gangers, &c., &c.; with Compositions and Receipts for other useful and important purposes in the Practical Arts.

By I. R. BUTTS,

Author of the "United States Business Man's Law Cabinet," "Business Man's Law Library;" "Merchant's and Shipmaster's Manual and Shipbuilder's and Sailmaker's Assistant," &c., &c.

SECOND EDITION.

BOSTON:

PUBLISHED BY I. R. BUTTS & CO.
CORNER OF SCHOOL AND WASHINGTON STREET,
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1861.

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1860, by I. R. BUTTS, in the
Clerk's Office of the District Court of the District of Massachusetts.

P R E F A C E .

THE present work is offered to Tinmen, Builders, Mechanics, and Engineers, as a useful manual of reference, and information.

The first part of the work containing RULES, DIAGRAMS and TABLES, will be found very useful to Tinmen.

Mr. Truesdell who has, for many years, used the Diagrams prepared by him for this work, now offers them to the public with every confidence.

The Receipts for Japans, Varnishes, Cements, &c., were taken from "Ure's Dictionary," "Cooley's Cyclopedia," "Muspratt's Chemistry," and other valuable publications.

The sources from which most of the materials relating to *Building, Mechanics, and Engineering* have been derived, are "Grier's Mechanic's Calculator," "Templeton's Workshop Companion," "The Engineer's and Contractor's Pocket-book," "Adcock's Engineer," "Smeaton's Builder's Companion," and "Lowndes's Engineer's Handbook," *which renders this portion of the work deserving of the utmost confidence.*

LETTER FROM L. W. TRUESDELL.

Mr. Butts,—

DEAR SIR,—If I may be permitted to comment upon the first part of your book, I would like to point out to Tinmen the value of the Diagrams which, a few years ago, could not have been purchased at any price ; but as they are now to be published, and sold at a low price, I am confident they will be bought by every Tin-

man, for I know, by experience, the perplexities to which they are often subjected from the want of them.

With these Directions and Diagrams, the Tinman will be enabled to cut a Right-Angled or Circular Elbow of any size, in a few minutes, and produce as perfect a mitre joint as can be made; also, patterns for Flaring vessels, of any size or flare, Envelopes for Cones, Pyramid Cakes, Covers for Oval Dishes and Boilers, Funnel-shaped Covers for Pails, Breasts for Cans, Lips for Measures of any size, &c.*

When about to make a copy from these diagrams the person should provide himself with a sheet of paper or tin-plate, and strictly follow the directions given.

Suppose, for example, that he is about to copy Fig. 1, the directions are, *first*, from the centre C describe a circle AB. Having described the circle AB, next, place the corner of the square on the centre C, and draw the lines CD and CE; then draw the chord DE.

When the Tinman has become familiar with the diagrams, he will find them simple and convenient, and be better qualified to undertake work of a difficult character. If an Elbow at right-angles, of ten or fifteen inches diameter, should be required, with the directions and diagrams before him, he could cut it out in a few minutes; and so with a curved elbow of any diameter, a semicircle, or an ellipses-shaped dish of any size. But without a rule or pattern it would be a difficult and troublesome undertaking.

Having by experience proved the correctness and usefulness of these Diagrams, I can confidently recommend them to all persons engaged in the manufacture of Tin Ware.

L. W. TRUESDELL.

OWEGO, N. Y. SEPT. 23, 1860.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM A TINMAN.

Mr. Butts,—

DEAR SIR,—“Your ‘*Tinman’s Manual*’ strikes me as being nearer what we want in our business, than anything I have ever seen,—and I have examined every thing of the kind I have been able to find. The best we have been able to do has been to pick up what ideas we could from works on Geometry and Building, and work out what rules we could from them. I have often wondered why some person did not undertake just what you have done. This work of yours supplies just the want that every thinking man who works at the business has felt, even from his first start; and the want is still more sensibly felt as he grows older, and finds how much there is to learn.”

* In Tinman’s Diagrams the allowance for locks is always omitted.

ADDITION TO TINMAN'S MANUAL.

TINMAN'S TWELVE POUND BILL, OR BILL OF DAY'S WORK OF PLAIN TIN WARE.

No. of Articles for Day's Work.	12 lb.	No. of Articles for Day's Work.	12 lb.
16 Sixteen quart Large Dish Kettles,.....	84	36 Round Toast Pans,.....	18
10 Water Pots,.....	75	40 Quart Covered Pails,....	18
18 Twelve quart Pails,....	67	36 Round Flat Bottom Tea Pots,.....	18
18 Large Dish Kettles,....	67	72 Second Size Horn,.....	18
20 Foot Stoves,.....	67	48 Sailor Pots,.....	18
24 Ten quart Pails,.....	58	36 Quart Lamp Fillers,....	18
24 Ten quart Pans,.....	68	36 Water Ladles,.....	18
18 Gallon Coffee Pots,....	58	36 Sugar Scoops,.....	18
18 Six quart Covered Pails,.	58	36 Milk Strainers,.....	18
18 Large Sauce Pans,....	58	72 Quart Measures,.....	14
24 Gallon Measures,.....	39	48 Large Skimmers,.....	14
30 Six quart Pails,.....	39	72 Quart Funnels,.....	14
36 Common Size Milk Pans,.	39	72 Small Horns,.....	14
20 Large Wash Bowls,....	39	72 Basins,.....	12
20 Lanterns,.....	39	144 Quart Scollops,.....	12
24 Small Dish Kettles, six qt.	39	144 Quart Grease Pans,....	12
20 Cullenders,.....	39	60 Round Handled Dippers,	12
24 Three quart Coffee Pots,.	39	120 Half Square Pans,.....	10
24 Large Pudding Bags,..	39	84 Half Sheet Funnels,....	10
24 Roasters,.....	39	72 Half Sheet Dippers,....	10
40 Lantern Pans,.....	36	120 Half Sheet Scollops,....	10
24 Two quart Coffee Pots,..	34	96 Pint Funnels,.....	8
20 Three qt. Covered Pails, .	34	84 Pint Measures,.....	8
24 Small Wash Bowls,....	34	96 Pint Cups,.....	8
24 Small Sauce Pans,....	34	168 Pint Scollops,.....	8
30 Half gallon Measures,..	25	48 Flour Boxes,.....	8
48 Half gallon Pans,.....	25	96 Half Pint Measures,....	5
24 Half gallon Dippers,	25	108 Half Pint Cups,.....	5
36 Half gallon Funnels,....	25	96 Half Pint Dippers,.....	5
30 Three pint Coffee Pots, ..	25	120 Half Pint Funnels,.....	5
24 Two quart Covered Pails,	25	96 Gill Measures,.....	5
86 Large Blow Horns,.....	25	48 Basters,.....	5
36 Three quart Pails,.....	25	96 Small Skimmers,.....	5
48 Round Pans,.....	18	124 Flat Candlesticks,.....	5
100 Square Pans,.....	18	120 Needle Cases,.....	5
108 Scollop Pie Pans,.....	18	84 Pepper Boxes,.....	5
48 Sausage Horns,.....	18	120 Hearts,.....	3
86 Quart Coffee Pots,.....	18	144 Rounds,.....	3
48 Square Toast Pans,.....	18	98 Rattle Boxes,.....	3

[The 6 Pound Bill is one-half of the 12 Pound Bill.]

No. of Articles for Day's Work.	12 lb.	No. of Articles for Day's Work.	12 lb.
12 Six quart Coffee Boilers, 1.00		24 Nine quart Pans,	
12 Five quart Coffee Boilers, 83		16 Twelve qt. Pans, handles, 80	
12 Four quart Coffee Boilers, 67		20 Seven qt. Pans, handles, 50	
12 Three qt. Coffee Boilers, 50		36 Five quart Straight Pans,	
12 Two quart Coffee Boilers, 42		40 Two quart Straight Pans,	
12 Six quart Coffee Pots, . . . 83		48 Three pint Straight Pans,	
12 Five quart Pots, 75		20 Handled Wash Boards, . . 39	
12 Large Dutch Buckets, . . .		18 Twelve qt. Dish Kettles, . 67	
12 Small Dutch Buckets, . . .		18 Ten qt. Dish Kettles, . . . 58	
12 Small Water Pots,		24 Four qt. Dish Kettles, . . . 39	
12 Ten quart Covered Pails, 84		40 Three pint Dish Kettles, . 18	
18 Five quart Covered Pails, 50		Twelve qt. Cov. Buckets, 1.00	
26 Three pint Covered Pails, 20		Oak Leaf Cake Cutters, . . 10	
30 One pint Covered Pails, . . 14		One quart Tea Pots, 34	
30 Five quart Open Pails, . . 50		One gallon Fluid Cans, . .	
32 Gall. Open Pails,		Half gallon Fluid Cans, . .	
40 Three Pint Open Pails, . .			

1.—WEIGHTS OF IRON WIRE PER 20 FEET.

Manufactured by ICHABOD WASHBURN & MOEN, *Worcester, Mass.*

No. 0...5 lbs.	No. 6...1 lb. 14 ozs.	No. 12...9 ozs.
No. 1...4 lbs. 2 ozs.	No. 7...1 lb. 10 ozs.	No. 13...6 ozs.
No. 2...3 lbs. 8 ozs.	No. 8...1 lb. 7 ozs.	No. 14...5 ozs.
No. 3...2 lbs. 15 ozs.	No. 9...1 lb. 2 ozs.	No. 15...4½ ozs.
No. 4...2 lbs. 8 ozs.	No. 10...—14 ozs.	No. 16...3½ ozs.
No. 5...2 lbs. 5 ozs.	No. 11...—10 ozs.	No. 17...3 ozs.

2.—WEIGHT OF IRON WIRE PER LINEAL ROD.

Nos.	Diameter in 1-100 of an Inch.	Weight per Lineal Rod.	Nos.	Diameter in 1-100 of an Inch.	Weight per Lineal Rod.
1	.32	4 lbs. 2 ozs.	8	.18	1 lb. 4 ozs.
2	.30	3 " 10 "	9	.16	1 " 0 "
3	.27	2 " 15 "	10	.15	0 " 14 "
4	.25	2 " 8 "	11	.13	0 " 10 "
5	.24	2 " 5 "	12	.12	0 " 9 "
6	.22	1 " 15 "	13	.10	0 " 6 "
7	.20	1 " 9 "			

ERRATA.

Page 35.—TO FIND THE SOLIDITY OF A PYRAMID OR CONE.

RULE.—Multiply the area of the base by the height, and one-third of the product will be the solid content.

EXAMPLE.—Required the solid content in inches of a Cone or Pyramid, the diameter of the base being 8 inches, and perpendicular height 18 inches?

$$8 \times 8 = 64 \times .7854 \times 18 = 904.7808 \div 3 = 301.5936 \text{ inches} \div 231 = 1 \text{ gall. } 1\frac{1}{4} \text{ qts.}$$

Page 92 No. 38.—For Tin 64 lbs. Copper 1 lb. *read* Copper 64 lbs. Tin 1 lb.

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RULES WITH DIAGRAMS

FOR WORKERS IN

TIN, SHEET IRON AND COPPER,

AND

TABLES GIVING THE DIAMETERS, CIRCUMFERENCES,
AND AREAS OF CIRCLES,

AND

THE CONTENTS OF EACH IN GALLONS.

MANUFACTURE OF TIN PLATE.

“The different processes of the manufacture of tin plate may be described most properly in seven distinct stages. The first begins with the bars of iron which form the plate; the last terminates with an account of the process of tinning their surface. The description is somewhat technical; but a glance at the following heads will enable the reader to comprehend the whole process:—

“1. *Rolling* is the first and most important point requisite to the production of the *latten*, or plates of iron, previous to the operation of tinning them. For this purpose the finest quality of charcoal iron is invariably employed, which, in its commercial state, generally consists of long flat bars. These are cut into small squares averaging one-half an inch in thickness, which are heated repeatedly in a furnace, and are repeatedly passing through iron rollers. A convenient degree of thinness having been obtained, the now extended plates are “doubled up,” heated, rolled, opened-out, heated and rolled again, until, at length, the standard thickness of the plate has been reached.

“2. *Shearing*.—A pair of massive shears worked by machinery, is now applied to the rugged edges of this lamellar formation of iron-plate. It is cut into oblong squares, 14 inches by 10, and presents the appearance of a single plate of iron, beautifully smooth on its surface. A juvenile with a knife soon destroys the appearance, however, and eight plates are produced from the slightly coherent mass.

“3. *Scaling*.—This process consists in freeing the iron surface from its oxyd and scoræ. After an application of sulphuric acid, a number of plates, to the extent, we shall say, of 600 or 800, are packed in a cast-iron box, which is exposed for some hours to the heat of a furnace. On being opened the plates are found to have acquired a bright blue steel tint, and to be free from surface impurities.

“4. *Cold Rolling*.—It is impossible that the plates could pass through the last fiery ordeal without becoming disfigured. The cold rolling process corrects this. Each plate is separately passed through a pair of hard polished rollers, screwed tightly together. Not only do the plates acquire from this operation a high degree of smoothness

and regularity, but they likewise acquire the peculiar elasticity of hammered metal. One man will cold roll 225,000 plates in a week, and each of them is, on an average, three times passed through the rollers.

“5. *Annealing*.—This process is also a modern improvement on the manufacture: 600 plates are again packed into cast iron boxes and exposed to the furnace. There is this difference in the present process from that of scaling—that the boxes must be preserved air-tight, otherwise the contained plates would inevitably weld together and produce a solid mass. The infinitesimal portion of confined air prevents this.

“6. *Pickling*.—The plates are again consigned to a bath of diluted acid, till the surface becomes uniformly bright and clean. Some nice manipulation belongs to this process. Each plate is, on its removal from the acid, subjected to a rigid scrutiny by women, whose vocation it is to detect any remaining impurity, and scour it from the surface. These multifarious operations, it will be seen, are all preliminary to the last, and the most important of all—that of tinning. Theoretically simple, this process is practically difficult; and to do it full justice would carry us beyond our limits. We shall however, mention the principal features.

“7. *Tinning*.—A rectangular cast iron bath, heated from below, and calculated to contain 200 or 300 sheets, and about a tun of pure block tin, is now put in request. A stratum of pyreumatic fat floats upon its surface. Close to the side of this tin pot stands another receptacle, which is filled with melted grease, and contains the prepared plates. On the other side is an empty pot, with a grating; and last of all there is yet another pot, containing a small stratum of melted tin. Let us follow the progress of a single plate. A functionary known as the “washerman,” armed with tongs and a hempen brush, withdraws the plate from the bath of tin wherein it has been soaking; and, with a degree of dexterity only to be acquired by long practice, sweeps one side of the plate clean, and then reversing it, repeats the operation. In an instant it is again submerged in the liquid tin, and is then as quickly transferred to the liquid grease. The peculiar use of the hot grease consists in the property it possesses of equalizing the distribution of the tin, of retaining the superfluous metal, and of spreading the remainder equally on the surface of the iron. Still there is left on the plate what we may term a salvage; and this is

finally removed by means of the last tin pot, which just contains the necessary quantity of fluid metal to melt it off—a smart blow being given at the same moment to assist the disengagement. The “list-mark,” may be observed upon every tin plate without exception. We may add here, that an expert washerman will finish 6000 metallic plates in twelve hours, notwithstanding that each plate is twice washed on both sides, and twice dipped into the melted tin. After some intermediate operations—for we need not continue the consecutive description—the plates are sent to the final operation of cleaning. For this purpose they are rubbed with bran, and dusted upon tables ; after which they present the beautiful silvery appearance so characteristic of the best English tin plate. Last of all they reach an individual called the “sorter,” who subjects every plate to a strict examination, rejects those which are found to be defective, and sends those which are approved to be packed, 300 at a time, in the rough wooden boxes, with the cabalistic signs with which the most of us have been familiar since the days of our adventures in the back-shop of the tinsmith.”—[*From the Builder.*]

QUALITY OF TIN PLATE.

The tests for tin plates are ductility, strength, and color ; and to possess these, the iron used must be of the best quality, and all the process be conducted with care and skill. The following conditions are inserted in some specifications, and will serve to indicate the strength and ductility of first-class tin plates :—

1st, They must bear cutting into strips of a width equal to ten times the thickness of the plate, both with and across the fibre, without splitting ; the strips must bear, while hot, being bent upon a mould, to a sweep equal to four times the width of the strip.

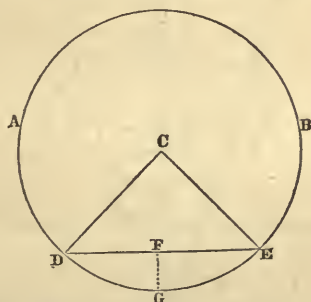
2nd, While cold, the plates must bear bending in a heading machine, in such a manner as to form a cylinder, the diameter of which shall at most be equal to sixty times the thickness of the plate. In these tests, the plate must show neither flaw nor crack of any kind.

Explanation of Diagrams.

TO FIND THE CIRCUMFERENCE OF ANY DIAMETER.

[Drawn for this work by L. W. TRUESDELL, Tinman, Owego, N. Y.]

FIG. 1.



From the centre C describe a circle AB, having the required diameter ; then place the corner of the square at the centre C, and draw the lines CD and CE ; then draw the chord DE : three times the diameter added to the distance from the middle of the chord DFE to the middle of the subtending arc DGE, will be the circumference sought.

TO FIND THE AREA OF THE SECTOR OF A CIRCLE.

RULE. Multiply the length of the arc DGE by its radius DC, and half the product is the area.

The length of the arc DGE equal $9\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and the radii CD, CE, equal 7 feet required the area.

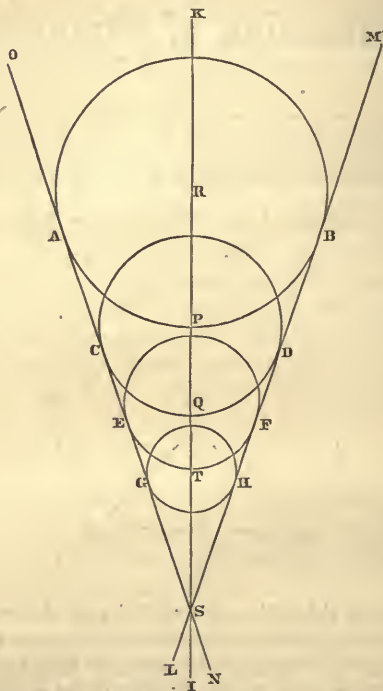
$$9.5 \times 7 = 66.5 \div 2 = 33.25 \text{ the area.}$$

PROPORTION OF CIRCLES.

[Drawn for this work by L. W. TRUESDELL, Tinman, Owego, N. Y.]

Original.

FIG. 2.



To enable machinists to enlarge or reduce machinery wheels without changing their respective motion.

First, describe two circles AB and CD the size of the largest wheels which you wish to change to a large or small machine, with the centre P of the smaller circle CD on the circumference of the large one AB; then draw two lines LM and NO tangent to the circles AB and CD, and a line IK passing through their centres P and R; then if you wish to reduce the machine, describe a circle the size you wish to reduce it to; if one-half, for example, have the centre Q one-half

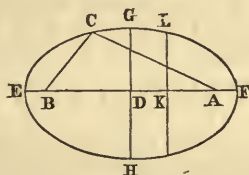
the distance from R to S and describe the circle EF, and on its circumference T as a centre, describe a circle GH, allowing their circumferences to touch the tangent lines LM and NO, which will make the circle EF one-half the size of the circle AB, and GH one-half the size of CD; therefore EF and GH are in the same proportion to each other as AB and CD.

If you wish to reduce one-third, have the centre Q one-third the distance from R to S; if one-fourth have the centre Q one-fourth the distance from R to S, and so on. This calculation may be applied beyond the centre R for enlarging machine wheels, which will enable you to make the alteration without changing their respective motion.

TO DESCRIBE AN ELLIPSE, OR OVAL.

[Simple Method.]

FIG. 3.



At a given distance, equal to the required eccentricity of the ellipse, place two pins, A and B, and pass a string, ACB, round them; keep the string stretched by a pencil or tracer, C, and move the pencil along, keeping the string all the while equally tense, then will the ellipse CGLFH be described. A and B are the foci of the ellipse, D the centre, DA or DB the eccentricity, EF the principal axis or longer diameter, G H the shorter diameter, and if from any point L in the curve a line be drawn perpendicular to the axis, then will LK be an ordinate to the axis corresponding to the point L, and the parts of the axis EK, KF into which LK divides it are said to be the abscissæ corresponding to that ordinate.

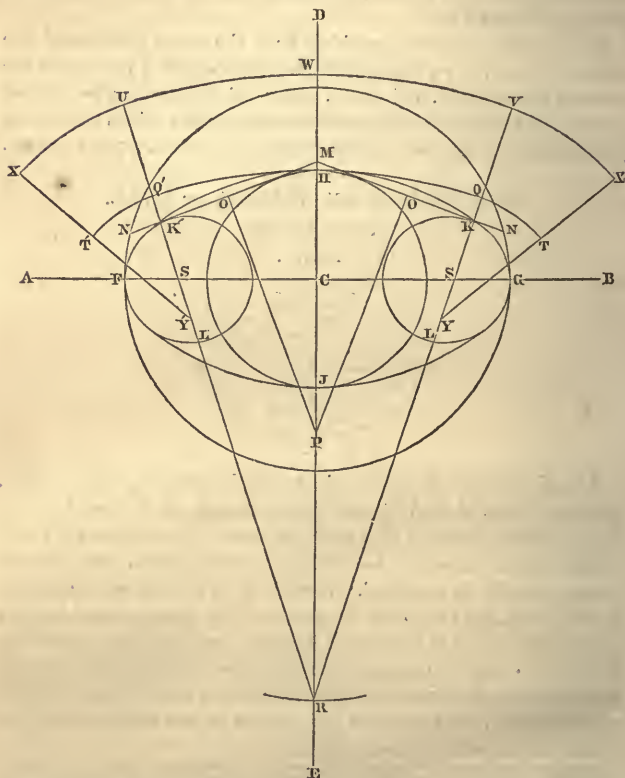
NOTE.—OVAL. A curve line, the two diameters of which are of unequal length, and is allied in form to the ellipse. An ellipse is that figure which is produced by cutting a cone or cylinder in a direction oblique to its axis, and passing through its sides. An oval may be formed by joining different segments of circles, so that their meeting shall not be perceived, but form a continuous curve line. All ellipses are ovals, but all ovals are not ellipses; for the term oval may be applied to all egg-shaped figures, those which are broader at one end than the other, as well as those whose ends are equally curved.

TO DESCRIBE AN ELLIPSE.

[Drawn for this work by L. W. TRUESDELL, Tinman, Owego, N. Y.]

Original.

FIG. 4.



To describe an ellipse of any length and width, and by it to describe a pattern for the sides of a vessel of any flare.

First draw an indefinite line DE perpendicular to the line AB, and from C, the point of intersection, as a centre, describe a circle FG, having the diameter equal to the length of the ellipse; from the

same centre C describe a circle HJ equal to the width ; then describe the end circles LK' and LK, as much less than the width as the width is less than the length ; then draw the lines MN and MN tangent to the circles K'L, HJ and KL ; from the middle of the line MN at O erect a perpendicular produced until it intersects the indefinite line DE ; from the point of intersection P as a centre, describe the arc K'HK, and with the same sweep of the dividers mark the point R on the line DE ; from the point R draw the lines RU and RV through the points K' and K where the arc K'HK touches the end circles K'L and KL ; then place one foot of the dividers on the point R and span them to the point H, and describe the arc Q'HQ, which will be equal in length to the arc K'HK ; from the same centre R describe the arc UWV the width of the pattern ; then span the dividers the diameter of the end circle KL ; place one foot of the dividers on the line RV, at point Q, and the other at Y as a centre, describe the arc QT the length of the curve line KG, and with the same sweep of the dividers describe the arc T'Q' from the centre Y' on the line RU ; then span the dividers from Y' to U, and from Y' as a centre, describe the arc UX, and from Y as a centre, describe the arc VX, which completes the description of the pattern.

The more flare you wish the pattern to have, the nearer the centre point R must be to H ; and the less flare, the further the centre point R must be from H ; in the same proportion as you move the centre R towards, or from H, you must move the centre Y towards, or from Q, or which would be the same as spanning the dividers less, or greater, than the diameter of the end circle KL.

TO FIND THE CIRCUMFERENCE OF AN ELLIPSE.

RULE.—Multiply half the sum of the two diameters by 3·1416, and the product will be the circumference.

Example.—Suppose the longer diameter 6 inches and the shorter diameter 4 inches, then 6 added to 4 equal 10, divided by 2 equal 5, multiplied by 3·1416 equal 15·7080 inches circumference.

TO FIND THE AREA OF AN ELLIPSE.

RULE.—Multiply the longer diameter by the shorter diameter, and by ·7854, and the product will be the area.

Example.—Required the area of an ellipse whose longer diameter is 6 inches and shorter diameter 4 inches?

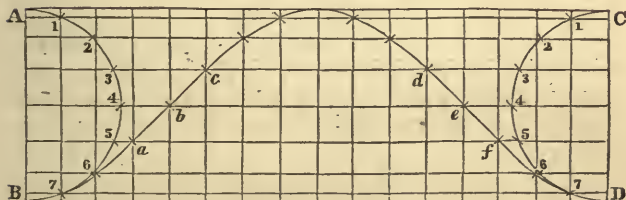
$$6 \times 4 \times \cdot 7854 = 18\cdot8496, \text{ the area.}$$

M' and M' as centres, with the same sweep of the dividers, describe the arcs NO and NO ; then draw an indefinite straight line PQ tangent to the arcs NO and NJ, having the points of contact at S and S ; on this tangent line erect a perpendicular passing through the point N produced until it intersects the line BE produced ; then place one foot of the dividers on the point of intersection R and span them over the dotted line to the point T, and with the dividers thus spanned describe the arcs TS, TS, TS, and TS ; these arcs and the arcs NO, NJO, and ON will be the right angled elbow required.

TO DESCRIBE A STRAIGHT ELBOW.

[Old Method.]

FIG. 6.



Mark out the length and depth of the elbow, ABCD ; draw a semi-circle at each end, as from AB and CD ; divide each semicircle into eight parts ; draw horizontal lines as shown from 1 to 1, 2 to 2, &c. ; divide the circumference or length, ACBD, into sixteen equal parts, and draw perpendicular lines as in figure ; draw a line from a to b and from b to c, and on the opposite side from d to e and e to f ; for the top sweep set the dividers on *fourth* line from top and sweep *two* of the spaces ; the same at the corner ; on space for the remaining sweeps set the dividers so to intersect in the three corners of the spaces marked X. The seams must be added to drawing.

TO DESCRIBE A CURVED ELBOW.

[Drawn for this work by L. W. TRUESDELL, Tinman, Owego, N. Y.]

Original.

FIG. 7.

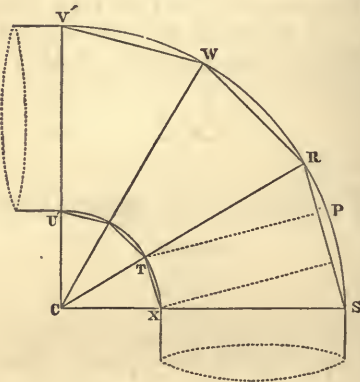
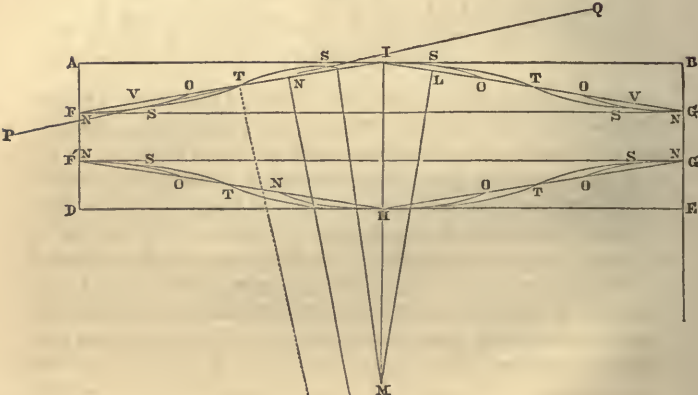


FIG. 8.



Describe two circles UX and V'S, the curves desired for the elbow, having the distance from U to V' equal to the diameter ; then divide the circle V', W, R and S, into as many sections as desired ; then construct a rectangle, *Fig. 8*, ADEB, the width equal to the width of one section V'W, *Fig. 7*, and the length equal to the circumference of the elbow ; then span the dividers from the point R to the point P at the dotted line, *Fig. 7*, and with the dividers thus spanned mark the points FF' *Fig. 8*, from points A and D, and draw the lines FG and F'G' ; from point I draw the two diagonal lines IF and IG, span the dividers so as to divide one of these diagonal lines into six equal parts, viz. I, L, O, T, O, V, G ; from the point L erect a perpendicular line produced until it intersects the line IH produced ; from the point of intersection M, as a centre, describe the arc NIO for the top of the elbow ; with the same sweep of the dividers describe the arcs NO and NO ; then draw an indefinite straight line PQ tangent to the arcs NO and NI, having the points of contact at S and S ; on this tangent line erect a perpendicular line passing through the point N (same as in *Fig. 5*), produced until it intersects the line BE produced ; then place one foot of the dividers on the point of intersection and span them over the dotted line to the point T, (same as in *Fig. 5*), and with the dividers spanned describe the arcs TS, TS, TS, and TS ; these arcs and the arcs NO, NIO and ON, will be one side of the section, and by the same rule the other side of the section may be described at the same time, which will be a pattern to cut the other sections by.

SOLDERING.

For Lead the solder is 1 part tin, 1 to 2 of lead ; — for *Tin* 1 to 2 parts tin to 1 of lead ; — for *Zinc* 1 part tin to 1 to 2 of lead ; — for *Pewter* 1 part tin to 1 of lead, and 1 to 2 parts of bismuth.

The surfaces to be joined are made perfectly clean and smooth, and then covered with sal-ammoniac, or resin, or both ; the solder is then applied, being melted in, and smoothed over by the soldering iron.

To Joint Lead Plates.—The joints of lead plates for some purposes are made as follows : — The edges are brought together, hammered down into a sort of channel cut out of wood, and secured with a few tacks. The hollow is then scraped clean with a scraper, rubbed over with candle grease, and a stream of hot lead is poured into it, the surface being afterwards smoothed with a red-hot plumber's iron.

TO DESCRIBE A STRAIGHT ELBOW.

[Another Method for describing a Straight Elbow.]

FIGS. 9 & 10.

Fig. 10.

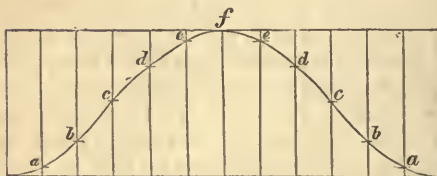


Fig. 9.

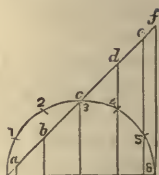


FIG. 9. — Draw a profile of half of the elbow wanted, and mark a semicircle on the line representing the diameter, divide the semicircle into six equal parts, draw perpendicular lines from each division on the circle to the angle line as on figure.

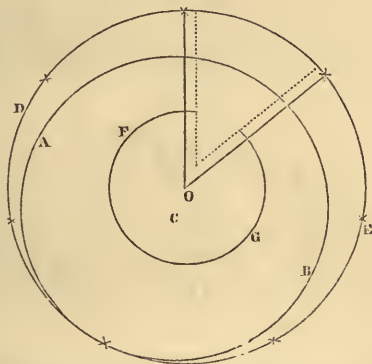
FIG. 10. Draw the circumference and depth of elbow wanted, and divide into twelve equal parts, mark the height of perpendicular lines of Fig. 9 on Fig. 10 *abc* &c.; set your dividers the same as for the semicircle and sweep from *e* to *e* intersecting with *f* and the same from *a* to the corner, then set the dividers one-third the circumference and sweep from *e* to *d* each side, and from *a* to *b* each side at bottom; then set your dividers three-fourths of the circumference and sweep from *c* to *d* each side on top, and from *c* to *b* at bottom, and you obtain a more correct pattern than is generally used. Allow for the lap or seam outside of your drawing, and lay out the elbow deep enough to put together by swedge or machine. Be careful in dividing and marking out, and the large end will be true without trimming. The seams must be added to drawing.

To Joint Lead Pipes.—Widen out the end of one pipe with a taper wood drift, and scrape it clean inside; scrape the end of the other pipe outside a little tapered, and insert it in the former: then solder it with common lead solder as before described; or if required to be strong, rub a little tallow over, and cover the joint with a ball of melted lead, holding a cloth (2 or 3 plies of greased bed-tick) on the under side; and smoothing over with it and the plumber's iron.

TO DESCRIBE BEVEL COVERS FOR VESSELS, OR BREASTS FOR CANS.

[Drawn for this work by L. W. TRUESDELL, Tinman, Owego, N. Y.]

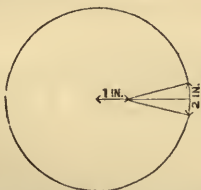
FIG. 11.



From O as a centre, describe a circle DE larger than the vessel ; and from C as a centre, describe a circle AB the size of the vessel, then with the dividers the same as you described the circle the size of the vessel, apply them six times on the circumference of the circle larger than the vessel ; for can-breasts describe the circle FG the size you wish for the opening of the breast.

TO DESCRIBE PITCHED COVERS FOR PAILS, &c.

FIG. 12.



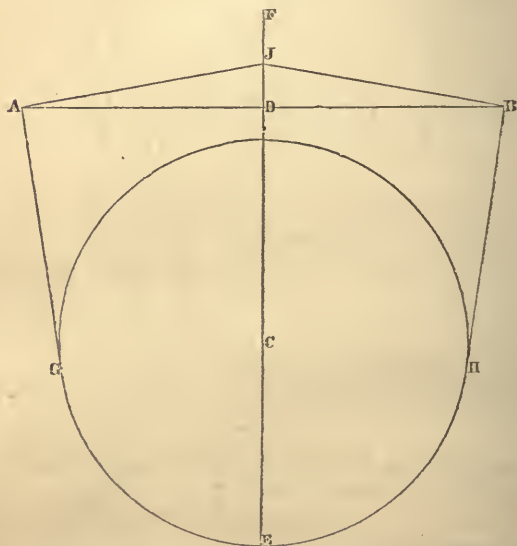
To cut for pitched covers, draw a circle one inch larger than the hoop is in diameter after burring, then draw a line from the centre to

the circumference as in the figure, and one inch from the centre and connecting with this line draw two more lines the ends of which shall be one inch on either side of the line first drawn, and then cut out the piece.

TO DESCRIBE AN OVAL BOILER COVER.

[Drawn for this work by L. W. TRUESDELL, Tinman, Owego, N. Y.]

FIG. 13.



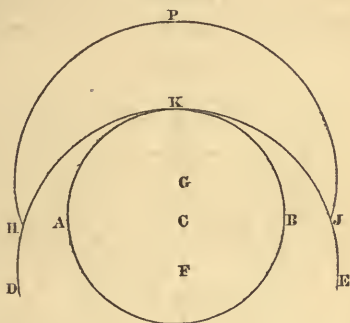
From C as a centre, describe a circle whose diameter will be equal to the width of the boiler outside of the wire, and draw the line AB perpendicular to the line EF, having it pass through the point D, which is one-half of the length of the boiler ; then mark the point J one quarter of an inch or more as you wish, for the pitch of the cover, and apply the corner of the square on the line AB, allowing the blade to fall on the circle at H, and the tongue at the point J ; then draw the lines HB, BJ, GA and AJ, which completes the description.

TO DESCRIBE A LIP TO A MEASURE.

[Drawn for this work by L. W. TRUESDELL, Tinman, Owego, N. Y.]

Original.

FIG. 14.



Let the circle AB represent the size of the measure ; span the dividers from K to F three-quarters of the diameter ; describe the semicircle DKE ; move the dividers to G the width of the lip required, and describe the semicircle KPJ, which will be the lip sought.

THE CIRCLE AND ITS SECTIONS.

1. The *Areas of Circles* are to each other as the squares of their diameters ; any circle twice the diameter of another contains four times the area of the other.

2. The *Radius* of a circle is a straight line drawn from the centre to the circumference.

3. The *Diameter* of a circle is a straight line drawn through the centre, and terminated both ways at the circumference.

4. A *Chord* is a straight line joining any two points of the circumference.

5. An *Arc* is any part of the circumference.

6. A *Semicircle* is half the circumference cut off by a diameter.

7. A *Segment* is any portion of a circle cut off by a chord.

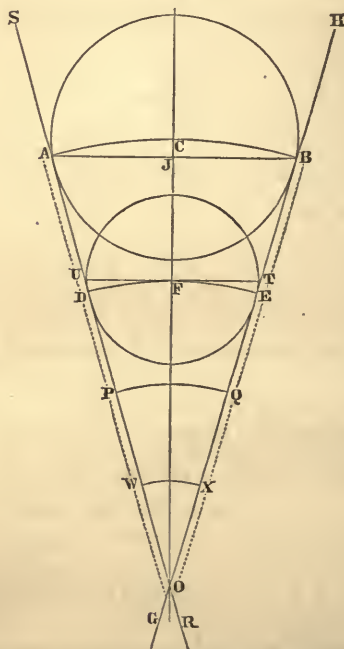
8. A *Sector* is a part of a circle cut off by two radii.

TO DESCRIBE A FLARING VESSEL PATTERN, A SET OF
PATTERNS FOR A PYRAMID CAKE, OR AN
ENVELOPE FOR A CONE.

[Drawn for this work by L. W. TRUESDELL, Tinman, Owego, N. Y.]

Original.

FIG. 15.



From a point C as a centre, describe a circle AB equal to the large circumference ; with the point F as a centre, the depth of the vessel, describe a circle DE equal to the small circumference ; then draw the lines GH and RS tangent to the circles AB and DE ; from the point of intersection O as a centre, describe the arcs ACB and DFE ; then ADEB will be the size of the vessel, and three such pieces will be an envelope for it, and AJBTFU the altitude ; then by dividing the sector

SOH into sections AB, DE, PQ, and WX, you will have a set of patterns for a pyramid cake; and the sector AOB will be one-third of an envelope for a cone.

In allowing for locks, you must draw the lines parallel to the radii, as represented in the diagram by dotted lines, which will bring the vessel true across the top and bottom.

TO DESCRIBE A CONE OR FRUSTUM.

FIG. 16.

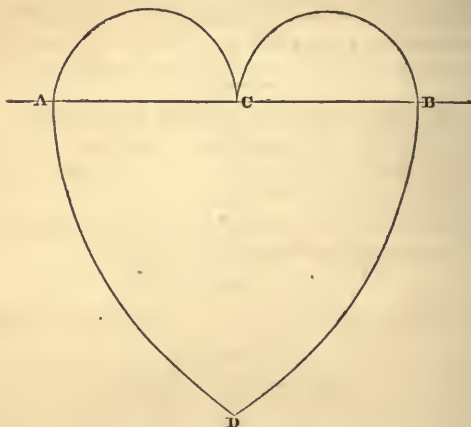


First draw a side elevation of the desired vessel, DE, then from A as a centre describe the arcs CDC and GEG; after finding the diameter of the top or large end, turn to the table of Diameters and Circumferences, where you will find the true circumference, which you will proceed to lay out on the upper or larger arc CDC, making due allowance for the locks, wire and burr. This is for one piece; if for two pieces you will lay out only one-half the circumference on the plate; if for three pieces one-third; if for four pieces one-fourth; and so on for any number, remembering to make the allowance for locks, wire and burr on the piece you use for a pattern.

TO DESCRIBE A HEART.

[Drawn for this work by L. W. TRUESDELL, Tinman, Owego, N. Y.]

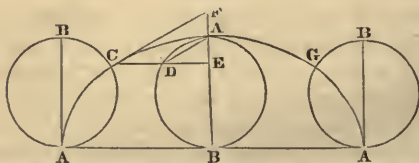
FIG. 17.



Draw an indefinite line AB ; then span the dividers one-fourth the width you wish the heart, and describe two semicircumferences AC and CB ; span the dividers from A to B, the width of the heart, and describe the lines AD and BD, which completes the description.

CYCLOID.

FIG. 18.



Cycloid, a curve much used in mechanics. It is thus formed :—

If the circumference of a circle be rolled on a right line, beginning at any point A, and continued till the same point A arrive at the line again, making just one revolution, and thereby measuring out a straight line ABA equal to the circumference of a circle, while the

point A in the circumference traces out a curve line ACAGA : then this curve is called a cycloid ; and some of its properties are contained in the following lemma.

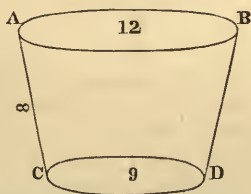
If the generating or revolving circle be placed in the middle of the cycloid, its diameter coinciding with the axis AB, and from any point there be drawn the tangent CF, the ordinate CDE perpendicular to the axis, and the chord of the circle AD ; then the chief properties are these :

- The right line CD equal to the circular arc AD ;
- The cycloidal arc AC equal to double the chord AD ;
- The semi-cycloid ACA equal to double the diameter AB, and
- The tangent CF is parallel to the chord AD.

This curve is the line of swiftest descent, and that best suited for the path of the ball of a pendulum.

TO STRIKE THE SIDE OF A FLARING VESSEL.

FIG. 19.



To find the radius of a circle for striking the side of a flaring vessel having the diameters and depth of side given.

RULE. — As the difference between the large and small diameter is to the depth of the side, so is the small diameter to the radius of the circle by which it is struck.

Example. — Suppose ABCD to be the desired vessel, with a top diameter of 12 inches, bottom diameter 9 inches, depth of side 8 inches. Then as $12 - 9 = 3 : 8 :: 9$ to the radius.

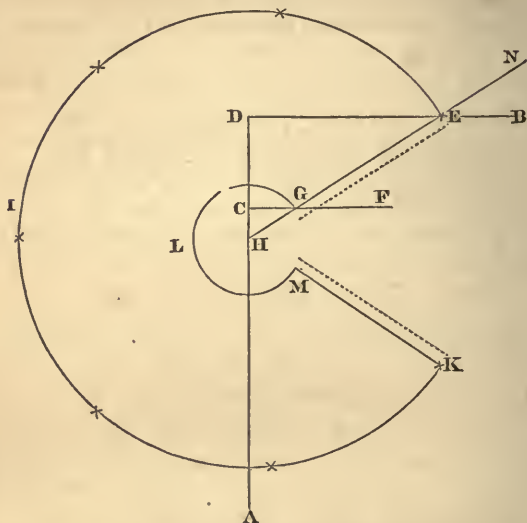
$$8 \times 9 = 72 \div 3 = 24 \text{ inches, answer.}$$

TINNING IRON.

Cleanse the metal to be tinned, and rub with a coarse cloth, previously dipped in hydrochloric acid, (muriatic acid) and then rub on French putty with the same cloth. French putty is made by mixing tin filings with mercury.

TO DESCRIBE BEVEL COVERS FOR VESSELS, OR
BREASTS FOR CANS.

FIG. 20.



Construct a right angle ADB, and from the point C, the altitude height you wish the breast, erect a perpendicular line F ; then on the line B, mark the point E one-half the diameter of the can ; and on the line F, mark the point G one-half the diameter of the opening in the top of breast ; draw a line N to pass through the points E and G produced until it intersects the line A ; place one foot of the dividers at the point of intersection H, and place the other on the point E, and describe the circle EIK ; span the dividers from the point H to point G, and describe the circle GLM ; then span the dividers from the point D to E, and step them six times on the circle EIK, which gives the size of the breast. Remember to mark the lines for the locks parallel with the radii.

A GOOD SOLDER.

Take 1 lb. of pure Banca tin, and melt it, then add half a pound of clean lead, and when it is melted, stir the mixture gently with a stick or poker, and pour it out into solder strips.

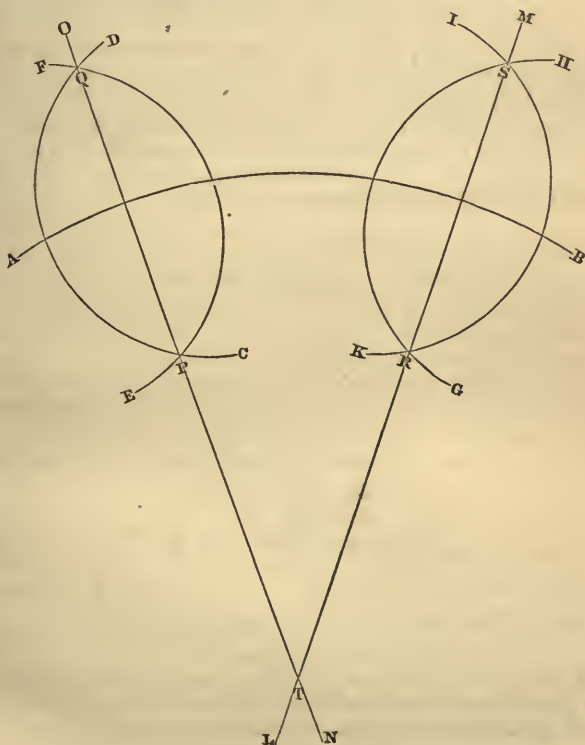
TO FIND THE CENTRE OF A CIRCLE FROM A PART
OF THE CIRCUMFERENCE.

[Drawn for this work by L. W. TRUESDELL, Tinman, Owego, N. Y.]

Original.

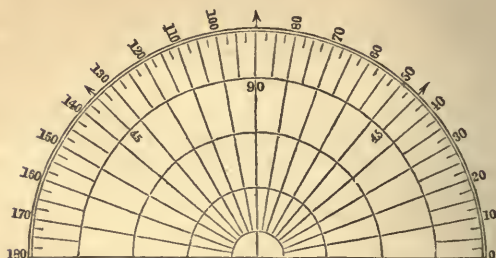
FIG. 21.

Span the dividers any distance you wish, and place one foot on the circumference AB, and describe the semicircumferences CD, EF, GH, and IK, and through the points of their intersection PQ and RS, draw two indefinite lines LM and NO; the point of their intersection T, will be the centre desired.



SECTOR, FOR OBTAINING ANGLES.

FIG. 22.



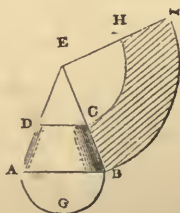
SECTOR, a portion of a circle comprehended between any two radii and their intercepted arcs.— *Similar Sectors* are those whose radii include equal angles.

To find the area of a sector. Say as 360° is to the degrees, &c., in the arc of the sector, so is the area of the whole circle to the area of the sector. Or multiply the radius by the length of the arc, and half the product will be the area.

TO CONSTRUCT THE FRUSTUM OF A CONE.

Form of flat Plate by which to construct any Frustum of a Cone.

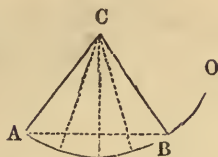
FIG. 23.



Let ABCD represent the required frustum ; continue the lines AD and BC until they meet at E ; then from E as centre, with the radius EC, describe the arc CH ; also from E, with the radius EB, describe the arc BI ; make BI equal in length to twice AGB, draw the line EI, and BCIH is the form of the plate as required.

RULE FOR STRIKING OUT A CONE OR FRUSTUM.

FIG. 24.



In a conical surface, there may be economy, sometimes, in having the slant height 6 times the radius of base. For a Circle may be wholly cut into conical surfaces, if the angle is 60° , 30° , 15° , &c.

But there is a greater simplicity in cutting it, when the angle is 60° . For instance, take AC equal to the slant height, describe an indefinite arc AO; with the same opening of the dividers measure from A to B; draw BC and we have the required sector. This would make the angle C equal 60° . This angle may be divided into two or four equal parts, and we should thus have sectors whose angle would be 30° or 15° , which would not make the vessel very flaring. The accompanying figure gives about the shape of the flar-

FIG. 25.



ing vessel when the angle of the sector is 30° .

TO FIND THE CONTENTS OF A PYRAMID OR CONE.

RULE.—Multiply the diameter of the base by itself, and this product by the height, then take one-third of this product for the contents; to obtain gallons, divide the last result by 231.

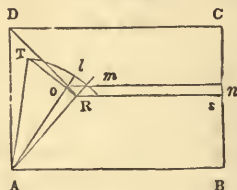
EXAMPLE.—Required the cubic inches of a Cone whose base is 8 inches diameter, and height 18 inches.

$$8 \times 8 = 64 \times 18 = 1152 \div 3 = 384 \text{ cubic inches, } \div 231 = 1 \text{ gall. } 2\frac{1}{4} \text{ quarts.}$$

HIPPED ROOFS, MILL HOPPERS, &c.

To find the various Angles and proper Dimensions of Materials whereby to construct any figure whose form is the Frustum of a proper or inverted Pyramid, as Hipped Roofs, Mill Hoppers, &c.

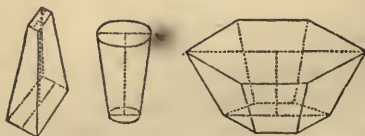
FIG. 26.



Let ABCD be the given dimensions of plan for a roof, the height RT also being given; draw the diagonal AR, meeting the top or ridge Rs on plan; from R, at right angles with AR and equal to the required height, draw the line RT, then TA, equal the length of the struts or corners of the roof; from A, with the distance AT, describe an arc Tl, continue the diagonal AR until it cuts the arc Tl, through which, and parallel with the ridge Rs, draw the line mn, which determines the required breadth for each side of the roof: from A, meeting the line mn, draw the line Ao, or proper angle for the end of each board by which the roof might require to be covered; and the angle at T is what the boards require to be made in the direction of their thickness, when the corners or angles require to be mitred.

CONTENTS IN GALLONS OF THE FRUSTUM OF A CONE.

FIGS. 27, 28, 29.



To find the Contents in Gallons of a Vessel, whose diameter is larger at one end than the other, such as a Bowl, Pail, Fisikin, Tub, Coffee-pot, &c.

RULE.—Multiply the larger diameter by the smaller, and to the

product add one-third of the square of their difference, multiply by the height, and multiply that product by .0034 for Wine Gallons, and by .002785 for Beer.

EXAMPLE.—Required the contents of a Coffee-pot 6 inches diameter at the top, 9 inches at the bottom, and 18 inches high.

large diameter	9	brought up	1026
small do.	6		.0034
	<u>54</u>		<u>4104</u>
$\frac{1}{3}$ of the square	3		3078
	<u>57</u>		
height	18		3.4884 Wine Gallons,
	<u>456</u>		or nearly $3\frac{1}{2}$ gallons.
	<u>57</u>		
Carried up	1026		

1026 multiplied by .002785 equal 2.8574 *Beer Gallons*.

RULE TO FIND THE CONTENTS IN GALLONS OF ANY SQUARE VESSEL.

RULE.—Take the dimensions in inches and decimal parts of an inch, multiply the length, breadth, and height together, and then multiply the product by .004329 for Wine Gallons, and by .003546 for Ale Gallons.

EXAMPLE.—How many Wine Gallons will a box contain that is 10 feet long, 5 feet wide, and 4 feet deep.

Length in inches,	120	brought up	345600
Breadth in do.	60		.004329
	<u>7200</u>		<u>3110400</u>
Height in inches,	48		691200
	<u>57600</u>		1036800
	<u>28800</u>		1382400
Carried up,	345600		<u>1496.102400</u> gallons.
			or 1496 galls. and $3\frac{1}{4}$ gills.

CONTENTS IN GALLONS OF CYLINDRICAL VESSELS.

RULE.—Take the dimensions, in inches and decimal parts of an inch. Square the diameter, multiply it by the length in inches, and then multiply the product by .0034 for Wine Gallons, or by .002785 for Ale Gallons.

EXAMPLE.—How many U. S. Gallons will a Cylindrical Vessel contain, whose diameter is 9 inches, and length $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches?

Diameter,	9	brought up	769.5
	9		.0034
Square Diam.	81		30780
Length,	9.5		23085
	<u>405</u>		<u>2.61630</u>
	729		or 2 gallons and 5 pints.
Carried up,	769.5		

TO ASCERTAIN THE WEIGHTS OF PIPES OF VARIOUS METALS, AND ANY DIAMETER REQUIRED.

Thickness in parts of an inch.	Wrought iron.	Copper.	Lead.
1-32	.326	$11\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. plate .38	2 lbs. lead .483
1-16	.653	$23\frac{1}{2}$ " .76	4 " .967
3-32	.976	35 " 1.14	$5\frac{1}{2}$ " 1.45
1-8	1.3	$46\frac{1}{2}$ " 1.52	8 " 1.933
5-32	1.627	58 " 1.9	$9\frac{1}{4}$ " 2.417
3-16	1.95	70 " 2.28	11 " 2.9
7-32	2.277	$80\frac{1}{2}$ " 2.66	13 " 3.383
1-4	2.6	93 " 3.04	15 " 3.867

Rule.—To the interior diameter of the pipe, in inches, add the thickness of the metal; multiply the sum by the decimal numbers opposite the required thickness and under the metal's name; also by the length of the pipe in feet, and the product is the weight of the pipe in lbs.

1. Required the weight of a copper pipe whose interior diameter is $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches, its length $6\frac{1}{4}$ feet, and the metal 1-8 of an inch in thickness.

$$7.5 + .125 = 7.625 \times 1.52 \times 6.25 = 72.4 \text{ lbs.}$$

2. What is the weight of a leaden pipe $18\frac{1}{2}$ feet in length, 3 inches interior diameter, and the metal $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch in thickness?

$$3 + .25 = 3.25 \times 3.867 \times 18.5 = 232.5 \text{ lbs.}$$

TIN PLATES.

Size, Length, Breadth, and Weight.

BRAND-MARK.	No. of Shcets in Box.	Length and Breadth.		Weight per Box.		
		Inches.	Inches.	Cwt.	qr.	lbs.
1 C	225	14	by 10	1	0	0
1 x	225	14	by 10	1	1	0
1 xx	225	14	by 10	1	1	21
1 xxx	225	14	by 10	1	2	14
1 xxxx	225	14	by 10	1	3	7
1 xxxxx	225	14	by 10	2	0	0
1 xxxxxx	225	14	by 10	2	0	21
D C	100	17	by 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	3	14
D x	100	17	by 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	0	14
D xx	100	17	by 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	7
D xxx	100	17	by 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	2	0
D xxxx	100	17	by 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	2	21
D xxxxx	100	17	by 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	3	14
D xxxxxx	100	17	by 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	0	7
S D C	200	15	by 11	1	1	27
S D x	200	15	by 11	1	2	20
S D xx	200	15	by 11	1	3	13
S D xxx	200	15	by 11	2	0	6
S D xxxx	200	15	by 11	2	0	27
S D xxxxx	200	15	by 11	2	1	20
S D xxxxxx	200	15	by 11	2	2	13
				about		
TTT Taggers,	225	14	by 10	1	0	0
1 C	225	12	by 12			
1 x	225	12	by 12			
1 xx	225	12	by 12			
1 xxx	225	12	by 12			
1 xxxx	225	12	by 12			
1 C	112	14	by 20			
1 x	112	14	by 20			
1 xx	112	14	by 20			
1 xxx	112	14	by 20			
1 xxxx	112	14	by 20			
Leaded or } 1 C	112	14	by 20	1	0	0
Ternes } 1 x	112	14	by 20	1	1	0

Each 1x advances
\$1.75 to \$2.00In addition, a great variety of sizes
are imported for special purposes,
usually costing a little more in pro-
portion than those which are es-
teemed regular sizes.About the same weight
per Box, as the plates
above of similar brand,
14 by 10.

For Roofing.

OIL CANISTERS, (from 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 125 galls.) WITH THE QUANTITY
AND QUALITY OF TIN REQUIRED FOR CUSTOM WORK.

Galls.	Quantity and Quality.		Galls.	Quantity and Quality.	
2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	Plates, 1 X in body.	33	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	Plates, IX in body, 3 breadths high.
3 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	" S DX "	45	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	Plates, SD X in body.
5 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	" DX "	60	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	" D X "
8	4	" IX "	90	15 $\frac{1}{4}$	" D X " *
10	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	" DX "	125	20	" D X "
15	4	" DX "			

* The bottom tier of plates to be placed lengthwise.

WEIGHT OF WATER.

1	cubic inch	is equal to	.03617	pounds.
12	cubic inches	is equal to	.434	pounds.
1	cubic foot	is equal to	62.5	pounds.
1	cubic foot	is equal to	7.50	U. S. gallons.
1.8	cubic feet	is equal to	112.00	pounds.
35.84	cubic feet	is equal to	2240.00	pounds.
1	Cylindrical inch ..	is equal to	.02842	pounds.
12	Cylindrical inches ..	is equal to	.341	pounds.
1	Cylindrical foot ..	is equal to	49.10	pounds.
1	Cylindrical foot ..	is equal to	6.00	U. S. Gallons.
2.282	Cylindrical feet ..	is equal to	112.00	pounds.
45.64	Cylindrical feet ..	is equal to	2240.00	pounds.
11.2	Imperial gallons ..	is equal to	112.00	pounds.
224	Imperial gallons ..	is equal to	2240.00	pounds.
13.44	United States galls.	is equal to	112.00	pounds.
268.8	United States galls.	is equal to	2240.00	pounds.

Centre of pressure is at two-thirds depth from surface.

DECIMAL EQUIVALENTS TO THE FRACTIONAL PARTS
OF A GALLON, OR AN INCH.

[The Inch, or Gallon, being divided into 32 parts.]

[In multiplying decimals it is usual to drop all but the two or three first figures.]

Deci- mals.	Gallon. or Inch.	Gills.	Pints.	Quarts.	Deci- mals.	Gallon. or Inch.	Gills.	Pints.	Quarts.	Decimals.	Gallon. or Inch.	Gills.	Pints.	Quarts.
.03125	1-32	1	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	.375	3-8	12	3	$1\frac{1}{8}$	.71875	23-32	23	$5\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{7}{8}$
.0625	1-16	2	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	.40625	13-32	13	$\frac{3}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{16}$	.75	3-4	24	6	3
.09375	3-32	3	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{3}{16}$	.4375	7-16	14	$\frac{3}{8}$	$1\frac{1}{8}$	.78125	25-32	25	$6\frac{1}{4}$	$3\frac{1}{8}$
.125	1-8	4	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	.46875	15-32	15	$\frac{3}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$	.8125	13-16	26	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{4}$
.15625	5-32	5	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{5}{8}$	.5	1-2	16	4	2	.84375	27-32	27	$6\frac{3}{4}$	$3\frac{3}{8}$
.1875	3-16	6	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	.53125	17-32	17	$\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{8}$	.875	7-8	28	7	$3\frac{1}{2}$
.21875	7-32	7	$1\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{7}{8}$	.5625	9-16	18	$\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{4}$	.90625	29-32	29	$7\frac{1}{4}$	$3\frac{5}{8}$
.25	1-4	8	2	1	.59375	19-32	19	$\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	.9375	15-16	30	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{3}{4}$
.28125	9-32	9	$2\frac{1}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{8}$	.625	5-8	20	5	$2\frac{1}{2}$	.96875	31-32	31	$7\frac{3}{4}$	$3\frac{7}{8}$
.3125	5-16	10	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$	.65625	21-32	21	$\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{3}{8}$	1.000	1	32	8	4
.34375	11-32	11	$2\frac{3}{4}$	$1\frac{3}{8}$	.6875	11-16	22	$\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{3}{4}$					

APPLICATION. Required the *gallons* in any Cylindrical Vessel. Suppose a vessel 9 1-2 inches deep, 9 inches diameter, and contents 2-6163, that is, 2 gallons and 61 hundredth parts of a gallon, now to ascertain this decimal of a gallon refer to the above Table, for the decimal that is nearest, which is .625, opposite to which is 5-8ths of a gallon, or 20 gills, or 5 pints, or 2 1-2 quarts, consequently the vessel contains 2 gallons and 5 pints.

INCHES. To find what part of an inch the decimal .708 is. Refer to the above Table for the decimal that is nearest, which is .71875, opposite to which is 23-32, or nearly 3-4ths of an inch.

A T A B L E

CONTAINING THE

DIAMETERS, CIRCUMFERENCES, AND AREAS
OF CIRCLES,

AND THE

CONTENT OF EACH IN GALLONS AT 1 FOOT IN DEPTH.



UTILITY OF THE TABLE.

EXAMPLES.

1. Required the circumference of a circle, the diameter being *five* inches ?

In the column of circumferences opposite the given diameter, stands 15.708* inches, the circumference required.

2. Required the capacity, in gallons, of a can the diameter being 6 feet and depth 10 feet ?

In the fourth column from the given diameter stands 211.4472* being the content of a can 6 feet in diameter and 1 foot in depth, which being multiplied by 10 gives the required content, two thousand one hundred fourteen and a half gallons.

3. Any of the areas in feet multiplied by .03704, the product equal the number of cubic yards at 1 foot in depth.

4. The area of a circle in inches multiplied by the length or thickness in inches, and by .263, the product equal the weight in pounds of cast iron.

* See opposite page (page 40) for Decimal Equivalents to the Fractional parts of a Gallon, and an Inch.

DIAMETERS AND CIRCUMFERENCES OF CIRCLES, AND
THE CONTENT IN GALLONS AT 1 FOOT IN DEPTH.

[Area in Inches.]

Diam.	Circ. in.	Area. in.	Gallons.	Diam.	Circ. in.	Area. in.	Gallons.
1 in.	3.1416	.7854	.04084	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	20.420	33.183	1.72552
$\frac{1}{8}$	3.5343	.9940	.05169	$\frac{5}{8}$	20.813	34.471	1.79249
$\frac{1}{4}$	3.9270	1.2271	.06380	$\frac{3}{4}$	21.205	35.784	1.86077
$\frac{3}{8}$	4.3197	1.4848	.07717	$\frac{7}{8}$	21.598	37.122	1.93034
$\frac{1}{2}$	4.7124	1.7671	.09188	7 in.	21.991	38.484	2.00117
$\frac{5}{8}$	5.1051	2.0739	.10784	$\frac{1}{8}$	22.383	39.871	2.07329
$\frac{3}{4}$	5.4978	2.4052	.12506	$\frac{1}{4}$	22.776	41.282	2.14666
$\frac{7}{8}$	5.8905	2.7611	.14357	$\frac{3}{8}$	23.169	42.718	2.22134
2 in.	6.2832	3.1416	.16333	$\frac{1}{2}$	23.562	44.178	2.29726
$\frac{1}{8}$	6.6759	3.5465	.18439	$\frac{5}{8}$	23.954	45.663	2.37418
$\frac{1}{4}$	7.0686	3.9760	.20675	$\frac{3}{4}$	24.347	47.173	2.45299
$\frac{3}{8}$	7.4613	4.4302	.23036	$\frac{7}{8}$	24.740	48.707	2.53276
$\frac{1}{2}$	7.8540	4.9087	.25522	8 in.	25.132	50.265	2.61378
$\frac{5}{8}$	8.2467	5.4119	.28142	$\frac{1}{8}$	25.515	51.848	2.69609
$\frac{3}{4}$	8.6394	5.9395	.30883	$\frac{1}{4}$	25.918	53.456	2.77971
$\frac{7}{8}$	9.0321	6.4918	.33753	$\frac{3}{8}$	26.310	55.088	2.86458
3 in.	9.4248	7.0686	.36754	$\frac{1}{2}$	26.703	56.745	2.95074
$\frac{1}{8}$	9.8175	7.6699	.39879	$\frac{5}{8}$	27.096	58.426	3.03815
$\frac{1}{4}$	10.210	8.2957	.43134	$\frac{3}{4}$	27.489	60.132	3.12686
$\frac{3}{8}$	10.602	8.9462	.46519	$\frac{7}{8}$	27.881	61.862	3.21682
$\frac{1}{2}$	10.995	9.6211	.50029	9 in.	28.274	63.617	3.30808
$\frac{5}{8}$	11.388	10.320	.53664	$\frac{1}{8}$	28.667	65.396	3.40059
$\frac{3}{4}$	11.781	11.044	.57429	$\frac{1}{4}$	29.059	67.200	3.49440
$\frac{7}{8}$	12.173	11.793	.61324	$\frac{3}{8}$	29.452	69.029	3.58951
4 in.	12.566	12.566	.65343	$\frac{1}{2}$	29.845	70.882	3.68586
$\frac{1}{8}$	12.959	13.364	.69493	$\frac{5}{8}$	30.237	72.759	3.78347
$\frac{1}{4}$	13.351	14.186	.73767	$\frac{3}{4}$	30.630	74.662	3.88242
$\frac{3}{8}$	13.744	15.033	.78172	$\frac{7}{8}$	31.023	76.588	3.98258
$\frac{1}{2}$	14.137	15.904	.82701	10 in.	31.416	78.540	4.08408
$\frac{5}{8}$	14.529	16.800	.87360	$\frac{1}{8}$	31.808	80.515	4.18678
$\frac{3}{4}$	14.922	17.720	.92144	$\frac{1}{4}$	32.201	82.516	4.29083
$\frac{7}{8}$	15.315	18.665	.97058	$\frac{3}{8}$	32.594	84.540	4.39608
5 in.	15.708	19.635	1.02102	$\frac{1}{2}$	32.986	86.590	4.50268
$\frac{1}{8}$	16.100	20.629	1.07271	$\frac{5}{8}$	33.379	88.664	4.61053
$\frac{1}{4}$	16.493	21.647	1.12564	$\frac{3}{4}$	33.772	90.762	4.71962
$\frac{3}{8}$	16.886	22.690	1.17988	$\frac{7}{8}$	34.164	92.885	4.82846
$\frac{1}{2}$	17.278	23.758	1.23542	11 in.	34.557	95.033	4.94172
$\frac{5}{8}$	17.671	24.850	1.29220	$\frac{1}{8}$	34.950	97.205	5.05466
$\frac{3}{4}$	18.064	25.967	1.35028	$\frac{1}{4}$	35.343	99.402	5.16890
$\frac{7}{8}$	18.457	27.108	1.40962	$\frac{3}{8}$	35.735	101.623	5.28439
6 in.	18.849	28.274	1.47025	$\frac{1}{2}$	36.128	103.869	5.40119
$\frac{1}{8}$	19.242	29.464	1.53213	$\frac{5}{8}$	36.521	106.139	5.51923
$\frac{1}{4}$	19.635	30.679	1.59531	$\frac{3}{4}$	36.913	108.434	5.63857
$\frac{3}{8}$	20.027	31.919	1.65979	$\frac{7}{8}$	37.306	110.753	5.75916

DIAMETERS AND CIRCUMFERENCES OF CIRCLES, AND
THE CONTENT IN GALLONS AT 1 FOOT IN DEPTH.

[Area in Feet.]

Diam.		Circ.		Area in ft.	Gallons.	Diam.		Circ.		Area in ft.	Gallons.
Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.		1 ft. in depth	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.		1 ft. in depth
1		3	1	·7854	5·8735	4	6	14	1	15·9043	118·9386
1	1	3	4	·9217	6·8928	4	7	14	4	16·4986	123·3830
1	2	3	8	1·0690	7·9944	4	8	14	7	17·1041	127·9112
1	3	3	11	1·2271	9·1766	4	9	14	11	17·7205	132·5209
1	4	4	2	1·3962	10·4413	4	10	15	2	18·3476	137·2105
1	5	4	5	1·5761	11·7866	4	11	15	5	18·9858	142·0582
1	6	4	8	1·7671	13·2150						
1	7	4	11	1·9689	14·7241	5		15	8	19·6350	146·8384
1	8	5	2	2·1816	16·3148	5	1	15	11	20·2947	151·7718
1	9	5	5	2·4052	17·9870	5	2	16	2	20·9656	156·7891
1	10	5	9	2·6398	19·7414	5	3	16	5	21·6475	161·8886
1	11	6	2	2·8852	21·4830	5	4	16	9	22·3400	167·0674
						5	5	17	0	23·0437	172·3300
2		6	3	3·1416	23·4940	5	6	17	3	23·7583	177·6740
2	1	6	6	3·4087	25·4916	5	7	17	6	24·4835	183·0973
2	2	6	9	3·6869	27·5720	5	8	17	9	25·2199	188·6045
2	3	7	0	3·9760	29·7340	5	9	18	0	25·9672	194·1930
2	4	7	3	4·2760	32·6976	5	10	18	3	26·7251	199·8610
2	5	7	7	4·5869	34·3027	5	11	18	7	27·4943	205·6133
2	6	7	10	4·9087	36·7092						
2	7	8	1	5·2413	39·1964	6		18	10	28·2744	211·4472
2	8	8	4	5·5850	41·7668	6	3	19	7	30·6796	229·4342
2	9	8	7	5·9395	44·4179	6	6	20	4	33·1831	248·1564
2	10	8	10	6·3049	47·1505	6	9	21	2	35·7847	267·6122
2	11	9	1	6·6813	49·9654						
						7		21	11	38·4846	287·8032
3		9	5	7·0686	52·8618	7	3	22	9	41·2825	308·7270
3	1	9	8	7·4666	55·8382	7	6	23	6	44·1787	330·3859
3	2	9	11	7·8757	58·8976	7	9	24	4	47·1730	352·7665
3	3	10	2	8·2957	62·0386						
3	4	10	5	8·7265	65·2602	8		25	1	50·2656	375·9062
3	5	10	8	9·1683	68·5193	8	3	25	11	53·4562	399·7668
3	6	10	11	9·6211	73·1504	8	6	26	8	56·7451	424·3625
3	7	11	3	10·0846	75·4166	8	9	27	5	60·1321	449·2118
3	8	11	6	10·5591	78·9652						
3	9	11	9	11·0446	82·5959	9		28	3	63·6174	475·7563
3	10	12	5	11·5409	86·3074	9	3	29	0	67·2007	502·5536
3	11	12	8	12·0481	90·1004	9	6	29	10	70·8823	530·0861
						9	9	30	7	74·6620	558·3522
4		12	6	12·5664	93·9754						
4	1	12	9	13·0952	97·9310						
4	2	13	1	13·6353	101·9701	10		31	5	78·5400	587·3534
4	3	13	4	14·1862	103·0300	10	3	32	2	82·5160	617·0876
4	4	13	7	14·7479	110·2907	10	6	32	11	86·5903	647·5568
4	5	13	10	15·3206	114·5735	10	9	33	9	90·7627	678·2797

44 DIAMETERS AND CIRCUMFERENCES OF CIRCLES.

Diam.		Circ.		Area in ft.		Gallons.		Diam.		Circ.		Area in ft.		Gallons.	
Ft. In.	Ft. In.	Ft. In.	Ft. In.	1 ft. in depth		Ft. In.	Ft. In.	Ft. In.	Ft. In.	Ft. In.	Ft. In.	1 ft. in depth		Ft. In.	Ft. In.
11	34	6 ⁵ / ₈		95.0334	710.6977	21	65	11 ⁵ / ₈		346.3614	2596.2290				
11	3	35	4 ¹ / ₂	99.4021	743.3686	21	3	66	9	354.6571	2652.2532				
11	6	36	1 ¹ / ₂	103.8691	776.7746	21	6	67	6 ¹ / ₂	363.0511	2715.0413				
11	9	36	10 ⁷ / ₈	108.4342	810.9143	21	9	68	3 ¹ / ₈	371.5432	2778.5486				
12		37	8 ³ / ₈	113.0976	848.1890	22		69	1 ³ / ₈	380.1336	2842.7910				
12	3	38	5 ³ / ₄	117.8590	881.3966	22	3	69	10 ³ / ₄	388.8220	2907.7664				
12	6	39	3 ¹ / ₄	122.7187	917.7395	22	6	70	8 ¹ / ₄	397.6087	2973.4889				
12	9	40	0 ⁷ / ₈	127.6765	954.8159	22	9	71	5 ⁵ / ₈	406.4935	3039.9209				
13		40	10	132.7326	992.6274	23		72	3	415.4766	3107.1001				
13	3	41	7 ¹ / ₂	137.8867	1031.1719	23	3	73	0 ¹ / ₂	424.5577	3175.0122				
13	6	42	4 ¹ / ₂	143.1391	1070.4514	23	6	73	9 ⁷ / ₈	433.7371	3243.6595				
13	9	43	2 ¹ / ₄	148.4896	1108.0645	23	9	74	7 ¹ / ₄	443.0146	3313.0403				
14		43	11 ³ / ₄	153.9384	1151.2129	24		75	4 ³ / ₄	452.3904	3383.1563				
14	3	44	9 ¹ / ₄	159.4852	1192.6940	24	3	76	2 ¹ / ₄	461.8642	3454.0051				
14	6	45	6 ³ / ₈	165.1303	1234.9104	24	6	76	11 ¹ / ₈	471.4363	3525.5929				
14	9	46	4	170.8735	1277.8615	24	9	77	9	481.1065	3597.9068				
15		47	1 ¹ / ₂	176.7150	1321.5454	25		78	6 ³ / ₈	490.8750	3670.9596				
15	3	47	10 ⁷ / ₈	182.6545	1365.9634	25	3	79	3 ¹ / ₈	500.7415	3744.7452				
15	6	48	8 ¹ / ₄	188.6923	1407.5165	25	6	80	1 ¹ / ₄	510.7063	3819.2657				
15	9	49	5 ¹ / ₄	194.8282	1457.0032	25	9	80	10 ³ / ₄	520.7692	3894.5203				
16		50	3 ¹ / ₂	201.0624	1503.6250	26		81	8 ¹ / ₂	530.9304	3970.5098				
16	3	51	0 ⁷ / ₈	207.3946	1550.9797	26	3	82	5 ¹ / ₄	541.1896	4047.2322				
16	6	51	10	213.8251	1599.0696	26	6	83	3	551.5471	4124.6893				
16	9	52	7 ³ / ₈	220.3537	1647.8930	26	9	84	0 ³ / ₈	562.0027	4202.9610				
17		53	4 ⁷ / ₈	226.9806	1697.4516	27		84	9 ⁷ / ₈	572.5566	4281.8072				
17	3	54	2 ¹ / ₄	233.7055	1747.7431	27	3	85	8 ¹ / ₈	583.2085	4361.4664				
17	6	54	11 ¹ / ₈	240.5287	1798.7698	27	6	86	4 ¹ / ₈	593.9587	4441.8607				
17	9	55	9 ¹ / ₈	247.4500	1850.5301	27	9	87	2 ¹ / ₈	604.8070	4522.9886				
18		56	6 ¹ / ₂	254.4696	1903.0254	28		87	11 ¹ / ₂	615.7536	4604.8517				
18	3	57	4	261.5872	1956.2537	28	3	88	9	626.7982	4686.4876				
18	6	58	1	268.8031	2010.2171	28	6	89	6 ³ / ₈	637.9411	4770.7787				
18	9	58	10 ³ / ₄	276.1171	2064.9140	28	9	90	3 ³ / ₄	649.1821	4854.8434				
19		59	8 ¹ / ₄	283.5294	2120.3462	29		91	1 ¹ / ₄	660.5214	4939.6432				
19	3	60	5 ¹ / ₈	291.0397	2176.5113	29	3	91	10 ⁵ / ₈	671.9587	5025.1759				
19	6	61	3 ³ / ₈	298.6483	2233.2914	29	6	92	8 ¹ / ₈	683.4943	5111.4487				
19	9	62	0 ¹ / ₂	306.3550	2291.0452	29	9	93	5 ¹ / ₂	695.1280	5198.4451				
20		62	9 ⁷ / ₈	314.1600	2349.4141	30		94	2 ⁷ / ₈	706.8600	5286.1818				
20	3	63	7 ¹ / ₈	322.0630	2408.5159	30	3	95	0 ⁷ / ₈	718.6900	5374.6512				
20	6	64	4 ¹ / ₈	330.0643	2468.3528	30	6	95	9 ¹ / ₈	730.6183	5463.8558				
20	9	65	2 ¹ / ₄	338.1637	2528.9233	30	9	96	7 ¹ / ₄	742.6447	5553.7940				

CAPACITY OF CANS ONE INCH DEEP.

UTILITY OF THE TABLE.

Required the contents of a vessel, diameter 6 7-10ths inches, depth 10 inches?

By the table a vessel 1 inch deep and 6 and 7-10ths inches diameter contains .15 (hundredths) of a gallon, then $.15 \times 10 = 1.50$ or 1 gallon and 2 quarts.

Required the contents of a can, diameter 19 8-10ths inches, depth 30 inches?

By the table a vessel 1 inch deep and 19 and 8-10ths inches diameter contains 1 gallon and .33 (hundredths), then $1.33 \times 30 = 39.90$ or nearly 40 gallons.

Required the depth of a can whose diameter is 12 and 2-10ths inches, to contain 16 gallons.

By the table a vessel 1 inch deep and 12 and 2-10ths inches diameter contains .50 (hundredths of a gallon), then $16 \div .50 = 32$ inches the depth required, viz :
 $.50 \mid 16 \quad 32 \times .50 = 16$ gallons.

Diam- eter.		1 10	2 10	3 10	4 10	5 10	6 10	7 10	8 10	9 10
3	.03	.03	.03	.03	.03	.04	.04	.04	.04	.05
4	.05	.05	.05	.05	.06	.06	.07	.07	.07	.08
5	.08	.08	.08	.09	.09	.10	.10	.11	.11	.11
6	.12	.12	.12	.13	.13	.14	.14	.15	.15	.16
7	.16	.17	.17	.18	.18	.19	.19	.20	.20	.21
8	.21	.22	.22	.23	.23	.24	.25	.25	.26	.26
9	.27	.28	.28	.29	.30	.30	.31	.31	.32	.33
10	.34	.34	.35	.36	.36	.37	.38	.38	.39	.40
11	.41	.41	.42	.43	.44	.44	.45	.46	.47	.48
12	.48	.49	.50	.51	.52	.53	.53	.54	.55	.56
13	.57	.58	.59	.60	.60	.61	.62	.63	.64	.65
14	.66	.67	.68	.69	.70	.71	.72	.73	.74	.75
15	.76	.77	.78	.79	.80	.81	.82	.83	.84	.85
16	.87	.88	.89	.90	.91	.92	.93	.94	.95	.97
17	.98	.99	1.005	1.017	1.028	1.040	1.051	1.063	1.075	1.086
18	1.101	1.113	1.125	1.138	1.150	1.162	1.170	1.187	1.200	1.211
19	1.227	1.240	1.253	1.266	1.279	1.292	1.304	1.317	1.330	1.343
20	1.360	1.373	1.385	1.400	1.414	1.428	1.441	1.455	1.478	1.482
21	1.499	1.513	1.527	1.542	1.556	1.570	1.585	1.600	1.612	1.630
22	1.645	1.660	1.675	1.696	1.705	1.720	1.735	1.750	1.770	1.780
23	1.798	1.814	1.830	1.845	1.861	1.876	1.892	1.908	1.923	1.940
24	1.958	1.974	1.991	2.007	2.023	2.040	2.056	2.072	2.096	2.105
25	2.125	2.142	2.159	2.176	2.193	2.210	2.227	2.244	2.261	2.280
26	2.298	2.316	2.333	2.351	2.369	2.386	2.404	2.422	2.440	2.460
27	2.478	2.496	2.515	2.533	2.552	2.570	2.588	2.607	2.625	2.643
28	2.665	2.684	2.703	2.722	2.741	2.764	2.780	2.800	2.820	2.836
29	2.859	2.879	2.898	2.918	2.938	2.958	2.977	2.997	3.017	3.036
30	3.060	3.080	3.100	3.121	3.141	3.162	3.182	3.202	3.223	3.245
31	3.267	3.288	3.309	3.330	3.351	3.372	3.393	3.414	3.436	3.457
32	3.481	3.503	3.524	3.543	3.568	3.590	3.612	3.633	3.655	3.689
33	3.702	3.725	3.747	3.773	3.795	3.814	3.837	3.860	3.882	3.904
34	3.930	3.953	3.976	4.003	4.022	4.046	4.070	4.092	4.115	4.140
35	4.165	4.188	4.212	4.236	4.260	4.284	4.307	4.331	4.355	4.380
36	4.406	4.430	4.455	4.483	4.503	4.528	4.553	4.577	4.602	4.626
37	4.654	4.679	4.704	4.730	4.755	4.780	4.805	4.834	4.855	4.880
38	4.909	4.935	4.961	4.987	5.012	5.038	5.064	5.090	5.120	5.142
39	5.171	5.197	5.224	5.250	5.277	5.304	5.330	5.357	5.383	5.410
40	5.440	5.467	5.491	5.521	5.548	5.576	5.603	5.630	5.657	5.684

CRYSTALLIZED TIN-PLATE.

Crystallized tin-plate, is a variegated primrose appearance, produced upon the surface of tin-plate, by applying to it in a heated state some dilute nitro-muriatic acid for a few seconds, then washing it with water, drying, and coating it with lacker. The figures are more or less beautiful and diversified, according to the degree of heat, and relative dilution of the acid. Place the tin-plate, slightly heated, over a tub of water, and rub its surface with a sponge dipped in a liquor composed of four parts of aquafortis, and two of distilled water, holding one part of common salt or sal ammoniac in solution. Whenever the crystalline spangles seem to be thoroughly brought out, the plate must be immersed in water, washed either with a feather or a little cotton (taking care not to rub off the film of tin that forms the feathering), forthwith dried with a low heat, and coated with a lacker varnish, otherwise it loses its lustre in the air. If the whole surface is not plunged at once in cold water, but if it be partially cooled by sprinkling water on it, the crystallization will be finely variegated with large and small figures. Similar results will be obtained by blowing cold air through a pipe on the tinned surface, while it is just passing from the fused to the solid state.

TINNING.

1. Plates or vessels of brass or copper, boiled with a solution of stannate of potassa, mixed with turnings of tin, become, in the course of a few minutes, covered with a firmly attached layer of pure tin.—2. A similar effect is produced by boiling the articles with tin filings and caustic alkali, or cream of tartar. In the above way, chemical vessels made of copper or brass may be easily and perfectly tinned.

NEW TINNING PROCESS.

The articles to be tinned are first covered with dilute sulphuric acid, and when quite clean are placed in warm water, then dipped in a solution of muriatic acid, copper and zinc, and then plunged into a tin bath to which a small quantity of zinc has been added. When the tinning is finished, the articles are taken out and plunged into boiling water. The operation is completed by placing them in a very warm sand bath. This last process softens the iron.

KUSTITIEN'S METAL FOR TINNING.

Malleable iron 1 pound, heat to whiteness ; add 5 ounces regulus of antimony, and Molucca tin 24 pounds.

RECEIPTS

FOR THE USE OF

JAPANNERS, VARNISHERS,

BUILDERS AND MECHANICS,

AND FOR

OTHER USEFUL AND IMPORTANT PURPOSES

IN THE

PRACTICAL ARTS.



PRACTICAL RECEIPTS.

[The following Receipts are selected from "Ure's Dictionary," "Cooley's Cyclopedia," "Muspratt's Chemistry," and other valuable sources.]

JAPANNING AND VARNISHING.

Japanning is the art of covering bodies by grounds of opaque colors in varnish, which may be afterwards decorated by printing or gilding, or left in a plain state. It is also to be looked upon in another sense, as that of ornamenting coaches, snuff boxes, screens, &c. All surfaces to be japanned must be perfectly clean, and leather should be stretched on frames. Paper should be stiff for japanning.

The French prime all their japanned articles, the English do not. This priming is generally of common size. Those articles that are primed thus, never endure as well as those that receive the japan coating on the first operation, and thus it is that those articles of japan work that are primed with size when they are used for some time, crack, and the coats of japan fly off in flakes.

A solution of strong isinglass size and honey, or sugar candy, makes a good japan varnish to cover water colors on gold grounds.

A pure white priming for japanning, for the cheap method, is made with parchment size, and one-third of isinglass, laid on very thin and smooth. It is the better for three coats, and when the last coat is dry, it is prepared to receive the painting or figures. Previous to the last coat, however, the work should be smoothly polished. When wood or leather is to be japanned, and no priming used, the best plan is to lay on two or three coats of varnish made of seed-lac and resin, two ounces each, dissolved in alcohol and strained through a cloth. This varnish should be put on in a warm place, and the work to be varnished should, if possible, be warm also, and all dampness should be avoided, to prevent the varnish from being chilled. When the work is prepared with the above composition and dry, it is fit for the proper japan to be laid on. If the ground is not to be white the best varnish now to be used is made of shellac, as it is the best vehicle for all kind of colors. This is made in the proportions of the best shellac, five ounces, made into powder, steeped in a quart of alcohol, and kept at a gentle heat for two or three days and shaken frequently, after which the solution

must be filtered through a flannel bag, and kept in a well corked bottle for use. This varnish for hard japanning on *copper* or *tin* will stand for ever, unless fire or hammer be used to burn or beetle it off.

The color to be used with shellac varnish may be of any pigments whatever to give the desired shade, as this varnish will mix with any color.

WHITE JAPAN GROUND.

To form a hard, perfect white ground is no easy matter, as the substances which are generally used to make the japan hard, have a tendency, by a number of coats, to look or become dull in brightness. One white ground is made by the following composition: white flake or lead washed over and ground up with a sixth of its weight of starch, then dried and mixed with the finest gum, ground up in parts of one ounce gum, to half an ounce of rectified turpentine mixed and ground thoroughly together. This is to be finely laid on the article to be japanned, dried, and then varnished with five or six coats of the following: two ounces of the whitest seed-lac to three ounces of gum-anima reduced to a fine powder and dissolved in a quart of alcohol. This lac must be carefully picked. For a softer varnish than this, a little turpentine should be added, and less of the gum. A very good varnish and not brittle, may be made by dissolving gum-anima in nut oil, boiling it gently as the gum is added, and giving the oil as much gum as it will take up. The ground of white varnish may of itself be made of this varnish, by giving two or three coats of it, but when used it should be diluted with pure turpentine. Although this varnish is not brittle it is liable to be indented with strokes, and it will not bear to be polished, but if well laid on it will not need polishing afterwards; it also takes some time to dry. Heat applied to all oils, however, darkens their color, and oil varnishes for white grow very yellow if not exposed to a full clear light.

GUM COPAL.

Copal varnish is one of the very finest varnishes for japanning purposes. It can be dissolved by linseed oil, rendered dry by adding some quicklime at a heat somewhat less than will boil or decompose the oil by it.

This solution, with the addition of a little turpentine, forms a very transparent varnish, which, when properly applied and slowly dried is very hard and durable. This varnish is applied to snuff boxes, tea boards and other utensils. It also preserves paintings and renders their surfaces capable of reflecting light more uniformly.

If powdered copal be mixed in a mortar with camphor, it softens and becomes a coherent mass, and if camphor be added to alcohol it becomes an excellent solvent of copal by adding the copal well ground, and employing a tolerable degree of heat, having the vessel well corked which must have a long neck for the allowance of expansion, and the vessel must only be about one-fourth filled with the mixture. Copal can also be incorporated with turpentine, with one part of powdered copal to twelve parts of pure turpentine, sub-

jected to the heat of a sand-bath for several days in a long necked mattress, shaking it frequently.

Copal is a good varnish for metals, such as *tin*; the varnish must be dried in an oven, each coat, and it can be colored with some substances, but alcohol varnish will mix with any coloring matter. For white japans or varnishes, we have already shown that fine chalk or white lead was used as a basis, and the varnishes coated over it.

To japan or varnish white leather, so that it may be elastic, is altogether a different work from varnishing or japanning wood or metal, or papier mache.

For white leather oil is the principal ingredient, as it is well known that chalk is extensively used to give white leather its pure color, or speaking more philosophically, its fair colorless whiteness. White leather having already the basis of white varnish, it should get a light coat of the pure varnish, before mentioned, and dried well *in the oven*, or a coat of the oil copal will answer very well. This being well dried, boiled nut oil nicely coated and successively dried, will make a most beautiful white varnish for leather, not liable to crack. This quality takes a long time to dry, and of course is more expensive. Coarse varnish may be made of boiled linseed oil, into which is added gradually the acetate of lead as a drier. This addition must be done very cautiously as the oil will be apt to foam over.

A better and more safe drying mixture than the mere acetate of lead, is, to dissolve the acetate of lead in a small quantity of water, neutralize the acid with the addition of pipe clay, evaporate the sediment to perfect dryness, and feed the oil when gently boiling gradually with it.

These *varnishes* or *japans*, as far as described, have only reference to white grounds.

There is some nice work to be observed, and there is much in applying the varnishes at the right time, knowing by the eye the proper moment when the mixture is perfect, or when to add any ingredient. These things require practice.

BLACK GROUNDS.

Black grounds for japans may be made by mixing ivory black with shellac varnish; or for coarse work, lamp black and the top coating of common seedlac varnish. A common black japan may be made by painting a piece of work with drying oil, (oil mixed with lead,) and putting the work into a stove, not too hot, but of such a degree, gradually raising the heat and keeping it up for a long time, so as not to burn the oil and make it blister. This process makes very fair japan and requires no polishing.

BLACK JAPAN.

Naples asphaltum fifty pounds, dark gum-anime eight pounds, fuse, add linseed oil twelve gallons, boil, add dark gum amber ten pounds, previously fused and boiled with linseed oil two gallons, add the driers, and proceed as last. *Used* for wood or metals.

BRUNSWICK BLACK.

1. Foreign asphaltum forty-five pounds, drying oil six gallons, litharge six pounds, boil as last, and thin with twenty-five gallons of oil of turpentine. *Used* for ironwork, &c. 2. Black pitch and gas tar asphaltum, of each twenty-five pounds, boil gently for five hours, then add linseed oil eight gallons, litharge and red lead, of each ten pounds, boil as before, and thin with oil of turpentine twenty gallons. Inferior to the last, but cheaper.

BLUE JAPAN GROUNDS.

Blue japan grounds may be formed of bright Prussian blue. The color may be mixed with shellac varnish, and brought to a polishing state by five or six coats of varnish of seed-lac. The varnish, however, is apt to give a greenish tinge to the blue, as the varnish has a yellowish tinge, and blue and yellow form a green. Whenever a light blue is desired, the purest varnish must always be used.

SCARLET JAPAN.

Ground vermilion may be used for this, but being so glaring it is not beautiful unless covered over with rose-pink, or lake, which have a good effect when thus used. For a very bright crimson ground, safflower or Indian lake should be used, always dissolved in the alcohol of which the varnish is made. In place of this lake, carmine may be used, as it is more common. The top coat of varnish must always be of the white seed-lac, which has been before described, and as many coats given as will be thought proper; it is easy to judge of this.

YELLOW GROUNDS.

If turmeric be dissolved in the spirit of wine and strained through a cloth, and then mixed with pure seed-lac varnish, it makes a good yellow japan. Saffron will answer for the same purpose in the same way, but the brightest yellow ground is made by a primary coat of pure chrome yellow, and coated successively with the varnish.

Dutch pink is used for a kind of cheap yellow japan ground. If a little dragon's blood be added to the varnish for yellow japan, a most beautiful and rich salmon-colored varnish is the result, and by these two mixtures all the shades of flesh-colored japans are produced.

GREEN JAPAN GROUNDS.

A good green may be made by mixing Prussian blue along with the chromate of lead, or with turmeric, or orpiment, (sulphuret of arsenic) or ochre, only the two should be ground together and dissolved in alcohol and applied as a ground, then coated with four or five coats of shellac varnish, in the manner already described. A very bright green is made by laying on a ground of Dutch metal, or leaf of gold, and then coating it over with distilled verdigris dissolved in alcohol, then the varnishes on the top. This is a splendid green, brilliant and glowing.

ORANGE COLORED GROUNDS.

Orange grounds may be made of yellow mixed with vermilion or carmine, just as a bright or rather inferior color is wanted. The yellow should always be in quantity to make a good full color, and the red added in proportion to the depth of shade. If there is not a good full body of yellow, the color will look watery, or bare, as it is technically termed.

PURPLE JAPAN GROUNDS.

This is made by a mixture of lake and Prussian blue, or carmine, or for an inferior color vermilion, and treated as the foregoing. When the ground is laid on and perfectly dried, a fine coat of pure boiled nut oil then laid on and perfectly dried, is a good method to have a japan, not liable to crack. But a better plan is to use this oil in the varnish given, the first coat, after the ground is laid on, and which should contain considerable of pure turpentine. In every case where oil is used for any purpose for varnish, it is all the better if turpentine is mixed with it. Turpentine enables oils to mix with either alcohol or water. Alkalies have this property also.

BLACK JAPAN.

1. Asphaltum three ounces, boiled oil four quarts, burnt umber eight ounces. Mix by heat, and when cooling thin with turpentine. 2. Amber twelve ounces, asphaltum two ounces; fuse by heat, add boiled oil half a pint, resin two ounces; when cooling add sixteen ounces oil of turpentine. Both are used to varnish metals.

JAPAN BLACK FOR LEATHER.

1. Burnt umber four ounces, true asphaltum two ounces, boiled oil two quarts. Dissolve the asphaltum by heat in a little of the oil, add the burnt umber ground in oil, and the remainder of the oil, mix, cool, and thin with turpentine. Flexible. 2. Shellac one part, wood naphtha four parts, dissolve, and color with lampblack. Inflexible.

TRANSPARENT JAPAN.

Oil of turpentine four ounces, oil of lavender three ounces, camphor one-half drachm, copal one ounce; dissolve. Used to japan tin, but quick copal varnish is mostly used instead.

JAPANNERS' COPAL VARNISH.

Pale African copal seven pounds, fuse, add clarified linseed oil one half gallon, boil for five minutes, remove it into the open air, add boiling oil of turpentine three gallons, mix well, strain it into the cistern, and cover it up immediately. Used to varnish furniture, and by japanners, coachmakers, &c. Dries in 15 minutes, and may be polished as soon as hard.

TORTOISE SHELL JAPAN.

This varnish is prepared by taking of good linseed oil one gallon, and of umber half a pound, and boiling them together until the oil becomes very brown and thick, when they are strained through a cloth and boiled again until the composition is about the consistence of pitch, when it is fit for use. Having prepared this varnish, clean well the copper or iron plate or vessel that is to be varnished, (japanned,) and then lay vermilion, mixed with shellac varnish, or with drying oil, diluted with turpentine, very thinly on the places intended to imitate the clean parts of the tortoise shell. When the vermilion is dry brush over the whole with the above umber varnish diluted to a due consistence with turpentine, and when it is set and firm, it must be put into a stove and undergo a strong heat for a long time, even two weeks will not hurt it. This is the ground for those beautiful snuff boxes and tea boards which are so much admired, and those grounds can be decorated with all kinds of paintings that fancy may suggest, and the work is all the better to be finished in an annealing oven.

PAINTING JAPAN WORK.

The colors to be painted are tempered, generally, in oil, which should have at least one-fourth of its weight of gum sandarach, or mastic dissolved in it, and it should be well diluted with turpentine, that the colors may be laid on thin and evenly. In some instances it does well to put on water colors or grounds of gold, which a skilful hand can do and manage so as to make the work appear as if it was embossed. These water colors are best prepared by means of isinglass size, mixed with honey, or sugar candy. These colors when laid on must receive a number of upper coats of the varnish we have described before.

JAPANNING OLD TEA-TRAYS.

First clean them thoroughly with soap and water and a little rotten stone ; then dry them by wiping and exposure at the fire. Now, get some good copal varnish, mix with it some bronze powder, and apply with a brush to the denuded parts. After which set the tea-tray in an oven at a heat of 212° or 300° until the varnish is dry. Two coats will make it equal to new.

JAPAN FINISHING.

The finishing part of japanning lies in laying on and polishing the outer coats of varnish, which is necessary in all painted or simply ground colored japan work. When brightness and clearness are wanted, the white kind of varnish is necessary, for seed-lac varnish, which is the hardest and most tenacious, imparts a yellow tinge. A mixed varnish, we believe, is the best for this purpose, that is, for combining hardness and purity. Take then three ounces of seed-lac,

picked very carefully from all sticks and dirt and washing it well with cold water, stirring it up, pouring it off, and continuing the process until the water runs off perfectly pure. Dry it and then reduce it to powder, and put it with a pint of pure alcohol into a bottle, of which it must occupy only two-thirds of its space. This mixture must be shaken well together and the bottle kept at a gentle heat (being corked) until the lac be dissolved. When this is the case, the clear must be poured off, and the remainder strained through a cloth, and all the clear, strained and poured, must be kept in a well stopped bottle. The manner of using this seed-lac varnish is the same as that before described, and a fine polishing varnish is made by mixing this with the pure white varnish. The pieces of work to be varnished for finishing should be placed near a stove, or in a warm, dry room, and one coat should be perfectly dry before the other is applied. The varnish is applied by proper brushes, beginning at the middle, passing the stroke to one end and with the other stroke from the middle to the other end. Great skill is displayed in laying on these coats of varnish. If possible the skill of hand should never cross, or twice pass over in giving one coat. When one coat is dry another must be laid over it, and so on successively for a number of coats, so that the coating should be sufficiently thick to stand fully all the polishing, so as not to bare the surface of the colored work. When a sufficient number of coats are thus laid on, the work is fit to be polished, which, in common cases, is commenced with a rag dipped in finely powdered rotten stone, and towards the end of the rubbing a little oil should be used along with the powder, and when the work appears fine and glossy a little oil should be used alone to clean off the powder and give the work a still brighter hue. In very fine work, French whiting should be used, which should be washed in water to remove any sand that might be in it. Pumice stone ground to a very fine powder is used for the first part of polishing, and the finishing done with whiting. It is always best to dry the varnish of all japan work by heat. For wood work, heat must be sparingly used, but for metals the varnish should be dried in an oven, also for papier mache and leather. The metal will stand the greatest heat, and care must be taken not to darken by too high a temperature. When gold size is used in gilding for japan work, where it is desired not to have the gold shine, or appear burnished, the gold size should be used with a little of the spirits of turpentine and a little oil, but when a considerable degree of lustre is wanted without burnishing and the preparation necessary for it, a little of the size along with oil alone should be used.

VARNISHES, — MISCELLANEOUS.

Different substances are employed for making varnish, the object being to produce a liquid easily applied to the surface of cloth, paper or metal, which, when dry, will protect it with a fine skin.

Gums and resins are the substances employed for making varnishes; they are dissolved either in turpentine, alcohol, or oil, in a close stone ware, glass or metal vessel, exposed to a low heat, as the case may require, or cold. The alcohol or turpentine dissolves the gum or resin, and holds them in solution, and after the application of the varnish, this mixture being mechanical, the moisture of the liquid evaporates, and the gum adheres to the article to which it is applied.

The choice of linseed oil is of peculiar consequence to the varnish-maker. Oil from fine full-grown ripe seed, when viewed in a vial, will appear limpid, pale, and brilliant; it is mellow and sweet to the taste, has very little smell, is specifically lighter than impure oil, and, when clarified, dries quickly and firmly, and does not materially change the color of the varnish when made, but appears limpid and brilliant.

The following are the chief Resins employed in the manufacture of Varnishes.

AMBER.

This resin is most distinguished for durability. It is usually of some shade of yellow, transparent, hard, and moderately tough. Heated in air, it fuses at about 549° ; it burns with a clear flame, emitting a pleasant odor.

ANIME.

This is imported from the East Indies. The large, transparent, pale-yellow pieces, with vitreous fracture, are best suited for varnish. Inferior qualities are employed for manufacturing gold-size or japan-black. Although superior to amber in its capacity for drying, and equal in hardness, varnish made from anime deepens in color on exposure to air, and is very liable to crack. It is, however, much used for mixing with copal varnish.

BENZOIN.

This is a gum-resin but little used in varnishes, on account of its costliness.

COLOPHONY.

This resin is synonymous with arcanson and rosin. When the resinous juice of *Pinus sylvestris* and other varieties is distilled, colophony remains in the retort. Its dark color is due to the action of the fire. Dissolved in linseed oil, or in turpentine by the aid of heat, colophony forms a brilliant, hard, but brittle varnish.

COPAL.

This is a gum-resin of immense importance to the varnish-maker. It consists of several minor resins of different degrees of solubility.

In durability, it is only second to amber. When made into varnish, the better sorts become lighter in color by exposure to air.

Copal is generally imported in large lumps about the size of potatoes. The clearest and palest are selected for what is called *body-gum*; the second best forms *carriage-gum*; whilst the residue, freed from the many impurities with which it is associated, constitutes *worst quality*, fitted only for japan-black or gold-size.

In alcohol, copal is but little soluble; but it is said to become more so by reducing it to a fine powder, and exposing it to atmospheric influences for twelve months. Boiling alcohol or spirit of turpentine, when poured upon *fused* copal, accomplishes its complete solution, provided the solvent be not added in too large proportions at a time. The addition of camphor also promotes the solubility of copal; so likewise does oil of rosemary.

DAMMARA.

This is a tasteless, inodorous, whitish resin, easily soluble in oils. It is not so hard as mastic, with which it forms a good admixture.

ELEMI.

This is a resin of a yellow color, semi-transparent, and of faint fragrance. Of the two resins which it contains, one is crystallizable and soluble in cold alcohol.

LAC.

This constitutes the basis of spirit-varnish. The resin is soluble in strong alcohol aided by heat. Its solution in ammonia may be used as a varnish, when the articles coated with it are not exposed more than an hour or two at a time to water.

MASTIC.

This is a soft resin of considerable lustre. The two sorts in commerce are, *in tears* and the *common mastic*; the former is the purer of the two. It consists of two resins, one of which is soluble in dilute alcohol. With oil of turpentine, it forms a very pale varnish, of great lustre, which flows readily, and works easily. Moreover, it can be readily removed by friction with the hand; hence its use for delicate work of every description.

SANDARACH.

This is a pale, odorous resin, less hard than lac, with which it is often associated as a spirit-varnish. It consists of three resins differing as to solubility in alcohol, ether, and turpentine. It forms a good pale varnish for light-colored woods; when required to be polished, Venice turpentine is added to give it body.

Of the solvents of these various resins, little need be said. In the manufacture of varnishes, great care, as well as cleanliness, are required. The resins should be washed in hot water, to free them from particles of dust and dirt; they should be dried and assorted accord-

ing to their color, reserving the lightest shades for the best kinds of varnish.

The *linseed-oil* should be as pale colored, and as well clarified as possible. New oil always contains mucilage, and more or less of foreign matters ; as these prevent the regular absorption of oxygen, the oil requires preliminary treatment. The common plan is to boil it with litharge ; but such *oil varnish* is inferior to that prepared with sulphate of lead.

The best method is to rub up linseed-oil with dry sulphate of lead, in sufficient quantity to form a milky mixture. After a week's exposure to the light, and frequent shaking, the mucus deposits with the sulphate of lead, and leaves the oil perfectly clear. The precipitated slime forms a compact membrane over the lead, hardening to such an extent that the clarified oil may be readily poured off.

TURPENTINE.

This is of very extensive use. The older it is, the more ozonized, the better it is. Turpentine varnishes dry much more readily than oil varnishes, are of a lighter color, more flexible and cheap. They are, however, neither so tough nor so durable.

ALCOHOL.

This is employed as the solvent of sandarach and of lac. The stronger, *cæteris paribus*, the better.

NAPHTHA AND METHYLATED SPIRIT OF WINE.

These are used for the cheaper varnishes. Their smell is disagreeable. The former is, however, a better solvent of resins than alcohol.

SPIRIT VARNISHES.

These varnishes may be readily colored—*red*, by dragon's blood ; *yellow*, by gamboge. If a colored varnish is required, clearly no account need be taken of the color of the resins. Lac varnish may be bleached by Mr. Lemming's process :—Dissolve five ounces of shell-lac in a quart of spirit of wine ; boil for a few minutes with ten ounces of well-burnt and recently-heated animal charcoal, when a small quantity of the solution should be drawn off and filtered : if not colorless, a little more charcoal should be added. When all tinge is removed, press the liquor through silk, as linen absorbs more varnish ; and afterwards filter it through fine blotting-paper. Dr. Hare proceeds as follows :—Dissolve in an iron kettle about one part of pearlash in about eight parts of water, add one part of shell or seed lac, and heat the whole to ebullition. When the lac is dissolved, cool the solution, and impregnate it with chlorine gas till the lac is all precipitated. The precipitate is white, but the color deepens by washing and consolidation. Dissolved in alcohol, lac bleached by this process yields a varnish which is as free from color as any copal varnish.

One word in conclusion with reference to all spirit varnishes. A

damp atmosphere is sufficient to occasion a milky deposit of resin, owing to the diluted spirit depositing a portion: in such case the varnish is said to be *chilled*.

ESSENCE VARNISHES.

They do not differ essentially in their manufacture from spirit varnishes. The polish produced by them is more durable, although they take a longer time to dry.

OIL VARNISHES.

The most durable and lustrous of varnishes are composed of a mixture of resin, oil, and spirit of turpentine. The oils most frequently employed are linseed and walnut; the resins chiefly copal and amber.

The drying power of the oil having been increased by litharge, red-lead, or by sulphate of lead, and a judicious selection of copal having been made, it is necessary, according to Booth, to bear in mind the following precautions before proceeding to the manufacture of varnish:—1. That oil varnish is not a solution, but an intimate mixture of resin in boiled oil and spirit of turpentine. 2. That the resin must be completely fused previous to the addition of the boiled or prepared oil. 3. That the oil must be heated from 250° to 300° . 4. That the spirit of turpentine must be added gradually, and in a thin stream, while the mixture of oil and resin is still hot. 5. That the varnish be made in dry weather, otherwise moisture is absorbed, and its transparency and drying quality impaired.

The heating vessel must be of copper, with a riveted and not a soldered bottom. To promote the admixture of the copal with the *hot* oil, the copal—carefully selected, and of nearly uniform fusibility—is *separately* heated with continuous stirring over a charcoal fire. Good management is required to prevent the copal from burning or becoming even high colored. When completely fused, the heated oil should be gradually poured in with constant stirring. The *exact* amount of oil required must be determined by experiment. If a drop upon a plate, on cooling, assumes such a consistency as to be penetrated by the nail without cracking, the mixture is complete; but if it cracks, more oil must be added.

The spirit of turpentine *previously heated* is added in a thin stream to the former mixture, care being taken to keep up the heat of all the parts.

LACKER.

This is used for wood or brass work, and is also a varnish. For brass, the proportions are half a pound of pale shell-lac to one gallon of spirit of wine. It is better prepared without the aid of heat, by simple and repeated agitation. It should then be left to clear itself, and separated from the thicker portions and from all impurities by decantation. As it darkens on exposure to light, the latter should be excluded. It need scarcely be said that the color will be also modified by that of the lac employed.

1. COPAL VARNISHES.

1. Oil of turpentine one pint, set the bottle in a water bath, and add in small portions at a time, three ounces of powdered copal that has been previously melted by a gentle heat, and dropped into water ; in a few days decant the clear. *Dries* slowly, but is very pale and durable. *Used* for pictures, &c. 2. Pale hard copal two pounds ; fuse, add hot drying oil one pint, boil as before directed, and thin with oil of turpentine three pints, or as much as sufficient. Very pale. *Dries* hard in 12 to 24 hours. 3. Clearest and palest African copal eight pounds ; fuse, add hot and pale drying oil two gallons, boil till it strings strongly, cool a little, and thin with hot rectified oil of turpentine three gallons, and immediately strain into the store can. Very fine. Both the above are used for pictures. 4. Coarsely-powdered copal and glass, of each four ounces, alcohol of 90 per cent one pint, camphor one-half ounce ; heat it in a water-bath so that the bubbles may be counted as they rise, observing frequently to stir the mixture ; when cold decant the clear. *Used* for pictures. 5. Copal melted and dropped into water three ounces, gum sandarach six ounces, mastic and Chio turpentine of each two and one-half ounces, powdered glass four ounces, alcohol of 85 per cent, one quart ; dissolve by a gentle heat. *Used* for metal, chairs, &c.

All copal varnishes are hard and durable, though less so than those made of amber, but they have the advantage over the latter of being paler. They are applied on coaches, pictures, polished metal, wood, and other objects requiring good durable varnish.

2. COPAL VARNISH.

Hard copal, 300 parts ; drying linseed or nut oil, from 125 to 250 parts ; oil of turpentine, 500 ; these three substances are to be put into three separate vessels ; the copal is to be fused by a somewhat sudden application of heat ; the drying oil is to be heated to a temperature a little under ebullition, and is to be added by small portions at a time to the melted copal. When this combination is made, and the heat a little abated, the essence of turpentine, likewise previously heated, is to be introduced by degrees ; some of the volatile oil will be dissipated at first, but more being added, the union will take place. Great care must be taken to prevent the turpentine vapor from catching fire, which might occasion serious accidents to the operator. When the varnish is made and has cooled down to about 130 degrees of Fah., it may be strained through a filter, to separate the impurities and undissolved copal. Almost all varnish makers think it indispensable to combine the drying oil with the copal before adding the oil of turpentine, but in this they are mistaken. Boiling oil of turpentine combines very readily with fused copal ; and, in some cases, it would probably be preferable to commence the operation with it, adding it in successive small quantities. Indeed, the whitest copal varnish can be made only in this way ; for if the drying oil has been heated to nearly its boiling point, it becomes colored, and darkens the varnish.

This varnish improves in clearness by keeping. Its consistence may be varied by varying the proportions of the ingredients within moderate limits. Good varnish, applied in summer, should become so dry in twenty-four hours that the dust will not stick to it nor receive an impression from the fingers. To render it sufficiently dry and hard for polishing, it must be subjected for several days to the heat of a stove.

3. COPAL VARNISHES.

1. Melt in an iron pan at a slow heat, copal gum, powdered, eight parts, and add balsam copaiva, previously warmed, two parts. Then remove from the fire, and add spirits of turpentine, also warmed beforehand, ten parts, to give the necessary consistence. 2. Prepared gum copal ten parts, gum mastic two parts, finely powdered, are mixed with white turpentine and boiled linseed oil, of each one part, at a slow heat, and with spirits of turpentine twenty parts. 3. Prepared gum-copal ten parts, white turpentine two parts, dissolve in spirits of turpentine.

Gum-copal is *prepared* or made more soluble in spirits of turpentine, by melting the powdered crude gum, afterwards again powdering, and allowing to stand for some time loosely covered.

CABINET VARNISH.

Copal, fused, fourteen pounds; linseed oil, hot, one gallon; turpentine, hot, three gallons. Properly boiled, such a varnish will dry in ten minutes.

TABLE VARNISH.

Damma resin, one pound; spirits of turpentine, two pounds; camphor, two hundred grains. Digest the mixture for twenty-four hours. The decanted portion is fit for immediate use.

COMMON TABLE VARNISH.

Oil of turpentine, one pound; bees' wax, two ounces; colophony, one drachm.

COPAL VARNISH FOR INSIDE WORK.

1. Pounded and oxidized copal, twenty-four parts; spirit of turpentine, forty parts; camphor, one part.—2. *Flexible Copal Varnish*. Copal in powder, sixteen parts; camphor, two parts; oil of lavender, ninety parts,

Dissolve the camphor in the oil, heat the latter, and stir in the copal in successive portions until complete solution takes place. Thin with sufficient turpentine to make it of proper consistence.

BEST BODY COPAL VARNISH FOR COACH MAKERS, &c.

This is intended for the body parts of coaches and other similar vehicles, intended for polishing. Fuse eight lbs. of fine African gum copal, and two gallons of clarified oil, boil it very slowly for four or five hours, until quite stringy, mix with three gallons and a

half of turpentine ; strain off and pour it into a cistern. If this is too slow in drying, coach-makers, painters and varnish-makers have introduced to two pots of the preceding varnish, one made as follows : eight lbs. of fine pale gum-anime, two gallons of clarified oil and three and a half gallons of turpentine. To be boiled four hours.

COPAL POLISH.

Digest or shake finely powdered gum copal four parts, and gum camphor one part, with ether to form a semi-fluid mass, and then digest with a sufficient quantity of alcohol.

WHITE SPIRIT VARNISH.

Sandarach, 250 parts ; mastic, in tears, 64 ; elemi resin, 32 ; turpentine, 64 ; alcohol of 85 per cent, 1000 parts, by measure. The turpentine is to be added after the resins are dissolved. This is a brilliant varnish, but not so hard as to bear polishing.

WHITE HARD SPIRIT VARNISHES.

1. Gum sandarach five pounds, camphor one ounce, rectified spirit (65 over proof) two gallons, washed and dried coarsely-pounded glass two pounds ; proceed as in making mastic varnish ; when strained add one quart of very pale turpentine varnish. Very fine. 2. Picked mastic and coarsely-ground glass, of each, four ounces, sandarach and pale clear Venice turpentine, of each three ounces, alcohol two pounds ; as last. 3. Gum sandarach one pound, clear Strasburgh turpentine six ounces, rectified spirit (65 over proof) three pints ; dissolve. 4. Mastic in tears two ounces, sandarach eight ounces, gum elemi one ounce, Strasburgh or Scio turpentine (genuine) four ounces, rectified spirit (65 over proof) one quart. *Used* on metals, &c. Polishes well.

WHITE VARNISH.

1. Tender copal seven and one-half ounces, camphor one ounce, alcohol of 95 per cent, one quart ; dissolve, then add mastic two ounces, Venice turpentine one ounce ; dissolve and strain. Very white, drying, and capable of being polished when hard. *Used* for toys. 2. Sandarach eight ounces, mastic two ounces, Canada balsam four ounces, alcohol one quart. *Used* on paper, wood, or linen.

SOFT BRILLIANT VARNISH.

Sandarach six ounces, elemi (genuine) four ounces, anime one ounce, camphor one-half ounce, rectified spirit one quart ; as before.

The above spirit varnishes are chiefly applied to objects of the toilette, as work-boxes, card-cases, &c., but are also suitable to other articles, whether of paper, wood, linen, or metal, that require a brilliant and quick-drying varnish. They mostly dry almost as soon as applied, and are usually hard enough to polish in 24 hours. Spirit varnishes are less durable and more liable to crack than oil varnishes.

BROWN HARD SPIRIT VARNISHES.

1. Sandarach four ounces, pale seed-lac two ounces, elemi (true) one ounce, alcohol one quart; digest with agitation till dissolved, then add Venice turpentine two ounces. 2. Gum sandarach three pounds, shellac two pounds, rectified spirit, (65 over proof,) two gallons; dissolve, add turpentine varnish one quart; agitate well and strain. Very fine. 3. Seed-lac and yellow resin, of each one and one-half pounds, rectified spirit two gallons.

TO PREPARE A VARNISH FOR COATING METALS.

Digest one part of bruised copal in two parts of absolute alcohol; but as this varnish dries too quickly it is preferable to take one part of copal, one part of oil of rosemary, and two or three parts of absolute alcohol. This gives a clear varnish as limped as water. It should be applied hot, and when dry it will be found hard and durable.

TO VARNISH ARTICLES OF IRON AND STEEL.

Dissolve 10 parts of clear grains of mastic, 5 parts of camphor, 15 parts of sandarach, and 5 of elemi, in a sufficient quantity of alcohol, and apply this varnish without heat. The articles will not only be preserved from rust, but the varnish will retain its transparency and the metallic brilliancy of the articles will not be obscured.

VARNISH FOR IRON WORK.

Dissolve, in about two lbs. of tar oil, half a pound of asphaltum, and a like quantity of pounded resin, mix hot in an iron kettle, care being taken to prevent any contact with the flame. When cold the varnish is ready for use. This varnish is for out-door wood and iron work, not for japanning leather or cloth.

BLACK VARNISH FOR IRON WORK.

Asphaltum forty-eight pounds, fuse, add boiled oil ten gallons, red lead and litharge, of each seven pounds, dried and powdered white copperas three pounds, boil for two hours, then add dark gum amber (fused) eight pounds, hot linseed oil two gallons, boil for two hours longer, or till a little of the mass, when cooled, may be rolled into pills, then withdraw the heat, and afterwards thin down with oil of turpentine thirty gallons. *Used* for the ironwork of carriages, and other nice purposes.

BRONZE VARNISH FOR STATUARY.

Cut best hard soap fifty parts, into fine shavings, dissolve in boiling water two parts, to which add the solution of blue vitriol fifteen parts, in pure water sixty parts. Wash the copper-soap with water, dry it at a very slow heat, and dissolve it in spirits of turpentine.

AMBER VARNISHES.

1. Amber one pound, pale boiled oil ten ounces, turpentine one pint. Render the amber, placed in an iron pot, semiliquid by heat; then add the oil, mix, remove it from the fire, and when cooled a little, stir in the turpentine. 2. To the amber, melted as above, add two ounces of shellac, and proceed as before.

This varnish is rather dark, but remarkably tough. The first form is the best. It is used for the same purposes as copal varnish, and forms an excellent article for covering wood, or any other substance not of a white or very pale color. It dries well, and is very hard and durable.

AMBER VARNISH, BLACK.

Amber one pound, boiled oil one-half pint, powdered asphaltum six ounces, oil of turpentine one pint. Melt the amber, as before described, then add the asphaltum, previously mixed with the cold oil, and afterwards heated very hot, mix well, remove the vessel from the fire, and when cooled a little add the turpentine, also made warm.

Each of the above varnishes should be reduced to a proper consistence with more turpentine if required. The last form produces the *beautiful black varnish* used by the coachmakers. Some manufacturers omit the whole or part of the asphaltum, and use the same quantity of clear black rosin instead, in which case the color is brought up by lampblack reduced to an impalpable powder, or previously ground very fine with a little boiled oil. The varnish made in this way, lacks, however, that richness, brilliancy, and depth of blackness imparted by asphaltum.

AMBER VARNISHES.

1. (*Pale.*) Amber pale and transparent six pounds, fuse, add hot clarified linseed oil two gallons, boil till it strings strongly, cool a little, and add oil of turpentine four gallons. Pale as copal varnish; soon becomes very hard, and is the most durable of oil varnishes; but requires time before it is fit for polishing. When wanted to dry and harden quicker, "drying" oil may be substituted for linseed, or "driers" may be added during the boiling. 2. Amber one pound; melt, add Scio turpentine one-half pound, transparent white resin two ounces, hot linseed oil one pint, and afterwards oil of turpentine as much as sufficient; as above. Very tough. 3. (*Hard.*) Melted amber four ounces, hot boiled oil one quart; as before. 4. (*Pale.*) Very pale and transparent amber four ounces, clarified linseed oil and oil of turpentine, of each one pint; as before.

Amber varnish is suited for all purposes, where a very hard and durable oil varnish is required. The paler kind is superior to copal varnish, and is often mixed with the latter to increase its hardness and durability.

BLACK VARNISH.

Heat to boiling linseed oil varnish ten parts, with burnt umber two parts, and powdered asphaltum one part, and when cooled dilute with spirits of turpentine to the required consistence.

VARNISH FOR CERTAIN PARTS OF CARRIAGES.

Sandarach, 190 parts ; pale shellac, 95 ; resin, 125 ; turpentine, 190 ; alcohol, at 85 per cent, 1000 parts, by measure.

COACH VARNISH.

Mix shellac sixteen parts, white turpentine three parts, lamp-black sufficient quantity, and digest with alcohol ninety parts, oil of lavender four parts.

MAHOGANY VARNISH.

Sorted gum-anime eight pounds, clarified oil three gallons, litharge and powdered dried sugar of lead, of each one-fourth pound ; boil till it strings well, then cool a little, thin with oil of turpentine five and one-half gallons, and strain.

VARNISH FOR CABINET MAKERS.

Pale shellac, 750 parts ; mastic, 64 ; alcohol, of 90 per cent, 1000 parts by measure. The solution is made in the cold, with the aid of frequent stirring. It is always muddy, and is employed without being filtered. With the same resins and proof spirit a varnish is made for the bookbinders to do over their morocco leather.

CEMENT VARNISH FOR WATER-TIGHT LUTING.

White turpentine fourteen parts, shellac eighteen parts, resin six parts, digest with alcohol eighty parts.

THE VARNISH OF WATIN FOR GILDED ARTICLES.

Gum-lac, in grain, 125 parts ; gamboge, 125 ; dragon's blood, 125 ; annotto, 125 ; saffron, 32. Each resin must be dissolved in 1000 parts by measure, of alcohol of 90 per cent ; two separate tinctures must be made with the dragon's blood and annotto, in 1000 parts of such alcohol ; and a proper proportion of each should be added to the varnish, according to the shade of golden color wanted.

CHEAP OAK VARNISH.

Clear pale resin three and one-half pounds, oil of turpentine one gallon ; dissolve. It may be colored darker by adding a little fine lampblack.

VARNISH FOR WOOD-WORK.

Powdered gum sandarach eight parts, gum mastic two parts, seed-lac eight parts, and digest in a warm place for some days with alcohol twenty-four parts, and finally, dilute with sufficient alcohol to the required consistence.

DARK VARNISH FOR LIGHT WOOD-WORK.

Pound up and digest shellac sixteen parts, gum sandarach thirty-two parts, gum mastic (juniper) eight parts, gum elemi eight

parts, dragon's blood four parts, annotto one part, with white turpentine sixteen parts, and alcohol two hundred and fifty-six. Dilute with alcohol if required.

VARNISH FOR INSTRUMENTS.

Digest seed-lac one part, with alcohol seven parts, and filter.

VARNISH FOR THE WOOD TOYS OF SPA.

Tender copal, 75 parts ; mastic, 12.5 ; Venice turpentine, 6.5 ; alcohol, of 95 per cent, 100 parts by measure ; water ounces, for example, if the other parts be taken in ounces. The alcohol must be first made to act upon the copal, with the aid of a little oil of lavender or camphor, if thought fit ; and the solution being passed through a linen cloth, the mastic must be introduced. After it is dissolved, the Venice turpentine, previously melted in a water-bath, should be added ; the lower the temperature at which these operations are carried on, the more beautiful will the varnish be. This varnish ought to be very white, very drying, and capable of being smoothed with pumice-stone and polished.

VARNISHES FOR FURNITURE.

The simplest, and perhaps the best, is the solution of shellac only, but many add gums sandarach, mastic, copal, arabic, benjamin, &c., from the idea that they contribute to the effect. Gum arabic is certainly never required if the solvent be pure, because it is insoluble in either rectified spirit or rectified wood naphtha, the menstrua employed in dissolving the gums. As spirit is seldom used on account of its expense, most of the following are mentioned as solutions in naphtha, but spirit can be substituted when thought proper.

1. Shellac one and a half pounds, naphtha one gallon ; dissolve, and it is ready without filtering.
2. Shellac twelve ounces, copal three ounces, (or an equivalent of varnish) ; dissolve in one gallon of naphtha.
3. Shellac one and a half pounds, seed-lac and sandarach each four ounces, mastic two ounces, rectified spirit one gallon ; dissolve.
4. Shellac two pounds, benzoin four ounces, spirit one gallon.
5. Shellac ten ounces, seed-lac, sandarach, and copal varnish of each, six ounces, benzoin three ounces, naphtha one gallon.

To darken polish, benzoin and dragon's-blood are used, turmeric and other coloring matters are also added ; and to make it lighter it is necessary to use bleached lac, though some endeavor to give this effect by adding oxalic acid to the ingredients, it, like gum arabic, is insoluble in good spirit or naphtha. For all ordinary purposes the first form is best and least troublesome, while its appearance is equal to any other.

TO FRENCH POLISH.

The wood must be placed level, and sand-papered until it is *quite smooth*, otherwise it will *not polish*. Then provide a rubber of cloth, list, or sponge, wrap it in a soft rag, so as to leave a handle at the back for your hand, shake the bottle against the rubber, and in the

middle of the varnish on the rag place with your finger a little raw linseed oil. Now commence rubbing, in small circular strokes, and continue until the pores are filled, charging the rubber with varnish and oil as required, until the whole wood has had one coat. When dry repeat the process once or twice until the surface appears even and fine, between each coat using fine sand-paper to smooth down all irregularities. Lastly, use a clean rubber with a little strong alcohol only, which will remove the oil and the cloudiness it causes ; when the work will be complete.

FURNITURE POLISHES.

New wood is often French-polished. Or the following may be tried :

Melt three or four pieces of sandarach, each the size of a walnut, add one pint of boiled oil, and boil together for one hour. While cooling add one drachm of venice turpentine, and if too thick a little oil of turpentine also. Apply this all over the furniture, and after some hours rub it off ; rub the furniture daily, without applying fresh varnish, except about once in two months. Water does not injure this polish, and any stain or scratch may be again covered, which cannot be done with French-polish.

FURNITURE GLOSS.

To give a gloss to household furniture, various compositions are used, known as wax, polish, creams, pastes, oils, &c. The following are some of the forms used :

FURNITURE CREAM.

Bees-wax one pound, soap four ounces, pearlash two ounces, soft water one gallon ; boil together until mixed.

FURNITURE OILS.

1. Acetic acid two drachms, oil of lavender one-half drachm, rectified spirit one drachm, linseed oil four ounces. 2. Linseed oil one pint, alkanet root two ounces ; heat, strain, and add lac varnish one ounce. 3. Linseed oil one pint, rectified spirit two ounces, butter of antimony four ounces.

FURNITURE PASTES.

1. Bees-wax, spirit of turpentine, and linseed oil, equal parts ; melt and cool. 2. Bees-wax four ounces, turpentine ten ounces, alkanet root to color ; melt and strain. 3. Bees-wax one pound, linseed oil five ounces, alkanet root one-half ounce ; melt, add five ounces of turpentine, strain and cool. 4. Bees-wax four ounces, resin one ounce, oil of turpentine two ounces, venetian red to color.

ETCHING VARNISHES.

1. White wax, two ounces ; black and Burgundy pitch, of each one-half ounce ; melt together, add by degrees powdered asphaltum two ounces, and boil till a drop taken out on a plate will break when cold by being bent double two or three times between the fin-

gers ; it must then be poured into warm water and made into small balls for use. 2. (*Hard Varnish.*) Linseed oil and mastic, of each four ounces ; melt together. 3. (*Soft Varnish.*) Soft linseed oil, four ounces ; gum benzoin and white wax, of each one-half ounce ; boil to two-thirds.

VARNISH FOR ENGRAVINGS, MAPS, ETC.

Digest gum sandarach twenty parts, gum mastic eight parts, camphor one part, with alcohol forty-eight parts. The map or engraving must previously receive one or two coats of gelatine.

VARNISH TO FIX ENGRAVINGS OR LITHOGRAPHS ON WOOD.

For fixing engravings or lithographs upon wood, a varnish called mordant is used in France, which differs from others chiefly in containing more Venice turpentine, to make it sticky ; it consists of sandarach, 250 parts ; mastic in tears, 64 ; rosin, 125 ; Venice turpentine, 250 ; alcohol, 1000 parts by measure.

VARNISHES FOR OIL PAINTINGS AND LITHOGRAPHS.

1. Dextrine 2 parts, alcohol 1 part, water 6 parts. 2. Varnish for drawings and lithographs : dextrine 2 parts, alcohol $\frac{1}{2}$ part, water 2 parts. These should be prepared previously with two or three coats of thin starch or rice boiled and strained through a cloth.

VARNISH FOR OIL PAINTINGS.

Digest at a slow heat gum sandarach two parts, gum mastic four parts, balsam copaiva two parts, white turpentine three parts, with spirits of turpentine four parts, alcohol (95 per cent) 50-56 parts.

BEAUTIFUL VARNISH FOR PAINTINGS AND PICTURES.

Honey, 1 pint ; the whites of two dozen fresh hen's eggs ; 1 ounce of good clean isinglass, 20 grains of hydrate of potassium, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce of chloride of sodium ; mix together over a gentle heat of 80 or 90 degrees Fah. ; be careful not to let the mixture remain long enough to coagulate the albumen of the eggs ; stir the mixture thoroughly, then bottle. It is to be applied as follows : one table spoonful of the varnish added to half a table spoonful of good oil of turpentine, then spread on the picture as soon as mixed.

MILK OF WAX.

Milk of wax is a valuable varnish, which may be prepared as follows :—Melt in a porcelain capsule a certain quantity of white wax, and add to it, while in fusion, an equal quantity of spirit of wine, of sp. grav. 0.830 ; stir the mixture, and pour it upon a large porphyry slab. The granular mass is to be converted into a paste by the muller, with the addition, from time to time, of a little alcohol ; and as soon as it appears to be smooth and homogeneous, water is to be introduced in small quantities successively, to the amount of four times the weight of the wax. This emulsion is to be then passed through

canvas, in order to separate such particles as may be imperfectly incorporated. The milk of wax, thus prepared, may be spread with a smooth brush upon the surface of a painting, allowed to dry, and then fused by passing a hot iron (salamander) over its surface. When cold, it is to be rubbed with a linen cloth to bring out the lustre. It is to the unchangeable quality of an encaustic of this nature, that the ancient paintings upon the walls of Herculaneum and Pompeii owe their freshness at the present day.

CRYSTAL VARNISHES.

1. Genuine pale Canada balsam and rectified oil of turpentine, equal parts ; mix, place the bottle in warm water, agitate well, set it aside, in a moderately warm place, and in a week pour off the clear. *Used* for maps, prints, drawings, and other articles of paper, and also to prepare tracing paper, and to transfer engravings. 2. Mastic three ounces, alcohol one pint ; dissolve. *Used* to fix pencil drawings.

ITALIAN VARNISHES.

1. Boil Scio turpentine till brittle, powder, and dissolve in oil of turpentine. 2. Canada balsam and clear white resin, of each six ounces, oil of turpentine one quart ; dissolve. *Used* for prints, &c.

WATER VARNISH FOR OIL-PAINTINGS.

Boil bitter-apple, freed from the seeds and cut five parts, with rain-water fifty parts, down to one-half. Strain and dissolve in the liquor gum arabic eight parts, and rock-candy four parts, and lastly, add one part of alcohol. Let it stand for some days, and filter.

VARNISH FOR PAPER-HANGINGS.

Sandarach, four parts, mastic, seed-lac, white turpentine, of each two parts, gum elemi one part, alcohol twenty-eight parts. Digest with frequent shaking, and filter. Before applying this varnish, the paper must be twice painted over with a solution of white gelatine, and dried.

BOOK-BINDERS' VARNISH.

Shellac eight parts, gum benzoin three parts, gum mastic two parts, bruise, and digest in alcohol forty-eight parts, oil of lavender one-half part. Or, digest shellac four parts, gum mastic two parts, gum dammar and white turpentine of each one part, with alcohol (95 per cent) twenty-eight parts.

TO VARNISH CARDWORK.

Before varnishing cardwork, it must receive two or three coats of size, to prevent the absorption of the varnish, and any injury to the design. The size may be made by dissolving a little isinglass in hot water, or by boiling some parchment cuttings until dissolved. In either case the solution must be strained through a piece of clean muslin, and for very nice purposes, should be clarified with a little

white of egg. A small clean brush, called by painters a sash tool, is the best for applying the size, as well as the varnish. A light delicate touch must be adopted, especially for the first coat, lest the ink or colors be started, or smothered.

SIZE, OR VARNISH, FOR PRINTERS, ETC.

Best pale glue and white curd soap, of each 4 ounces ; hot water 3 pints ; dissolve, then add powdered alum 2 ounces. *Used* to size prints and pictures before coloring them.

VARNISH FOR BRICK WALLS.

A varnish made with one pound of sulphur boiled for half an hour in an iron vessel is a perfect protection from damp to brick walls. It should be applied with a brush, while warm.

MASTIC VARNISHES.

1. (*Fine.*) Very pale and picked gum mastic five pounds, glass pounded as small as barley, and well washed and dried two and one-half pounds, rectified turpentine two gallons ; put them into a clean four gallon stone or tin bottle, bung down securely, and keep rolling it backwards and forwards pretty smartly on a counter or any other solid place for at least four hours ; when, if the gum is all dissolved, the varnish may be decanted, strained through muslin into another bottle, and allowed to settle. It should be kept for six or nine months before use, as it thereby gets both tougher and clearer. 2. (*Second Quality.*) Mastic eight pounds, turpentine four gallons ; dissolve by a gentle heat, and add pale turpentine varnish one-half gallon. 3. Gum mastic six ounces, oil of turpentine one quart ; dissolve.

Mastic varnish is used for pictures, &c. ; when good, it is tough, hard, brilliant, and colorless. Should it get "*chilled*," one pound of well-washed silicious sand should be made moderately hot, and added to each gallon, which must then be well agitated for five minutes, and afterwards allowed to settle.

INDIA-RUBBER VARNISHES.

1. Cut up one pound of India rubber into small pieces and diffuse in half a pound of sulphuric ether, which is done by digesting in a glass flask on a sand bath. Then add one pound pale linseed oil varnish, previously heated, and after settling, one pound of oil of turpentine, also heated beforehand. Filter, while yet warm, into bottles. Dries slowly.

2. Two ounces India rubber finely divided and digested in the same way, with a quarter of a pound of camphene, and half an ounce of naphtha or benzole. When dissolved add one ounce of copal varnish, which renders it more durable. Principally for gilding.

3. In a wide mouthed glass bottle, digest two ounces of India rubber in fine shavings, with one pound of oil of turpentine, during two days, without shaking, then stir up with a wooden spatula. Add

another pound of oil of turpentine, and digest, with frequent agitation, until all is dissolved. Then mix a pound and a half of this solution with two pounds of very white copal-oil varnish, and a pound and a half of well boiled linseed oil, shake and digest in a sand bath, until they have united into a good varnish.—For morocco leather.

4. Four ounces India rubber in fine shavings are dissolved in a covered jar by means of a sand bath, in two pounds of crude benzole, and then mixed with four pounds of hot linseed oil varnish, and a half pound of oil of turpentine. Dries very well.

5. *Flexible Varnish*.—Melt one pound of rosin, and add gradually half a pound of India rubber in very fine shavings, and stir until cold. Then heat again, slowly, add one pound of linseed oil varnish, heated, and filter.

6. *Another*.—Dissolve one pound of gum dammar, and a half pound of India rubber, in very small pieces, in one pound of oil of turpentine, by means of a water bath. Add one pound of hot oil varnish and filter.

7. India rubber in small pieces, washed and dried, are fused for three hours in a close vessel, on a gradually heated sand bath. On removing from the sand bath, open the vessel and stir for ten minutes, then close again, and repeat the fusion on the following day, until small globules appear on the surface. Strain through a wire sieve.

8. *Varnish for Waterproof Goods*.—Let a quarter of a pound of India rubber, in small pieces, soften in a half pound of oil of turpentine, then add two pounds of boiled oil, and let the whole boil for two hours over a slow coal fire. When dissolved, add again six pounds of boiled linseed oil and one pound of litharge, and boil until an even liquid is obtained. It is applied warm.

9. *Gutta Percha Varnish*.—Clean a quarter of a pound of Gutta Percha in warm water from adhering impurities, dry well, dissolve in one pound of rectified rosin oil, and add two pounds of linseed oil varnish, boiling hot. Very suitable to prevent metals from oxidation.

BLACK VARNISH FOR HARNESS.

Digest shellac twelve parts, white turpentine five parts, gum sandarach two parts, lampblack one part, with spirits of turpentine four parts, alcohol ninety-six parts.

BOILED OIL OR LINSEED-OIL VARNISH.

Boil linseed oil sixty parts, with litharge two parts, and white vitriol one part, each finely powdered, until all water is evaporated. Then set by. Or, rub up borate of manganese four parts, with some of the oil, then add linseed oil three thousand parts, and heat to boiling.

DAMMAR VARNISH.

Gum dammar ten parts, gum sandarach five parts, gum mastio one part, digest at a low heat, occasionally shaking, with spirits of

turpentine twenty parts. Finally, add more spirits of turpentine to give the consistence of syrup.

COMMON VARNISH.

Digest shellac one part, with alcohol seven or eight parts.

WATERPROOF VARNISHES.

Take one pound of flowers of sulphur and one gallon of linseed oil, and boil them together until they are thoroughly combined. This forms a good varnish for waterproof textile fabrics. Another is made with four pounds oxyde of lead, twopounds of lampblack, five ounces of sulphur, and ten pounds of India rubber dissolved in turpentine. These substances, in such proportions, are boiled together until they are thoroughly combined. Coloring matters may be mixed with them. Twilled cotton may be rendered waterproof by the application of the oil sulphur varnish. It should be applied at two or three different times, and dried after each operation.

VARNISHES FOR BALLOONS, GAS BAGS, ETC.

1. India rubber in shavings one ounce ; mineral naphtha two lbs. ; digest at a gentle heat in a close vessel till dissolved, and strain. 2. Digest one pound of Indian rubber, cut small, in six pounds oil of turpentine for 7 days, in a warm place. Put the mixture in a water bath, heat until thoroughly mixed, add one gallon of warm boiled drying oil, mix, and strain when cold. 3. Linseed oil one gallon ; dried white copperas and sugar of lead, each three ounces ; litharge eight ounces ; boil with constant agitation till it strings well, then cool slowly and decant the clear. If too thick, thin it with quicker drying linseed oil.

GOLD VARNISH.

Digest shellac sixteen parts, gum sandarach, mastic, of each three parts, crocus one part, gum gamboge two parts, all bruised, with alcohol one hundred forty-four parts. Or, digest seed-lac, sandarach, mastic, of each eight parts, gamboge two parts, dragon's blood one part, white turpentine six parts, turmeric four parts, bruised, with alcohol one hundred twenty parts.

WAINSCOT VARNISH FOR HOUSE PAINTING AND JAPANING.

Anime eight pounds ; clarified linseed oil three gallons ; litharge one-fourth pound ; acetate of lead one-half pound ; sulphate of copper one-fourth pound.

All these materials must be carefully but thoroughly boiled together until the mixture becomes quite stringy, and then five and a half gallons of heated turpentine stirred in. It can be easily deepened in color by the addition of a little gold-size.

L A C K E R S .

GOLD LACKER.

Put into a clean four gallon tin, one pound of ground turmeric, one and a half ounces of gamboge, three and a half pounds of powdered gum sandarach, three quarters of a pound of shellac, and two gallons of spirits of wine. When shaken, dissolved, and strained, add one pint of turpentine varnish, well mixed.

RED SPIRIT LACKER.

Made exactly as the gold lacker with these ingredients : two gallons of spirits of wine, one pound of dragon's blood, three pounds of Spanish annotto, three and a quarter pounds of gum sandarach, and two pints of turpentine.

PALE BRASS LACKER.

Two gallons of spirits of wine, one pound of fine pale shellac, three ounces of Cape aloes, cut small ; one ounce of gamboge, cut small.

LACKER FOR TIN.

Any good lacker laid upon tin gives it the appearance of copper or brass. It is made by coloring lac-varnish with turmeric to impart the color of brass to it, and with annotto, to give it the color of copper. If a tin plate is dipped into molten brass, the latter metal will adhere to it in a coat.

LACKER VARNISH.

A good lacker is made by coloring lac-varnish with turmeric and annotto. Add as much of these two coloring substances to the varnish as will give it the proper color ; then squeeze the varnish through a cotton cloth, when it forms lacker.

DEEP GOLD COLORED LACKER.

Seed-lac three ounces, turmeric one ounce, dragon's blood one-fourth ounce, alcohol one pint ; digest for a week, frequently shaking, decant and filter.

Lackers are used upon polished metals and wood to impart the appearance of gold. If yellow is required, use turmeric, aloes, saffron, or gamboge ; for red, use annotto, or dragon's blood, to color. Turmeric, gamboge, and dragon's blood, generally afford a sufficient range of colors.

LACKERS FOR PICTURES, METAL, WOOD OR LEATHER.

1. Seed-lac eight ounces, alcohol one quart ; digest in a close vessel in a warm situation for three or four days, then decant and strain.
2. Substitute lac bleached by chlorine for seed-lac. Both are very tough, hard, and durable ; the last almost colorless.

MISCELLANEOUS CEMENTS.

ARMENIAN OR DIAMOND CEMENT.

This article, so much esteemed for uniting pieces of broken glass, for repairing precious stones, and for cementing them to watch cases and other ornaments, is made by soaking isinglass in water until it becomes quite soft, and then mixing it with spirit in which a little gum mastic and ammoniacum have been dissolved.

The jewellers of Turkey, who are mostly Armenians, have a singular method of ornamenting watch cases, &c., with diamonds and other precious stones, by simply glucing or cementing them on. The stone is set in silver or gold, and the lower part of the metal made flat, or to correspond with the part to which it is to be fixed; it is then warmed gently, and has the glue applied, which is so very strong that the parts so cemented never separate; this glue, which will strongly unite bits of glass, and even polished steel, and may be applied to a variety of useful purposes, is thus made in Turkey:—Dissolve five or six bits of gum mastic, each the size of a large pea, in as much spirits of wine as will suffice to render it liquid; and in another vessel, dissolve as much isinglass, previously a little softened in water, (though none of the water must be used,) in French brandy or good rum, as will make a two-ounce vial of very strong gluc, adding two small bits of gum albanum, or ammoniacum, which must be rubbed or ground till they are dissolved. Then mix the whole with a sufficient heat. Keep the gluc in a vial closely stopped, and when it is to be used, set the vial in boiling water. Some persons have sold a composition under the name of Armenian cement, in England; but this composition is badly made; it is much too thin, and the quantity of mastic is much too small.

The following are good proportions: isinglass, soaked in water and dissolved in spirit, two ounces, (thick); dissolve in this ten grains of very pale gum ammoniac, (in tears,) by rubbing them together; then add six large tears of gum mastic, dissolved in the least possible quantity of rectified spirit.

Isinglass, dissolved in proof spirit, as above, three ounces; bottoms of mastic varnish (thick but clear) one and a half ounces; mix well.

When carefully made, this cement resists moisture, and dries colorless. As usually met with, it is not only of very bad quality, but sold at exorbitant prices.

CEMENTS FOR MENDING EARTHEN AND GLASS WARE.

1. Heat the article to be mended, a little above boiling water heat, then apply a thin coating of gum shellac, on both surfaces of the broken vessel, and when cold it will be as strong as it was originally.
2. Dissolve gum shellac in alcohol, apply the solution, and bind the parts firmly together until the cement is perfectly dry.

CEMENT FOR STONEWARE.

Another cement in which an analogous substance, the curd or caseum of milk is employed, is made by boiling slices of skim-milk cheese into a gluey consistence in a great quantity of water, and then incorporating it with quicklime on a slab with a muller, or in a marble mortar. When this compound is applied warm to broken edges of stoneware, it unites them very firmly after it is cold.

IRON-RUST CEMENT.

The iron-rust cement is made of from fifty to one hundred parts of iron borings, pounded and sifted, mixed with one part of sal-ammoniac, and when it is to be applied moistened with as much water as will give it a pasty consistency. Formerly flowers of sulphur were used, and much more sal-ammoniac in making this cement, but with decided disadvantage, as the union is effected by oxidizement, consequent expansion and solidification of the iron powder, and any heterogeneous matter obstructs the effect. The best proportion of sal-ammoniac is, I believe, one per cent of the iron borings. Another composition of the same kind is made by mixing four parts of fine borings or filings of iron, two parts of potter's clay, and one part of pounded potsherds, and making them into a paste with salt and water. When this cement is allowed to concrete slowly on iron joints, it becomes very hard.

FOR MAKING ARCHITECTURAL ORNAMENTS IN RELIEF.

For making architectural ornaments in relief, a moulding composition is formed of chalk, glue, and paper paste. Even statues have been made with it, the paper aiding the cohesion of the mass.

Mastics of a resinous or bituminous nature, which must be softened or fused by heat, are the following :—

VARLEY'S MASTIC.

Mr. S. Varley's consists of sixteen parts of whiting sifted and thoroughly dried by a red heat, adding when cold a melted mixture of sixteen parts of black rosin and one of bees'-wax, and stirring well during the cooling.

ELECTRICAL AND CHEMICAL APPARATUS CEMENT.

Electrical and chemical apparatus cement consists of 5 lbs. of rosin, 1 of bees'-wax, 1 of red ochre, and two table-spoonsful of Paris plaster, all melted together. A cheaper one for cementing voltaic plates into wooden troughs is made with 6 pounds of rosin, 1 pound of red ochre, $\frac{1}{2}$ of a pound of plaster of Paris, and $\frac{1}{4}$ of a pound of linseed oil. The ochre and the plaster of Paris should be calcined beforehand, and added to the other ingredients in their melted state. The thinner the stratum of cement that is interposed, the stronger, generally speaking, is the junction.

CEMENT FOR IRON TUBES, BOILERS, ETC.

Finely powdered iron sixty-six parts, sal-ammoniac one part, water a sufficient quantity to form into paste.

CEMENT FOR IVORY, MOTHER OF PEARL, ETC.

Dissolve one part of isinglass and two of white glue in thirty of water, strain and evaporate to six parts. Add one-thirtieth part of gum mastic, dissolved in half a part of alcohol, and one part of white zinc. When required for use, warm and shake up.

CEMENT FOR HOLES IN CASTINGS.

The best cement for this purpose is made by mixing one part of sulphur in powder, two parts of sal-ammoniac, and eighty parts of clean powdered iron turnings. Sufficient water must be added to make it into a thick paste, which should be pressed into the holes or seams which are to be filled up. The ingredients composing this cement should be kept separate, and not mixed until required for use. It is to be applied cold, and the casting should not be used for two or three days afterwards.

CEMENT FOR COPPERSMITHS AND ENGINEERS.

Boiled linseed oil and red lead mixed together into a putty are often used by coppersmiths and engineers, to secure joints. The washers of leather or cloth are smeared with this mixture in a pasty state.

A CHEAP CEMENT.

Melted brimstone, either alone, or mixed with rosin and brick dust, forms a tolerably good and very cheap cement.

PLUMBER'S CEMENT.

Plumber's cement consists of black rosin one part, brick dust two parts, well incorporated by a melting heat.

CEMENT FOR BOTTLE-CORKS.

The bituminous or black cement for bottle-corks consists of pitch hardened by the addition of rosin and brick-dust.

CHINA CEMENT.

Take the curd of milk, dried and powdered, ten ounces ; quicklime one ounce ; camphor two drachms. Mix, and keep in closely stopped bottles. When used, a portion is to be mixed with a little water into a paste, to be applied quickly.

CEMENT FOR LEATHER.

A mixture of India-rubber and shell-lac varnish makes a very adhesive leather cement. A strong solution of common isinglass, with a little diluted alcohol added to it, makes an excellent cement for leather.

MARBLE CEMENT.

Take plaster of paris, and soak it in a saturated solution of alum, then bake the two in an oven, the same as gypsum is baked to make it plaster of paris ; after which they are ground to powder. It is then used as wanted, being mixed up with water like plaster and applied. It sets into a very hard composition capable of taking a very high polish. It may be mixed with various coloring minerals to produce a cement of any color capable of imitating marble.

A GOOD CEMENT.

Shellac dissolved in alcohol, or in a solution of borax, forms a pretty good cement.

CEMENT FOR MARBLE WORKERS AND COPPERSMITHS.

White of egg alone, or mixed with finely sifted quicklime, will answer for uniting objects which are not exposed to moisture. The latter combination is very strong, and is much employed for joining pieces of spar and marble ornaments. A similar composition is used by coppersmiths to secure the edges and rivets of boilers ; only bullock's blood is the albuminous matter used instead of white of egg.

TRANSPARENT CEMENT FOR GLASS.

Dissolve one part of India-rubber in 64 of chloroform, then add gum mastic in powder 16 to 24 parts, and digest for two days with frequent shaking. Apply with a camels-hair brush.

CEMENT TO MEND IRON POTS AND PANS.

Take two parts of sulphur, and one part, by weight, of fine black lead ; put the sulphur in an old iron pan, holding it over the fire until it begins to melt, then add the lead ; stir well until all is mixed and melted ; then pour out on an iron plate, or smooth stone. When cool, break into small pieces. A sufficient quantity of this compound being placed upon the crack of the iron pot to be mended, can be soldered by a hot iron in the same way a tinsmith solders his sheets. If there is a small hole in the pot, drive a copper rivet in it and then solder over it with this cement.

CEMENT TO RENDER CISTERNS AND CASKS WATER TIGHT.

An excellent cement for resisting moisture is made by incorporating thoroughly eight parts of melted glue, of the consistence used by carpenters, with four parts of linseed oil, boiled into varnish with litharge. This cement hardens in about forty-eight hours, and renders the joints of wooden cisterns and casks air and water tight. A compound of glue with one-fourth its weight of Venice turpentine, made as above, serves to cement glass, metal and wood, to one another. Fresh-made cheese curd, and old skim-milk cheese, boiled in water to a slimy consistence, dissolved in a solution of bicarbonate of potash

are said to form a good cement for glass and porcelain. The gluten of wheat, well prepared, is also a good cement. White of eggs, with flour and water well-mixed, and smeared over linen cloth, forms a ready lute for steam joints in small apparatus.

CEMENT FOR REPAIRING FRACTURED BODIES OF ALL KINDS.

White lead ground upon a slab with linseed oil varnish, and kept out of contact of air, affords a cement capable of repairing fractured bodies of all kinds. It requires a few weeks to harden. When stone or iron are to be cemented together, a compound of equal parts of sulphur with pitch answers very well.

CEMENTS FOR CRACKS IN WOOD.

Make a paste of slacked lime one part, rye-meal two parts, with a sufficient quantity of linseed oil. Or, dissolve one part of glue in sixteen parts of water, and when almost cool stir in sawdust and prepared chalk a sufficient quantity. Or, oil-varnish thickened with a mixture of equal parts of white-lead, red-lead, litharge, and chalk.

CEMENT FOR JOINING METALS AND WOOD.

Melt rosin and stir in calcined plaster until reduced to a paste, to which add boiled oil a sufficient quantity, to bring it to the consistence of honey; apply warm. Or, melt rosin 180 parts, and stir in burnt umber 30, calcined plaster 15, and boiled oil 8 parts.

GAS FITTERS' CEMENT.

Mix together, resin four and one-half parts, wax one part, and venetian red three parts.

IMPERVIOUS CEMENT FOR APPARATUS, CORKS, ETC.

Zinc-white rubbed up with copal varnish to fill up the indentures; when dry, to be covered with the same mass, somewhat thinner, and lastly with copal varnish alone.

CEMENT FOR FASTENING BRASS TO GLASS VESSELS.

Melt rosin 150 parts, wax 30, and add burnt ochre 30, and calcined plaster 2 parts. Apply warm.

CEMENT FOR FASTENING BLADES, FILES, ETC.

Shellac two parts, prepared chalk one, powdered and mixed. The opening for the blade is filled with this powder, the lower end of the iron heated and pressed in.

HYDRAULIC CEMENT PAINT.

If hydraulic cement be mixed with oil, it forms a first-rate anti-combustible and excellent water-proof paint for roofs of buildings, outhouses, walls, &c.

BUILDERS' CEMENTS.

CEMENT FOR TERRACES, FLOORS, ROOFS, RESERVOIRS, ETC.

In certain localities where a limestone impregnated with bitumen occurs, it is dried, ground, sifted, and then mixed with about its own weight of melted pitch, either mineral, vegetable, or that of cold tar. When this mixture is getting semifluid, it may be moulded into large slabs or tiles in wooden frames lined with sheet iron, previously smeared over with common lime mortar, in order to prevent adhesion to the moulds, which, being in moveable pieces, are easily dismantled so as to turn out the cake of artificial bituminous stone. This cement is manufactured upon a great scale in many places, and used for making Italian terraces, covering the floors of balconies, flat roofs, water reservoirs, water conduits, &c. When laid down, the joints must be well run together with hot irons. The floor of the terrace should be previously covered with a layer of Paris plaster or common mortar, nearly an inch thick, with a regular slope of one inch to the yard. Such bituminous cement weighs 144 pounds the cubic foot; or a foot of square surface, one inch thick, weighs 12 pounds. Sometimes a second layer of these slabs or tiles is applied over the first, with the precaution of making the seams or joints of the upper correspond with the middle of the under ones. Occasionally a bottom bed, of coarse cloth or gray paper, is applied. The larger the slabs are made, as far as they can be conveniently transported and laid down, so much the better.

MASTIC CEMENT FOR COVERING THE FRONTS OF HOUSES.

Fifty parts, by measure, of clean dry sand, fifty of limestone (not burned) reduced to grains like sand, or marble dust, and 10 parts of red lead, mixed with as much boiled linseed oil, as will make it slightly moist. The brick, to receive it, should be covered with three coats of boiled oil, laid on with a brush, and suffered to dry, before the mastic is put on. It is laid on with a trowel like plaster, but it is not so moist. It becomes hard as stone in a few months. Care must be exercised not to use too much oil.

CEMENT FOR OUTSIDE BRICK WALLS.

Cement for the outside of brick walls, to imitate stone, is made of clean sand 90 parts, litharge 5 parts, plaster of Paris 5 parts, moistened with boiled linseed oil. The bricks should receive two or three coats of oil before the cement is applied.

CEMENT FOR COATING THE FRONTS OF BUILDINGS.

The cement of dihl for coating the fronts of buildings consists of linseed oil, rendered dry by boiling with litharge, and mixed with porcelain clay in fine powder, to give it the consistence of stiff mortar.

Pipe-clay would answer equally well if well dried, and any color might be given with ground bricks, or pottery. A little oil of turpentine to thin this cement aids its cohesion upon stone, brick or wood. It has been applied to sheets of wire cloth, and in this state laid upon terraces, in order to make them water tight ; but it is a little less expensive than lead.

CEMENT FOR STEPS AND BRICK WALLS.

A cement which gradually indurates to a stony consistence, may be made by mixing twenty parts of clean river sand, two of litharge, and one of quicklime, into a thin putty with linseed oil. The quicklime may be replaced with litharge. When this cement is applied to mend broken pieces of stone, as steps of stairs, it acquires after some time a stony hardness. A similar composition has been applied to coat over brick walls, under the name of mastic.

A HARD CEMENT FOR SEAMS.

An excellent cement for seams in the roofs of houses, or for any other exposed places, is made with white lead, dry white sand, and as much oil as will make it into the consistency of putty. This cement gets as hard as stone in a few weeks. It is a good cement for filling up cracks in exposed parts of brick buildings ; and for pointing up the base of chimneys, where they project through the roofs of shingled houses.

ANOTHER GOOD CEMENT.

Dissolve one pound of alum in boiling water, and while it is boiling add five pounds of brown soap, cut into small pieces ; boil the mixture about fifteen minutes. It then becomes sticky like shoemaker's wax. Now mix it with whiting to a proper consistency for filling up seams, &c. It becomes partially hard after a few months, and strongly adheres to wood. The wood should be perfectly dry. To make it adhere it must be well pressed down. When dry it is impervious to water, and is slightly elastic.

CEMENT FOR TILE-ROOFS,

The best cement for closing up seams in tile-roofs is composed of equal parts of whiting and dry sand and 25 per cent of litharge, made into the consistency of putty with linseed oil. It is not liable to crack when cold, nor melt, like coal-tar and asphalt, with the heat of the sun.

COARSE STUFF.

Coarse stuff, or lime and hair, as it is sometimes called, is prepared in the same way as common mortar, with the addition of hair procured from the tanner, which must be well mixed with the mortar by means of a three-pronged rake, until the hair is equally distributed throughout the composition. The mortar should be first formed, and when the lime and sand have been thoroughly mixed, the hair should be added by degrees, and the whole so thoroughly united, that the hair shall appear to be equally distributed throughout.

PARKER'S CEMENT.

This cement, which is perhaps the best of all others for stucco, as it is not subject to crack or flake off, is now very commonly used, and is formed by burning argillaceous clay in the same manner that lime is made. It is then reduced to powder. The cement, as used by the plasterer, is sometimes employed alone, and sometimes it is mixed with sharp sand; and it has then the appearance, and almost the strength, of stone. As it is impervious to water, it is very proper for lining tanks and cisterns.

HAMELEIN'S CEMENT.

This cement consists of earthy and other substances insoluble in water, or nearly so; and these may be either those which are in their natural state, or have been manufactured, such as earthenware and china; those being always preferred which are least soluble in water, and have the least color. When these are pulverized, some oxide of lead is added, such as litharge, gray oxide, or minium, reduced to a fine powder; and to the compound is added a quantity of pulverized glass or flint stones, the whole being thoroughly mixed and made into a proper consistence with some vegetable oil, as that of linseed. This makes a durable stucco or plaster, that is impervious to wet, and has the appearance of stone.

The proportion of the several ingredients is as follows:—to every five hundred and sixty pounds of earth, or earths, such as pit sand, river sand, rock sand, pulverized earthenware or porcelain, add forty pounds of litharge, two pounds of pulverized glass or flint, one pound of minium, and two pounds of gray oxide of lead. Mix the whole together, and sift it through sieves of different degrees of fineness, according to the purposes to which the cement is to be applied.

The following is the method of using it:—To every thirty pounds weight of the cement in powder, add about one quart of oil, either linseed, walnut, or some other vegetable oil, and mix it in the same manner as any other mortar, pressing it gently together, either by treading on it, or with the trowel; it has then the appearance of moistened sand. Care must also be taken that no more is mixed at one time than is required for use, as it soon hardens into a solid mass. Before the cement is applied, the face of the wall to be plastered should be brushed over with oil, particularly if it be applied to brick, or any other substance that quickly imbibes the oil; if to wood, lead, or any substance of a similar nature, less oil may be used.

PLASTER IN IMITATION OF MARBLE—SCAGLIOLA.

This species of work is exquisitely beautiful when done with taste and judgment, and is so like marble to the touch, as well as appearance, that it is scarcely possible to distinguish the one from the other. We shall endeavor to explain its composition, and the man-

ner in which it is applied ; but so much depends upon the workman's execution, that it is impossible for any one to succeed in an attempt to work with it without some practical experience.

Procure some of the purest gypsum, and calcine it until the large masses have lost the brilliant, sparkling appearance by which they are characterized, and the whole mass appears uniformly opaque. This calcined gypsum is reduced to powder, and passed through a very fine sieve, and mixed up, as it is wanted for use, with glue, isinglass, or some other material of the same kind. This solution is colored with the tint required for the scagliola ; but when a marble of various colors is to be imitated, the several colored compositions required by the artist must be placed in separate vessels, and they are then mingled together in nearly the same manner that the painter mixes his color on the pallet. Having the wall or column prepared with rough plaster, it is covered with the composition, and the colors intended to imitate the marble, of whatever kind it may be, are applied when the floating is going on.

It now only remains to polish the work, which, as soon as the composition is hard enough, is done by rubbing it with pumice-stone, the work being kept wet with water applied by a sponge. It is then polished with Tripoli and charcoal, with a piece of fine linen, and finished with a piece of felt, dipped in a mixture of oil and Tripoli, and afterwards with pure oil.

MALTLA, OR GREEK MASTIC.

This is made by mixing lime and sand in the manner of mortar, and making it into a proper consistency with milk or size, instead of water.

FINE STUFF.

This is made by slaking lime with a small portion of water, after which so much water is added as to give it the consistence of cream. It is then allowed to settle for some time, and the superfluous water is poured off, and the sediment is suffered to remain till evaporation reduces it to a proper thickness for use. For some kinds of work, it is necessary to add a small portion of hair.

STUCCO FOR INSIDE OF WALLS.

This stucco consists of fine stuff already described, and a portion of fine washed sand, in the proportion of one of sand to three of fine stuff. Those parts of interior walls are finished with this stucco which are intended to be painted. In using this material, great care must be taken that the surface be perfectly level, and to secure this it must be well worked with a floating tool or wooden trowel. This is done by sprinkling a little water occasionally on the stucco, and rubbing it in a circular direction with the float, till the surface has attained a high gloss. The durability of the work very much depends upon the care with which this process is done ; for if it be not thoroughly worked, it is apt to crack.

HIGGINS' STUCCO.

To fifteen pounds of the best stone lime, add fourteen pounds of bone ashes, finely powdered, and about ninety-five pounds of clean, washed sand, quite dry, either coarse or fine, according to the nature of the work in hand. These ingredients must be intimately mixed, and kept from the air till wanted. When required for use, it must be mixed up into a proper consistence for working with lime water, and used as speedily as possible.

GAUGE STUFF.

This is chiefly used for mouldings and cornices which are run or formed with a wooden mould. It consists of about one-fifth of plaster of Paris, mixed gradually with four-fifths of fine stuff. When the work is required to set very expeditiously, the proportion of plaster of Paris is increased. It is often necessary that the plaster to be used should have the property of setting immediately it is laid on, and in all such cases gauge stuff is used, and consequently it is extensively employed for cementing ornaments to walls or ceilings, as well as for casting the ornaments themselves.

COMPOSITION.

This is frequently used, instead of plaster of Paris, for the ornamental parts of buildings, as it is more durable, and becomes in time as hard as stone itself. It is of great use in the execution of the decorative parts of architecture, and also in the finishings of picture frames, being a cheaper method than carving by nearly eighty per cent.

It is made as follows:—Two pounds of the best whitening, one pound of glue, and half a pound of linseed oil are heated together, the composition being continually stirred until the different substances are thoroughly incorporated. Let the compound cool, and then lay it on a stone covered with powdered whitening, and heat it well until it becomes of a tough and firm consistence. It may then be put by for use, covered with wet cloths to keep it fresh. When wanted for use, it must be cut into pieces, adapted to the size of the mould, into which it is forced by a screw press. The ornament, or cornice, is fixed to the frame or wall with glue or with white lead.

FOUNDATIONS OF BUILDINGS.

The nature and condition of the soil upon which houses are to be built should receive far more attention than is usually bestowed upon such subjects. A soil which is spongy and damp, or contains much loose organic matter, is generally unhealthy; whereas a dry, porous soil affords a healthy site for buildings. Wherever we find a soil deficient in gravel or sand, or where gravel and sand-beds are underlaid with clay, there should be a thorough sub-soil drainage, because the clay retains the water, and a house built in such a spot would otherwise always be damp and unhealthy.

When the sub-soil is swampy, which is the case with many portions of various cities that have been filled in with what is called *made earth*, fever is liable to prevail in houses built in such localities, owing to the decay of organic matter underneath, and its ascension in the form of gas through the soil. When good drainage cannot be effected in such situations, and it is found necessary to build houses on them, they should all have solid floors of concrete, laid from the outside of the foundations and covering the whole area over which the structure is erected. These floors tend to prevent dampness in houses, consequently they are more comfortable and healthy than they otherwise would be. Such floors also tend to prevent the cracking of the walls, owing to the solidity and firmness imparted to their foundations.

CONCRETE FLOORS.

The lower floors of all the cellars of houses should be composed of a bed of concrete about three inches thick. This would tend to render them dry, and more healthy, and at the same time prevent rats from burrowing under the walls from the outside, and coming up under the floor—the method pursued by these vermin where houses are erected on a sandy soil. This concrete should be made of washed gravel and hydraulic cement. Common mortar mixed with pounded brick and washed gravel, makes a concrete for floors nearly as good as that formed with hydraulic cement. Such floors become very hard, and are much cheaper than those of brick or flagstones.

FIRE-PROOF COMPOSITION TO RESIST FIRE FOR FIVE HOURS.

Dissolve, in cold water, as much pearlash as it is capable of holding in solution, and wash or daub with it all the boards, wainscoting, timber, &c. Then diluting the same liquid with a little water, add to it such a portion of fine yellow clay as will make the mixture the same consistence as common paint; stir in a small quantity of paperhanger's flour paste to combine both the other substances. Give three coats of this mixture. When *dry*, apply the following mixture:—Put into a pot equal quantities of finely pulverized iron filings, brick dust, and ashes: pour over them size or glue water; set the whole near a fire, and when warm stir them well together. With this liquid composition, or size, give the wood one coat; and on its getting dry, give it a second coat. It resists fire for five hours, and prevents the wood from ever bursting into flames. It resists the ravages of fire, so as only to be reduced to coal or embers, without spreading the conflagration by additional flames; by which five clear hours are gained in removing valuable effects to a place of safety, as well as rescuing the lives of all the family from danger! Furniture, chairs, tables, &c., particularly staircases, may be so protected. Twenty pounds of finely sifted yellow clay, a pound and a half of flour for making the paste, and one pound of pearlash, are sufficient to prepare a square rood of deal-boards.

MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.

TO POLISH WAINSCOT AND MAHOGANY.

A very good polish for wainscot may be made in the following manner : Take as much beeswax as required, and, placing it in a glazed earthen pan, add as much spirits of wine as will cover it, and let it dissolve without heat. Add either one ingredient as is required, to reduce it to the consistence of butter. When this mixture is well rubbed into the grain of the wood, and cleaned off with clean linen, it gives a good gloss to the work.

IMITATION OF MAHOGANY.

Plane the surface smooth, and rub with a solution of nitrous acid. Then apply with a soft brush one ounce of dragon's blood, dissolved in about a pint of alcohol, and with a third of an ounce of carbonate of soda, mixed and filtered. When the brilliancy of the polish diminishes, it may be restored by the use of a little cold drawn linseed oil.

FURNITURE VARNISH.

White wax six ounces, oil of turpentine one pint ; dissolve by a gentle heat. *Used* to polish wood by friction.

TO MAKE GLASS PAPER.

Take any quantity of broken glass (that with a greenish hue is the best), and pound it in an iron mortar. Then take several sheets of paper, and cover them evenly with a thin coat of glue, and, holding them to the fire, or placing them upon a hot piece of wood or plate of iron, sift the pounded glass over them. Let the several sheets remain till the glue is set, and shake off the superfluous powder, which will do again. Then hang up the papers to dry and harden. Paper made in this manner is much superior to that generally purchased at the shops, which chiefly consists of fine sand. To obtain different degrees of fineness, sieves of different degrees of fineness must be used. Use thick paper.

TO MAKE STONE PAPER.

As, in cleaning wood-work, particularly deal and other soft woods, one process is sometimes found to answer better than another, we may describe the manner of manufacturing a stone paper, which, in some cases, will be preferred to sand paper, as it produces a good face, and is less liable to scratch the work. Having prepared the paper as already described, take any quantity of powdered pumice-stone, and sift it over the paper through a sieve of moderate fineness. When the surface has hardened, repeat the process till a tolerably thick coat has been formed upon the paper, which, when dry, will be fit for use.

WHITEWASH.

The best method of making a whitewash for outside exposure is to slack half a bushel of lime in a barrel, add one pound of common salt, half a pound of the sulphate of zinc, and a gallon of sweet milk.

PAINT FOR COATING WIRE WORK.

Boil good linseed oil with as much litharge as will make it of the consistency to be laid on with the brush ; add lampblack at the rate of one part to every ten, by weight of the litharge ; boil three hours over a gentle fire. The first coat should be thinner than the following coats.

TO BLEACH SPONGE.

Soak it well in dilute muriatic acid for twelve hours. Wash well with water, to remove the lime, then immerse it in a solution of hyposulphite of soda, to which dilute muriatic acid has been added a moment before. After it is bleached sufficiently remove it, wash again, and dry it. It may thus be bleached almost snow white.

LAC VARNISH FOR VINES.

Grape vines may be pruned at any period without danger from loss of bleeding, by simply covering the cut parts with varnish made by dissolving stick-lac in alcohol. The lac varnish soon dries, and forms an impenetrable coat to rain ; it may also be applied with advantage in coating the wounds of young trees.

RAZOR PASTE.

1. Levigated oxide of tin (prepared putty-powder) 1 oz. ; powdered oxalic acid 1-4 oz. ; powdered gum 20 grs. ; make it into a stiff paste with water, and evenly and thinly spread it over the strop. With very little friction, this paste gives a fine edge to the razor, and its efficiency is still further increased by moistening it.

2. Emery reduced to an impalpable powder 2 parts ; spermaceti ointment 1 part ; mix together, and rub it over the strop.

3. Jewellers' rouge, blacklead, and suet, equal parts ; mix.

LEATHER VARNISH.

Durable leather varnish is composed of boiled linseed oil, in which a drier, such as litharge, has been boiled. It is colored with lampblack. This varnish is used for making enamelled leather. Common leather varnish, which is used as a substitute for blacking, is made of thin lac-varnish colored with ivory black.

TO KEEP TIRES TIGHT ON WHEELS.

Before putting on the tires fill the felloes with linseed oil, which is done by heating the oil in a trough to a boiling heat, and keeping the wheel, with a stick through the hub, in the oil, for an hour. The wheel is turned round until every felloe is kept in the oil one hour.

CUTTING GLASS.

To cut bottles, shades, or other glass vessels neatly, heat a rod of iron to redness, and having filled your vessel the exact height you wish it to be cut, with oil of any kind, you proceed very gradually to dip the red hot iron into the oil, which, heating all along the surface, suddenly the glass chips and cracks right round, when you can lift off the upper portion clean by the surface of the oil.

PREPARED LIQUID GLUE.

Take of best white glue 16 ounces ; white lead, dry, 4 ounces ; rain water 2 pints ; alcohol 4 ounces. With constant stirring dissolve the glue and lead in the water by means of a water-bath. Add the alcohol, and continue the heat for a few minutes. Lastly pour into bottles while it is still hot.

LIQUID GLUES.

Dissolve 33 parts of best (Buffalo) glue on the steam bath in a porcelain vessel, in 36 parts of water. Then add gradually, stirring constantly, 3 parts of aqua fortis, or as much as is sufficient to prevent the glue from hardening when cool. Or, dissolve one part of powdered alum in 120 of water, add 120 parts of glue, 10 of acetic acid and 40 of alcohol, and digest.

MARINE GLUE.

Dissolve 4 parts of india rubber in 34 parts of coal tar naphtha—aiding the solution with heat and agitation, add to it 64 parts of powdered shellac, which must be heated in the mixture, till the whole is dissolved. While the mixture is hot it is poured upon metal plates in sheets like leather. When required for use, it is heated in a pot, till soft, and then applied with a brush to the surfaces to be joined. Two pieces of wood joined with this glue can scarcely be sundered.

AN EXCELLENT PASTE FOR ENVELOPES.

Mix in equal quantities gum-arabic (substitute dextrine) and water in a phial, place it near a stove, or on a furnace register, and stir or shake it well, until it dissolves. Add a little alcohol to prevent its souring.

DEXTRINE, OR BRITISH GUM.

Dry potato-starch heated from 300° to 600° until it becomes brown, soluble in cold water, and ceases to turn blue with iodine. *Used* by calico printers and others, instead of gum arabic.

GUM MUCILAGE.

A little oil of cloves poured into a bottle containing gum mucilage prevents the latter from becoming sour and putrid ; this essential oil possesses great antiseptic powers.

FLOUR PASTE.

Too numerous to mention are the little conveniences of having a little flour paste always at hand, as those made of any of the gums impart a glaze to printed matter, and make it rather difficult to read. Dissolve a tablespoonful of alum in a quart of warm water, and when cold, stir in as much flour as will give it the consistency of thick cream, being particular to beat up all the lumps, then stir in as much powdered resin as will stand on a dime, then throw in half a dozen cloves, merely to give a pleasant odor. Next, have a vessel on the fire which has a teacupful or more of boiling water, pour the flour mixture on the *boiling* water, stir it well all the time; in a very few minutes it will be of the consistence of mush; pour it out in an earthen or china vessel; let it cool; lay a cover on it, and put it in a cool place. It will keep for months. When needed for use, take out a portion and soften it with warm water. Keep it covered an inch or two in water to prevent the surface from drying up.

SEALING-WAX FOR FRUIT-CANS.

Beeswax, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; English vermilion, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.; gum shellac, $2\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.; rosin, 8 ozs. Take some cheap iron vessel that you can always keep for the purpose, and put in the rosin and melt it, and stir in the vermilion. Then add the shellac, slowly, and stir that in, and afterward the beeswax. When wanted for use at any after time, set it upon a slow fire and melt it so you can dip bottle-nozzles in. For any purpose, such as an application to trees, where you want it tougher than the above preparation will make it, add a little more beeswax, and leave out the vermilion.

If the vermilion is left out in the above, the wax will be all the better for it, as it is merely used for coloring purposes.

FUSIBLE METAL.

1. Bismuth 8 parts; lead 5 parts; tin 3 parts; melt together, Melts below 212 degrees Fahr. 2. Bismuth 2 parts; lead 5 parts; tin 3 parts. Melts in boiling water. 3. Lead 3 parts; tin 2 parts; bismuth 5 parts; mix. Melts at 197 deg. Fahr.

Remarks. The above are used to make toy-spoons, to surprise children by their melting in hot liquors; and to form pencils for writing on asses' skin, or paper prepared by rubbing burnt harts-horn into it.

METALLIC CEMENT.

M. Greshiem states that an alloy of copper and mercury, prepared as follows, is capable of attaching itself firmly to the surfaces of metal, glass, and porcelain. From twenty to thirty parts of finely divided copper, obtained by the reduction of oxide of copper with hydrogen, or by precipitation from solution of its sulphate with zinc, are made into a paste with oil of vitrol and seventy parts of mercury added, the whole being well triturated. When the amalgamation is complete, the acid is removed by washing with boiling

water, and the compound allowed to cool. In ten or twelve hours, it becomes sufficiently hard to receive a brilliant polish, and to scratch the surface of tin or gold. By heat it assumes the consistence of wax ; and, as it does not contract on cooling, M. Greshiem recommends its use by dentists for stopping teeth.

ARTIFICIAL GOLD.

This is a new metallic alloy which is now very extensively used in France as a substitute for gold. Pure copper 100 parts, zinc, or preferably tin 17 parts, magnesia 6 parts, sal ammoniac 3·6 parts, quick lime 1·8 parts, tartar of commerce 9 parts, are mixed as follows : The copper is first melted, then the magnesia, sal ammoniac, lime, and tartar, are then added, separately and by degrees, in the form of powder ; the whole is now briskly stirred for about half an hour, so as to mix thoroughly ; and then the zinc is added in small grains by throwing it on the surface and stirring till it is entirely fused ; the crucible is then covered and the fusion maintained for about 35 minutes. The surface is then skimmed and the alloy is ready for casting.

It has a fine grain, is malleable and takes a splendid polish. It does not corrode readily, and for many purposes is an excellent substitute for gold. When tarnished, its brilliancy can be restored by a little acidulated water. If tin be employed instead of zinc the alloy will be more brilliant. It is very much used in France, and must ultimately attain equal popularity here.

OR-MOLU.

The or-molu of the brass founder, popularly known as an imitation of red gold, is extensively used by the French workmen in metals. It is generally found in combination with grate and stove work. It is composed of a greater portion of copper and less zinc than ordinary brass, is cleaned readily by means of acid, and is burnished with facility. To give this material the rich appearance, it is not unfrequently brightened up after “dipping” (that is cleaning in acid) by means of a scratch brush (a brush made of fine brass wire), the action of which helps to produce a very brilliant gold-like surface. It is protected from tarnish by the application of lacker.

BLANCHED COPPER.

Fuse 8 ounces of copper and $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce of neutral arsenical salt, with a flux made of calcined borax, charcoal dust and powdered glass.

BROWNING GUN BARRELS.

The tincture of iodine diluted with one-half its bulk of water, is a superior liquid for browning gun barrels.

SILVERING POWDER FOR COATING COPPER.

Nitrate of silver 30 grains, common salt 30 grains, cream of tar-
ar $3\frac{1}{2}$ drachms ; mix, moisten with water, and apply.

ALLOY FOR JOURNAL BOXES.

The best alloy for journal boxes is composed of copper, 24 lbs. ; tin, 24 lbs. ; and antimony, 8 lbs. Melt the copper first, then add the tin, and lastly the antimony. It should be first run into ingots, then melted and cast in the form required for the boxes.

ALLOY FOR BELLS OF CLOCKS.

The bells of the *pendules*, or ornamental clocks, made in Paris, are composed of copper 72.00, tin 26.56, iron 1.44, in 100 parts.

AN ALLOY FOR TOOLS.

An alloy of 1000 parts of copper and 14 of tin is said to furnish tools, which hardened and sharpened in the manner of the ancients, afford an edge nearly equal to that of steel.

ALLOY FOR CYMBALS AND GONGS.

An alloy for cymbals and gongs is made of 100 parts of copper with about 25 of tin. To give this compound the sonorous property in the highest degree, the piece should be ignited after it is cast, and then plunged immediately into cold water.

SOLDER FOR STEEL JOINTS.

Silver 19 pennyweights, copper 1 pennyweight, brass 2 pennyweights. Melt under a coat of charcoal dust.

SOFT GOLD SOLDER.

Is composed of four parts gold, one of silver, and one of copper. It can be made softer by adding brass, but the solder becomes more liable to oxidize.

FILES.

Allow dull files to lay in diluted sulphuric acid until they are bit deep enough.

TO PREVENT RUSTING.

Boiled linseed oil will keep polished tools from rusting if it is allowed to dry on them. Common sperm oil will prevent them from rusting for a short period. A coat of copal varnish is frequently applied to polished tools exposed to the weather.

ANTI-ATTRITION, AND AXLE-GREASE.

One part of fine black lead, ground perfectly smooth, with four parts of lard.

TO GALVANIZE.

Take a solution of nitro-muriate of gold (gold dissolved in a mixture of aquafortis and muriatic acid) and add to a gill of it a pint of ether or alcohol, then immerse your copper chain in it for about 15 minutes, when it will be coated with a film of gold. The copper must be perfectly clean and free from oxyd, grease, or dirt, or it will not take on the gold.

RARE AND VALUABLE COMPOSITIONS.

Receipts for the use of Mechanists, Iron and Brass Founders, Tinmen, Coppersmiths, Turners, Dentists, Finishers of Brass, Britannia, and German Silver, and for other useful and important purposes in the Practical Arts.

The larger number of the following Receipts are the result of inquiries and experiments by a practical operative. Most of those which relate to the mixing of metals and to the finishing of manufactured articles, have been thoroughly tested by him, and will be found to produce the results desired and expected. The others have been collected from eminent scientific works.

No. 1. **YELLOW BRASS**, for *Turning*.—(*Common article*.)—Copper, 20 lbs.; Zinc, 10 lbs.; Lead from 1 to 5 ozs.

Put in the Lead last before pouring off.

No. 2. **RED BRASS**, for *Turning*.—Copper, 24 lbs.; Zinc, 5 lbs.; Lead, 8 ozs.

Put in the Lead last before pouring off.

No. 3. **RED BRASS**, *free*, for *Turning*.—Copper, 160 lbs.; Zinc, 50 lbs.; Lead, 10 lbs.; Antimony, 44 ozs.

No. 4. **ANOTHER BRASS**, for *Turning*.—Copper, 32 lbs.; Zinc, 10 lbs.; Lead, 1 lb.

No. 5. **BEST RED BRASS**, for *Fine Castings*.—Copper, 24 lbs.; Zinc, 5 lbs.; Bismuth, 1 oz.

Put in the Bismuth last before pouring off.

No. 6. **BRONZE METAL**.—Copper, 7 lbs.; Zinc, 3 lbs.; Tin, 2 lbs.

No. 7. **BRONZE METAL**.—Copper, 1 lb.; Zinc, 12 lbs.; Tin, 8 lbs.

No. 8. **BELL METAL**, for *large Bells*.—Copper, 100 lbs.; Tin, from 20 to 25 lbs.

No. 9. **BELL METAL**, for *small Bells*.—Copper, 3 lbs.; Tin, 1 lb.

No. 10. **COCK METAL**.—Copper, 20 lbs.; Lead, 8 lbs.; Litharge, 1 oz.; Antimony, 3 ozs.

No. 11. **HARDENING FOR BRITANNIA**.—(*To be mixed separately from the other ingredients*.)—Copper, 2 lbs.; Tin, 1 lb.

No. 12. **GOOD BRITANNIA METAL**.—Tin, 150 lbs.; Copper, 3 lbs.; Antimony, 10 lbs.

No. 13. **BRITANNIA METAL**, *2d quality*.—Tin, 140 lbs.; Copper, 3 lbs.; Antimony, 9 lbs.

No. 14. **BRITANNIA METAL**, for *Casting*.—Tin, 210 lbs.; Copper, 4 lbs.; Antimony, 12 lbs.

No. 15. **BRITANNIA METAL**, for *Spinning*.—Tin, 100 lbs.; Britannia Hardening, 4 lbs.; Antimony, 4 lbs.

No. 16. **BRITANNIA METAL**, for *Registers*.—Tin, 100 lbs.; Hardening, 8 lbs.; Antimony, 8 lbs.

No. 17. **BEST BRITANNIA**, for *Spouts*.—Tin, 140 lbs.; Copper, 3 lbs.; Antimony, 6 lbs.

No. 18. **BEST BRITANNIA**, for *Spoons*.—Tin, 100 lbs.; Hardening, 5 lbs.; Antimony, 10 lbs.

92 GERMAN SILVER, TOMBAC, TUTANIA, AND SOLDERS.

No. 19. BEST BRITANNIA, *for Handles*.—Tin, 140 lbs.; Copper, 2 lbs.; Antimony, 5 lbs.

No. 20. BEST BRITANNIA, *for Lamps, Pillars, and Spouts*.—Tin, 300 lbs.; Copper, 4 lbs.; Antimony, 15 lbs.

No. 21. CASTING.—Tin, 100 lbs.; Hardening, 5 lbs.; Antimony, 5 lbs.

No. 22. LINING METAL, *for Boxes of Railroad Cars*.—Mix Tin, 24 lbs.; Copper, 4 lbs.; Antimony, 8 lbs. (for a hardening); then add Tin, 72 lbs.

No. 23. FINE SILVER COLORED METAL.—Tin, 100 lbs.; Antimony, 8 lbs.; Copper, 4 lbs.; Bismuth, 1 lb.

No. 24. GERMAN SILVER, *First Quality for Casting*.—Copper, 50 lbs.; Zinc, 25 lbs.; Nickel, 25 lbs.

No. 25. GERMAN SILVER, *Second Quality for Casting*.—Copper, 50 lbs.; Zinc, 20 lbs.; Nickel, (best pulverized,) 10 lbs.

No. 26. GERMAN SILVER, *for Rolling*.—Copper, 60 lbs.; Zinc, 20 lbs.; Nickel, 25 lbs.

No. 27. GERMAN SILVER, *for Bells and other Castings*.—Copper, 60 lbs.; Zinc, 20 lbs.; Nickel, 20 lbs.; Lead, 3 lbs.; Iron, (that of tin plate being best,) 2 lbs.

No. 28. IMITATION OF SILVER.—Tin, 3 ozs.; Copper, 4 lbs.

No. 29. PINCHBECK.—Copper, 5 lbs.; Zinc, 1 lb.

No. 30. TOMBAC.—Copper, 16 lbs.; Tin, 1 lb.; Zinc, 1 lb.

No. 31. RED TOMBAC.—Copper, 10 lbs.; Zinc, 1 lb.

No. 32. HARD WHITE METAL.—Sheet Brass, 32 ozs.; Lead, 2 ozs.; Tin, 2 ozs.; Zinc, 1 oz.

No. 33. METAL FOR TAKING IMPRESSIONS.—Lead, 3 lbs.; Tin, 2 lbs.; Bismuth, 5 lbs.

No. 34. SPANISH TUTANIA.—Iron or Steel, 8 ozs.; Antimony, 16 ozs.; Nitre, 3 ozs.

Melt and harden 8 ozs. Tin with 1 oz. of the above compound.

No. 35. ANOTHER TUTANIA.—Antimony, 4 ozs.; Arsenic, 1 oz.; Tin, 2 lbs.

No. 36. GUN METAL.—Bristol Brass, 112 lbs.; Zinc, 14 lbs.; Tin, 7 lbs.

No. 37. RIVET METAL.—Copper, 32 ozs.; Tin, 2 ozs.; Zinc, 1 oz.

No. 38. RIVET METAL, *for Hose*.—Tin, 64 lbs.; Copper, 1 lb.

No. 39. FUSIBLE ALLOY, (*which melts in boiling water*.)—Bismuth, 8 ozs.; Tin, 3 ozs.; Lead, 5 ozs.

No. 40. FUSIBLE ALLOY, *for Silvering Glass*.—Tin, 6 ozs.; Lead, 10 ozs.; Bismuth, 21 ozs.; Mercury, a small quantity.

No. 41. SOLDER, *for Gold*.—Gold, 6 pwts.; Silver, 1 pwt.; Copper, 2 pwts.

No. 42. SOLDER, *for Silver*.—(*For the use of Jewellers*)—Fine Silver, 19 pwts.; Copper, 1 pwt.; Sheet Brass, 10 pwts.

No. 43. WHITE SOLDER, *for Silver*.—Silver, 1 oz.; Tin, 1 oz.

No. 44. WHITE SOLDER, *for raised Britannia Ware*.—Tin, 100 lbs.; Copper, 3 ozs.; to make it free, add Lead, 3 ozs.

No. 45. BEST SOFT SOLDER, *for Cast Britannia Ware*.—Tin, 8 lbs.; Lead, 5 lbs.

No. 46. YELLOW SOLDER, *for Brass or Copper*.—Copper, 1 lb.; Zinc, 1 lb.

No. 47. *YELLOW SOLDER, for Brass or Copper.*—(Stronger than the last.)—Copper, 32 lbs.; Zinc, 29 lbs.; Tin, 1 lb.

No. 48. *SOLDER, for Copper.*—Copper, 10 lbs.; Zinc, 9 lbs.

No. 49. *BLACK SOLDER.*—Copper, 2 lbs.; Zinc, 3 lbs.; Tin, 2 ozs.

No. 50. *BLACK SOLDER.*—Sheet Brass, 20 lbs.; Tin, 6 lbs.; Zinc, 1 lb.

No. 51. *SOFT SOLDER.*—Tin, 15 lbs.; Lead, 15 lbs.

No. 52. *SILVER SOLDER, for Plated Metal.*—Fine Silver, 1 oz.; Brass, 10 pwts.

No. 53. *YELLOW DIPPING METAL.*—Copper, 32 lbs.; Zinc, 2 lbs.; Soft Solder, $2\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.

No. 54. *QUICK BRIGHT DIPPING ACID, for Brass which has been ormoloud.*—Sulphuric Acid, 1 gall.; Nitric Acid, 1 gall.

No. 55. *DIPPING ACID.*—Sulphuric Acid, 12 lbs.; Nitric Acid, 1 pint; Nitre, 4 lbs.; Soot, 2 handfuls; Brimstone, 2 ozs.

Pulverize the Brimstone and soak it in water an hour. Add the Nitric Acid last.

No. 56. *GOOD DIPPING ACID, for Cast Brass.*—Sulphuric Acid, 1 qt., Nitre, 1 qt.; Water, 1 qt.

A little Muriatic Acid may be added or omitted.

No. 57. *DIPPING ACID.*—Sulphuric Acid, 4 galls.; Nitric Acid, 2 galls.; Saturated solution of Sulphate of Iron (Copperas), 1 pint; Solution of Sulphate of Copper, 1 qt.

No. 58. *ORMOLU DIPPING ACID, for Sheet Brass.*—Sulphuric Acid, 2 galls.; Nitric Acid, 1 pt.; Muriatic Acid, 1 pt.; Water, 1 pt.; Nitre, 12 lbs. Put in the Muriatic Acid last, a little at a time and stir the mixture with a stick.

No. 59. *ORMOLU DIPPING ACID, for Sheet or Cast Brass.*—Sulphuric Acid, 1 gall.; Sal Ammoniac, 1 oz.; Sulphur, (in flour,) 1 oz.; Blue Vitriol, 1 oz.; Saturated Solution of Zinc in Nitric Acid, mixed with an equal quantity of Sulphuric Acid, 1 gall.

No. 60. *TO PREPARE BRASS WORK FOR ORMOLU DIPPING.*—If the work is oily, boil it in lye; and if it is finished work, filed or turned, dip it in old acid, and it is then ready to be ormoloid; but if it is unfinished, and free from oil, pickle it in strong sulphuric acid, dip in pure nitric acid, and then in the old acid, after which it will be ready for ormoloiding.

No. 61. *TO REPAIR OLD NITRIC ACID ORMOLU DIPS.*—If the work after dipping appears coarse and spotted, add vitriol till it answers the purpose. If the work after dipping appears too smooth, add muriatic acid and nitre till it gives the right appearance.

The other ormolu dips should be repaired according to the receipts, putting in the proper ingredients to strengthen them. They should not be allowed to settle, but should be stirred often while using.

No. 62. *TINNING ACID, for Brass or Zinc.*—Muriatic Acid, 1 qt., Zinc, 6 ozs. To a solution of this add, Water, 1 qt.; Sal Ammoniac, 2 ozs.

No. 63. *VINEGAR BRONZE, for Brass.*—Vinegar, 10 galls.; Blue Vitriol, 3 lbs.; Muriatic Acid, 3 lbs.; Corrosive Sublimate, 4 grs.; Sal Ammonia, 2 lbs.; Alum, 8 ozs.

No. 64. *DIRECTIONS FOR MAKING LACQUER.*—Mix the ingredients and let the vessel containing them stand in the sun, or in a place slightly warmed three or four days, shaking it frequently till the gum is dissolved, after which let it settle from twenty-four to forty-eight hours, when the clear liquor may be poured off for use. Pulverized glass is sometimes used in making Lacquer, to carry down the impurities.

No. 65. *LACQUER, for Dipped Brass.*—Alcohol. proof specific gravity

not less than 95-100ths, 2 galls.; Seed Lac, 1 lb.; Gum Copal, 1 oz.; English Saffron, 1 oz.; Annatto, 1 oz.

No. 66. LACQUER, *for Bronzed Brass*.—To one pint of the above Lacquer, add, Gamboge, 1 oz.; and after mixing it add an equal quantity of the first Lacquer.

No. 67. DEEP GOLD COLORED LACQUER.—Best Alcohol, 40 ozs.; Spanish Annatto, 8 grs.; Turmeric, 2 drs.; Shell Lac, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; Red Sanders, 12 grs.; when dissolved add Spirits of Turpentine, 30 drops.

No. 68. GOLD COLORED LACQUER, *for Brass not Dipped*.—Alcohol, 4 galls.; Turmeric, 3 lbs.; Gamboge, 3 ozs.; Gum Sanderach, 7 lbs.; Shell Lac, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; Turpentine Varnish, 1 pint.

No. 69. GOLD COLORED LACQUER, *for Dipped Brass*.—Alcohol, 36 ozs.; Seed Lac, 6 ozs.; Amber, 2 ozs.; Gum Gutta, 2 ozs.; Red Sandal Wood, 24 grs.; Dragon's Blood, 60 grs.; Oriental Saffron, 36 grs.; Pulverized Glass, 4 ozs.

No. 70. GOOD LACQUER, *for Brass*.—Seed Lac, 6 ozs.; Amber or Copal, 2 ozs.; Best Alcohol, 4 galls.; Pulverized Glass, 4 ozs.; Dragon's Blood, 40 grs.; Extract of Red Sandal Wood obtained by water, 30 grs.

No. 71. LACQUER, *for Dipped Brass*.—Alcohol, 12 galls.; Seed Lac, 9 lbs.; Turmeric, 1 lb. to a gallon of the above mixture; Spanish Saffron, 4 ozs.

The Saffron is to be added for Bronze work.

No. 72. GOOD LACQUER.—Alcohol, 8 ozs.; Gamboge, 1 oz.; Shell Lac, 3 ozs.; Annatto, 1 oz.; solution of 3 ozs. of Seed Lac in 1 pint of Alcohol; when dissolved add $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Venice Turpentine, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. Dragon's Blood, will make it dark; keep it in a warm place four or five days.

No. 73. PALE LACQUER, *for Tin Plate*.—Best Alcohol, 8 ozs.; Turmeric, 4 drs.; Hay Saffron, 2 scs.; Dragon Blood, 4 scs.; Red Sanders, 1 sc.; Shell Lac, 1 oz.; Gum Sanderach, 2 drs.; Gum Mastic, 2 drs.; Canada Balsam, 2 drs.; when dissolved add Spirits of Turpentine, 80 drops.

No. 74. RED LACQUER, *for Brass*.—Alcohol, 8 galls.; Dragon's Blood, 4 lbs.; Spanish Annatto, 12 lbs.; Gum Sanderach, 13 lbs.; Turpentine, 1 gall.

No. 75. PALE LACQUER, *for Brass*.—Alcohol, 2 galls.; Cape Aloes cut small, 3 ozs.; Pale Shell Lac, 1 lb.; Gamboge, 1 oz.

No. 76. BEST LACQUER, *for Brass*.—Alcohol, 4 galls.; Shell Lac, 2 lbs.; Amber Gum, 1 lb.; Copal, 20 ozs.; Seed Lac, 3 lbs.; Saffron, to color; Pulverized Glass, 8 ozs.

No. 77. COLOR FOR LACQUER.—Alcohol, 1 qt.; Annatto, 4 ozs.

No. 78. LACQUER, *for Philosophical Instruments*.—Alcohol, 80 ozs.; Gum Gutta, 3 ozs.; Gum Sandarac, 8 ozs.; Gum Elemi, 8 ozs.; Dragon's Blood, 4 ozs.; Seed Lac, 4 ozs.; Terra Merita, 3 ozs.; Saffron, 8 grs.; Pulverized Glass, 12 ozs.

No. 79. BROWN BRONZE DIP.—Iron Scales, 1 lb.; Arsenic, 1 oz. Muriatic Acid, 1 lb.; Zinc, (solid,) 1 oz.

Let the Zinc be kept in only while it is in use.

No. 80. GREEN BRONZE DIP.—Wine Vinegar, 2 qts.; Verditer Green, 2 ozs.; Sal Ammoniac, 1 oz.; Salt, 2 ozs.; Alum, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; French Berries, 8 ozs.; boil the ingredients together.

No. 81. AQUAFORTIS BRONZE DIP.—Nitric Acid, 8 ozs.; Muriatic Acid, 1 qt.; Sal Ammoniac, 2 ozs.; Alum, 1 oz.; Salt, 2 ozs.; Water, 2 galls. Add the Salt after boiling the other ingredients, and use it hot.

No. 82. OLIVE BRONZE DIP, *for Brass*.—Nitric Acid, 3 ozs; Muriatic Acid, 2 ozs.; add Titanium or Palladium: when the metal is dissolved add 2 galls. pure soft water to each pint of the solution.

No. 83. BROWN BRONZE PAINT, *for Copper Vessels*.—Tincture of Steel, 4 ozs.; Spirits of Nitre, 4 ozs.; Essence of Dendi, 4 ozs.; Blue Vitriol, 1 oz.; Water, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint.

Mix in a bottle. Apply it with a fine brush, the vessel being full of boiling water Varnish after the application of the bronze.

No. 84. BRONZE, *for all kinds of Metal*.—Muriate of Ammonia (Sal Ammoniac), 4 drs.; Oxalic Acid, 1 dr.; Vinegar, 1 pint.

Dissolve the Oxalic Acid first. Let the work be clean. Put on the bronze with a brush, repeating the operation as many times as may be necessary.

No. 85. BRONZE PAINT, *for Iron or Brass*.—Chrome Green, 2 lbs.; Ivory Black, 1 oz.; Chrome Yellow, 1 oz.; Good Japan, 1 gill; grind all together and mix with Linseed Oil.

No. 86. TO BRONZE GUN BARRELS.—Dilute Nitric Acid with Water and rub the gun barrels with it; lay them by for a few days, then rub them with Oil and polish them with bees-wax.

No. 87. FOR TINNING BRASS.—Water, 2 pails full; Cream of Tartar, 1-2 lb.; Salt, 1-2 pint.

Shaved or Grained Tin.—Boil the work in the mixture, keeping it in motion during the time of boiling.

No. 88. SILVERING BY HEAT.—Dissolve 1 oz. of Silver in Nitric Acid; add a small quantity of Salt; then wash it and add Sal Ammoniac, or 6 ozs. of Salt and White Vitriol; also $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of Corrosive Sublimate, rub them together till they form a paste, rub the piece which is to be Silvered with the paste, heat it till the Silver runs, after which dip it in a weak vitriol pickle to clean it.

No. 89. MIXTURE FOR SILVERING.—Dissolve 2 ozs. of Silver with 3 grains of Corrosive Sublimate; add Tartaric Acid, 4 lbs.; Salt, 8 qts.

No. 90. SEPARATE SILVER FROM COPPER.—Mix Sulphuric Acid, 1 part; Nitric Acid, 1 part; Water, 1 part; boil the metal in the mixture till it is dissolved, and throw in a little Salt to cause the Silver to subside.

No. 91. SOLVENT FOR GOLD.—Mix equal quantities of Nitric and Muriatic Acids.

No. 92. VARNISH, *for Smooth Moulding Patterns*.—Alcohol, 1 gall.; Shell Lac, 1 lb.; Lamp or Ivory Black, sufficient to color it.

No. 93. FINE BLACK VARNISH, *for Coaches*.—Melt in an Iron pot, Amber, 32 ozs.; Resin, 6 ozs.; Asphaltum, 6 ozs.; Drying Linseed Oil, 1 pt.; when partly cooled add Oil of Turpentine, wormed, 1 pt.

No. 94. CHINESE WHITE COPPER.—Copper, 40.4; Nickel, 31.6; Zinc, 25.4; and Iron, 2.6 parts.

No. 95. MANHEIM GOLD.—Copper, 3; Zinc, 1 part; and a small quantity of Tin.

No. 96. ALLOY OF THE STANDARD MEASURES USED BY THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.—Copper, 576; Tin, 59; and Brass, 48 parts.

No. 97. BATH METAL.—Brass, 32; and Zinc, 9 parts.

No. 98. SPECULUM METAL.—Copper, 6; Tin, 2; and Arsenic, 1 part Or, Copper, 7; Zinc, 3; and Tin, 4 parts.

No. 99. HARD SOLDER.—Copper, 2; Zinc, 1 part.

No. 100. BLANCHED COPPER.—Copper, 8; and Arsenic, $\frac{1}{2}$ part.

No. 101. BRITANNIA METAL.—Brass, 4; Tin, 4 parts; when fused, add Bismuth, 4; and Antimony, 4 parts.

This composition is added at discretion to melted Tin.

No. 102. **PLUMBER'S SOLDER.**—Lead, 2; Tin, 1 part.

No. 103. **TINMAN'S SOLDER.**—Lead, 1; Tin, 1 part.

No. 104. **PEWTERER'S SOLDER.**—Tin, 2; Lead, 1 part.

No. 105. **COMMON PEWTER.**—Tin, 4; Lead, 1 part.

No. 106. **BEST PEWTER.**—Tin, 100; Antimony, 17 parts.

No. 107. **A METAL THAT EXPANDS IN COOLING.**—Lead, 9; Antimony, 2; Bismuth, 1 part.

This Metal is very useful in filling small defects in Iron castings, &c.

No. 108. **QUEEN'S METAL.**—Tin, 9; Antimony, 1; Bismuth, 1; Lead, 1 part.

No. 109. **MOCK PLATINUM.**—Brass, 8; Zinc, 5 parts.

No. 110. **SILVER COIN OF THE UNITED STATES.**—Pure Silver, 9; Alloy, 1 part; the alloy of silver is fine copper.

No. 111. **GOLD COIN OF THE UNITED STATES.**—Pure Gold, 9; Alloy, 1 part; the alloy of gold is $\frac{1}{4}$ silver and $\frac{3}{4}$ copper, (not to exceed $\frac{1}{2}$ silver).

No. 112. **SILVER COIN OF GREAT BRITAIN.**—Pure Silver, 11.1; Copper, 9.9 parts.

No. 113. **GOLD COIN OF GREAT BRITAIN.**—Pure Gold, 11; Copper, 1 part.

Previous to 1826. Silver formed part of the alloy of Gold coin; hence the different color of English Gold money.

No. 114. **RING GOLD.**—Pure Copper, $6\frac{1}{2}$ pwts.; Fine Silver, $3\frac{3}{4}$ pwts.; Pure Gold, 1 oz. and 5 pwts.

No. 115. **MOCK GOLD.**—Fuse together Copper, 16; Platinum, 7; Zinc, 1 part.

When Steel is alloyed with 1-500 part of Platinum, or with 1-300 part of Silver, it is rendered much harder, more malleable, and better adapted for every kind of cutting instrument.

NOTE.—In making alloys, care must be taken to have the more infusible metals melted first, and afterwards add the others.

No. 116. **COMPOSITION USED IN WELDING CAST STEEL.**—Borax, 10; Sal Ammoniac, 1 part; grind or pound them roughly together; then fuse them in a metal pot over a clear fire, taking care to continue the heat until all spume has disappeared from the surface. When the liquid appears clear, the composition is ready to be poured out to cool and concrete; afterwards being ground to a fine powder, it is ready for use.

To use this composition, the Steel to be welded is raised to a heat which may be expressed by "bright yellow;" it is then dipped among the welding powder, and again placed in the fire until it attains the same degree of heat as before, it is then ready to be placed under the hammer.

No. 117. **CAST IRON CEMENT.**—Clean borings, or turnings, of Cast Iron, 16; Sal Ammoniac, 2; Flour of Sulphur, 1 part; mix them well together in a mortar and keep them dry. When required for use, take of the mixture, 1; clean borings, 20 parts; mix thoroughly, and add a sufficient quantity of water.

A little grindstone dust added improves the cement.

No. 118. **BOOTH'S PATENT GREASE, for Railway Axles.**—Water, 1 gall.; Clean Tallow, 3 lbs.; Palm Oil, 6 lbs.; Common Soda, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Or, Tallow, 8 lbs.; Palm Oil, 10.

The mixture to be heated to about 210° F., and well stirred till it cools down to about 70° , when it is ready for use.

No. 119. **CEMENT, for Steam-pipe Joints, &c., with Faced Flanges.**—White Lead, mixed, 2; Red Lead, dry, 1 part; grind or otherwise mix them to a consistence of thin putty, apply interposed layers with one or two thicknesses of canvas or gauze wire, as the necessity of the case may be.

No. 120. **SOFT CEMENT**, for *Steam-boilers, Steam-pipes, &c.*—Red or White Lead, in oil, 4; Iron borings, 2 to 3 parts.

No. 121. **HARD CEMENT**.—Iron Borings and Salt Water, and a small quantity of Sal Ammoniac with Fresh Water.

No. 122. **STAINING WOOD AND IVORY**.—*Yellow*.—Dilute Nitric Acid will produce it on wood.

Red.—An infusion of Brazil Wood in stale urine, in the proportion of a pound to a gallon for wood; to be laid on when boiling hot, and should be laid over with alum water before it dries. Or, a solution of Dragon's Blood in spirits of wine, may be used.

Black.—Strong solution of Nitric Acid, for wood or ivory.

Mahogany.—Brazil, Madder, and Logwood, dissolved in water and put on hot.

Blue.—Ivory may be stained thus: Soak it in a solution of Verdigris in Nitric Acid, which will turn it *green*; then dip it into a solution of Pearlash boiling hot.

Purple.—Soak ivory in a solution of Sal Ammoniac into four times its weight of Nitrous Acid.

TABLE OF ALLOYS.

Alloys having a density greater than the Mean of their Constituents.		Alloys having a density less than the Mean of their Constituents.	
Gold and zinc.	Silver & antimony.	Gold and silver.	Iron and bismuth.
Gold and tin.	Copper and zinc.	Gold and iron.	Iron and antimony.
Gold and bismuth.	Copper and tin.	Gold and lead.	Iron and lead.
Gold and antimony.	Copper and palladium.	Gold and copper.	Tin and lead.
Gold and cobalt.	Copper & bismuth.	Gold and iridium.	Tin and palladium.
Silver and zinc.	Lead and antimony.	Gold and nickel.	Tin and antimony.
Silver and lead.	Platinum & molybdenum.	Silver and copper.	Nickel and arsenic.
Silver and tin.	[muth.	Silver and lead.	Zinc and antimony.
Silver and bismuth.	Palladium and bis-		

ALLOYS OF COPPER AND ZINC, AND OF COPPER AND TIN.

Composition by Weight per cent.	Specific Gravity.	Colour.	Ultimate Cohesive Strength of an in. square Bar. in Tons.	Characteristic Properties, &c.
Copper	8667	Tile red.	24.6	Malleable.
100.00 Zinc	6895	Bluish grey.	15.2	Brittle.
83.02+16.98	8415	Yellowish red.	13.7	Bath metal.
79.65+20.35	8448	do. do.	14.7	Dutch brass.
74.58+25.42	8397	Pale yellow.	13.1	Rolled sheet brass.
66.18+33.82	8299	Full yellow.	12.5	British brass.
49.47+50.53	8230	do. do.	9.2	German brass.
32.85+67.15	8283	Deep yellow.	19.3	Watchmakers' brass.
30.30+69.70	7836	Silver white.	2.2	Very brittle.
24.50+75.50	7449	Ash grey.	3.1	Brittle.
19.65+80.35	7371	do.	1.9	White button metal.
Tin	7291	White.	2.7	
84.29+15.71	8561	Reddish yellow.	16.1	Gan metal.
81.10+18.90	8459	Yellowish red.	17.7	Gun metal and bronze.
78.97+21.03	8723	do. do.	13.6	Hard, mill brasses.
34.92+65.08	8065	White.	1.4	Small bells.
15.17+84.83	7447	Very white.	3.1	Speculum metal.
11.82+88.18	7472	do. do.	3.1	Files, tough.

NOTE.—No simple binary alloy of copper and zinc, or of copper and tin, works as pleasantly in turning, planing, or filing, as if combined with a small proportion of a third fusible metal; generally lead is added to copper and zinc, and zinc to copper and tin.

TO POLISH BRASS.—When the Brass is made smooth by turning or filing with a very fine file, it may be rubbed with a smooth fine grained stone, or with charcoal and water. When it is made quite smooth and free from scratches it may be polished with rotten stone and oil, alcohol or spirits of turpentine.

TO CLEAN BRASS.—If there is any oily substance on the Brass boil it in a solution of potash, or strong lye. Mix equal quantities of Nitric and Sulphuric Acids in a stone or earthen vessel, let it stand a few hours, stirring it occasionally with a stick, then dip the Brass in the solution, but take it out immediately and rinse it in soft water, and wipe it in saw dust till it is dry.

GLUE.—Powdered Chalk added to common Glue strengthens it. A Glue which will resist the action of water is made by boiling 1 pound of Glue in 2 quarts of skimmed Milk.

ALLOYS FOR BRONZE.

Professor Hoffman, of the Prussian artillery, has made experiments with the view of obtaining a good statuary bronze, and recommends the alloys ranging between the two following admixtures :—

1st. To produce the reddest bronze.

88.75 COPPER ZINC (7 atoms copper, 1 atom zinc).

11.25 COPPER TIN (3 atoms copper, 1 atom tin).

100-00

2nd. To produce a cheap bronze, with a bright yellow color, almost golden.

93.5 COPPER ZINC (2 atoms copper, 1 atom zinc).

6.5 COPPER TIN (3 atoms copper, 1 atom tin).

100.0

VALUABLE ALLOYS.

The "Paris Scientific Review" has published, for the benefit of the industrious workers in metals, the best receipts for composing all the various factitious metals used in the arts ; the following are a few :—

STATUARY BRONZE.—Darcet has discovered that this is composed of copper, 91.4 ; zinc, 5.5 ; lead, 1.7 ; tin, 1.4.

BRONZE FOR CANNON OF LARGE CALIBRE.—Copper, 90 ; tin, 7.

PINCHBECK.—Copper, 5 ; zinc, 1.

BRONZE FOR CANNON OF SMALL CALIBRE.—Copper, 93 ; tin, 7.

BRONZE FOR MEDALS.—Copper, 100 ; tin, 8.

ALLOY FOR CYMBALS.—Copper, 80 ; tin, 20.

METAL FOR THE MIRRORS OF REFLECTING TELESCOPES.—Copper, 100 ; tin, 50.

WHITE ARGENTAN.—Copper, 8 ; nickel, 3 ; zinc, 35 ; this beautiful composition is in imitation of silver.

CHINESE SILVER.—M. Mairer discovered the following proportions :—Silver, 2.5 ; copper, 65.24 ; zinc, 19.52 ; nickel, 13 ; cobalt of iron, 0.12.

TUTENAG.—Copper, 8 ; nickel, 3 ; zinc, 5.

PRINTING CHARACTERS.—Lead, 4 ; antimony, 1. For stereotype plates—Lead, 9 ; antimony, 2 ; bismuth, 2.

MECHANICAL DRAWING

AND

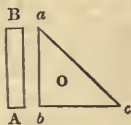
INSTRUMENTS USED IN DRAWING.



INSTRUMENTS USED IN DRAWING.

To facilitate the construction of geometrical figures, we add a short description of a few useful instruments which do not belong to the common pocket-case.

Let there be a flat ruler, AB , from one to two feet in length, for which the common Gunter's scale may be substituted; and, secondly, a triangular piece of wood, a, b, c , flat, and about the same thickness as the ruler: the sides, ab and bc , of which are equal to one another, and form a right angle at b . For the convenience of sliding, there is usually a hole in the middle of the triangle, as may be seen in the figure.



By means of these simple instruments many very useful geometrical problems may be performed. Thus, to draw a line through a given point parallel to a given line. Lay the triangle on the paper so that one of its sides will coincide with the given line to which the parallel is to be drawn; then, keeping the triangle steady, lay the ruler on the paper, with its edge applied to either of the other sides of the triangle; then, keeping the ruler firm, move the triangle along its edge, up or down, to the given point; the side of the triangle which was placed on the given line will always keep parallel to itself, and hence a parallel may be drawn through the given point.

To erect a perpendicular on a given line, and from any given point in that line, we have only to apply the ruler to the given line, and place the triangle so, that its right angle shall touch the given point in the line, and one of the sides about the right angle, placed to the edge of the ruler—the other side will give the perpendicular required.

If the given point be either above or below the line, the process is equally easy. Place one of the sides of the triangle about the right angle on the given line, and the ruler on the side opposite the right angle, then slide the triangle on the edge of the ruler till the given point from which the perpendicular is to be drawn is on the other side, then this side will give the perpendicular.

Other problems may be performed with these instruments, the method of doing which it will be easy for the reader to contrive for himself.

When arcs of circles of great diameter are to be drawn, the use of a compass may be substituted by a very simple contrivance. Draw the chord of the arc to be described, and place a pin at each extremity, A and B , then place two rulers joined at C , and forming an angle, ACB equal to the supplement of half the given number of degrees; that is to say, the number of degrees which the arc whose chord given is to contain, is to be halved, and this half being subtracted from 180 degrees, will give the degrees which form the angle at which the rulers are placed, that is, the angle ACB . This being done, the



edges of the rulers are moved along against the pins, and a pencil at C will describe the arc required.

Large circles may be described by a contrivance equally simple. On an axle, a foot or a foot and a half long, there are placed two wheels, M and F, of which one is fixed to the axle, namely F, and the other is capable of being shifted to different parts of the axle, and, by means of a thumb-screw, made capable of being fixed at any point on the axle. These wheels are of different diameters, say of 3 and 6 inches, the fixed wheel F being the largest. This instrument being moved on the paper, the circles M and F will roll, and describe circles of different radii: the axle will always point to the centre of these circles, and there will be this proportion:



As the diameter of the large wheel is to the difference of the diameters of the two wheels, so is the radius of the circle to be described by the large wheel to the distance of the two wheels on the axle.

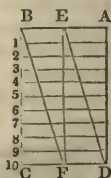
If the diameters of the wheels are as above stated, and it is required to describe a circle of 3 feet radius, then from the above proportion we have $6 : 6 - 3 :: 3 \text{ feet or } 36 \text{ inches} : 18 \text{ inches} = \text{the distance of the two wheels, to describe a circle 6 feet in diameter.}$

It may be observed, that it will be best to make the difference of the wheels greater if large circles are to be described, as then a shorter instrument will serve the purpose.

We will conclude these instructions, by making a few remarks on the Diagonal Scale and Sector, the great use of the latter of which, especially, is seldom explained to the young mechanic.

The diagonal scale to be found on the plain scale in common pocket-cases of instruments, is a contrivance for measuring very small divisions of lines; as, for instance, hundredth parts of an inch.

Suppose the accompanying cut to represent an enlarged view of two divisions of the diagonal scale, and the bottom and top lines to be divided into two parts, each representing the tenth part of an inch. Now, the perpendicular lines BC, AD, are each divided into ten equal parts, which are joined by the crossing lines, 1, 2, 3, 4, &c., and the diagonals BF, DE, are drawn as in the figure. Now, as the division FC is the tenth part of an inch, and as the line FB continually approaches nearer and nearer to BC, till it meets it in B, it will follow, that the part of the line 1 cut off by this diagonal will be a tenth part of FC, because B1 is only one-tenth part of BC; so, likewise, 2 will represent two-tenth parts, 3 three-tenth parts, and so on to 9, which is nine-tenth parts, and 10, ten-tenth parts, or the whole tenth of an inch; so that, by means of this diagonal, we arrive at divisions equal to tenth parts of tenth parts of an inch, or hundredths of an inch. With this consideration, an examination of the scale itself will easily show the whole matter. It may be observed,



that if half an inch and the quarter of an inch be divided, in the same manner, into tenths and tenths of tenths, we may get thus two-hundredth and four-hundredth parts of an inch.

THE SECTOR.

This very useful instrument consists of two equal rulers each six inches long, joined together by a brass folding joint. These rulers are generally made of boxwood or ivory; and on the face of the instrument, several lines or scales are engraven. Some of these lines or scales proceed from the centre of the joint, and are called *sectorial lines*, to distinguish them from others which are drawn parallel to the edge of the instrument, similar to those on the common Gunter's scale.

The sectorial lines are drawn twice on the same face of the instrument; that is to say, each line is drawn on both legs. Those on each face are,

A scale of equal parts, marked L,
 A line of chords, marked C,
 A line of secants, marked S,
 A line of polygons, marked P, or Pol.

These sectorial lines are marked on one face of the instrument; and on the other there are the following;

A line of sines, marked S,
 A line of tangents, marked T,
 A line of tangents to a less radius, marked *t*.

This last line is intended to supply the defect of the former, and extends from about 45 to 75 degrees.

The lines of chords, sines, tangents, and secants, but not the line of polygons, are numbered from the centre, and are so disposed as to form equal angles at the centre; and it follows from this, that at whatever distance the sector is opened, the angles which the lines form, will always be respectively equal. The distance, therefore, between 10 and 10, on the two lines marked L, will be equal to the distance of 60 and 60 on the two lines of chords, and also to 90 and 90 on the two lines of sines, &c. at any particular opening of the sector.

Any extent measured with a pair of compasses, from the centre of the joint to any division on the sectorial lines, is called a *lateral distance*; and any extent taken from a point in a line on the one leg, to the like point on the similar line on the other leg, is called a *transverse* or *parallel distance*.

With these remarks, we shall now proceed to explain the use of the sector, in so far as it is likely to be serviceable to mechanics.

USE OF THE LINE OF LINES.

This line, as was before observed, is marked L, and its uses are,

To Divide a line into any number of equal parts: Take the length of the line by the compasses, and placing one of the points on that number in the

line of lines which denotes the number of parts into which the given line is to be divided, open the sector till the other point of the compasses touches the same division on the line of lines marked on the other leg; then, the sector being kept at the same width, the distance from 1 on the line L on the one leg, to 1 on the line L on the other, will give the length of one of the equal divisions of the given line to be divided. Thus, to divide a given line into seven equal parts:—take the length of the given line with the compasses, and setting one point on 7, on the line L of one of the legs, move the other leg out until the other point of the compasses touch 7 on the line L of that leg; this may be called the transverse distance of 7 on the line of lines. Now, keeping the sector at the same opening, the transverse distance of 1 will be the length of one of the 7 equal divisions of the given line; the transverse distance of 2 will be two of these divisions, &c.

It will sometimes happen, that the line to be divided will be too long for the largest opening of the sector; and in this case we take the half, or third, or fourth of the line, as the case may be; then the transverse distance of 1 to 1, will be a half, a third, or a fourth of the required equal part.

To divide a given line into any number of parts that shall have a certain relation or proportion to each other: Take the length of the whole line to be divided, and placing one point of the compasses at that division on the line of lines on one leg of the instrument which expresses the sum of all the parts into which the given line is to be divided, and open the sector till the other point of the compasses is on the corresponding division on the line of lines of the other leg. This is evidently making the sum of the parts into which the given line is to be divided a transverse distance; and when this is done, the proportional parts will be found by taking, with the same opening of the sector, the transverse distances of the parts required.—To divide a given line into three parts, in the proportion of 2, 3, 4: The sum of these is 9; make the given line a transverse distance between 9 and 9 on the two lines of lines; then the transverse distances of the several numbers 2, 3, 4, will give the proportional parts required.

To find a fourth proportional to three given lines: take the lateral distance of the second, and make it the transverse distance of the first, then will the transverse distance of the third be the lateral distance of the fourth; then, let there be given $6 : 3 :: 8$,—make the lateral distance of 3 the transverse distance of 6; then will the transverse distance of 8 be the lateral distance of 4, the fourth proportional required.

This sector will be found highly serviceable in drawing plans. For instance, if it is wished to reduce the drawing of a steam engine from a scale of $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches to the foot, to another of five-eighths to the foot. Now, in $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches there are 12 eighth parts; so that the drawing will be reduced in the proportion of 12 to 5. Take the lateral distance of 5, and keep the compasses at this opening; then open the sector till the points of the compasses mark the transverse distance of 12; keep now the sector at this opening,

and any measure taken on the drawing, to be copied and laid off on the sector as a lateral distance,—the transverse distance taken from that point will give the corresponding measure to be laid down in the new drawing.

If the length of the side of a triangle, of which we have the drawing, is to be reckoned 45; what are the lengths of the other two sides? Take the length of the side given, by the compasses, and open the sector till the measure be the transverse distance of 45 to 45; then the lengths of the other sides being applied transversely, will give their numerical lengths.

USE OF THE LINE OF CHORDS.

By means of the sector, we may dispense with the protractor. Thus, to lay down an angle of any number of degrees:—take the radius of the circle on the compasses, and open the sector till this becomes the transverse distance of 60 on the line of chords; then take the transverse distance of the required number of degrees, keeping the sector at the same opening; and this transverse distance being marked off on an arc of the circle whose radius was taken, will be the required number of degrees.

We will not enter farther on the use of the sectorial lines, as what we have said will, we hope, be found sufficient for the purposes of the practical mechanic.

MECHANICAL DRAWING AND PERSPECTIVE.

A FLAT rectangular board is first to be provided, of any convenient size, as from 18 to 30 inches, and from 16 to 24 inches broad. It may be made of fir, plane tree, or mahogany; its face must be planed smooth and flat, and the sides and ends as nearly as possible at right angles to each other—the bottom of the board and the left side should be made perfectly so; and this corner should be marked, so that the stock of the square may be always applied to the bottom and left hand side of the board. To prevent the board from casting, it is usual to pannel it on the back or on the sides.

A T square must also be provided, which by means of a thumb-screw fixed in the stock, may be made to answer either the purposes of a common square, or bevel,—the one-half of the stock being movable about the screw, and the other fixed at right angles on the blade. The blade ought to be somewhat flexible, and equal in length to the length of the board.

Besides these, there will be required a case of mathematical instruments; in the selection of which it should be observed, that the bow compass is more frequently defective than any of the other instruments. After using any of the ink feet, they should be dried; and if they do not draw properly, they ought to be sharpened and brought to an equal length in the blade, by grinding on a hone.

The colors most useful are, Indian ink, gamboge, Prussian blue, vermilion, and lake. With these, all colors necessary for drawing machinery or buildings may be made; so that, instead of purchasing a box of colors, we

would advise that those for whom this book is intended should procure these cakes separately : the gamboge may be bought from an apothecary—a pennyworth will serve a lifetime. In choosing the rest, they should be rubbed against the teeth, and those which feel smoothest are of the best quality.

Hair pencils will also be necessary, made of camel's hair, and of various sizes. They ought to taper gradually to a point when wet in the mouth, and should, after being pressed against the finger, spring back.

Black-lead pencils will also be necessary. They ought not to be very soft, nor so hard that their traces cannot be easily erased by the Indian rubber. In choosing paper, that which will best suit this kind of drawing is thick, and has a hardish feel, not very smooth on the surface, yet free from knots.

The paper on which the drawing is to be made, must be chosen of a good quality and convenient size. It is then to be wet with a sponge and clean water, on the opposite side from that on which the drawing is to be made. When the paper absorbs the water, which may be seen by the wetted side becoming dim, as its surface is viewed slantwise against the light, it is to be laid on the drawing board with the wetted side next the board. About half an inch must be turned up on a straight edge all round the paper, and then fastened on the board. This is done because the paper when wet is enlarged, and the edges being fixed on the board, act as stretchers when the paper contracts by drying. To prevent the paper from contracting before the paste has been sufficiently fastened by drying, the paper is usually wet on the upper surface, to within half an inch of the paste mark. When the paper is thoroughly dried, it will be found to lie firmly and equally on the board, and is then fit for use.

If the drawing is to be made from a copy, we ought first to consider what scale it is to be drawn to. If it is to be equal in size to, or larger than the copy, a scale should be made accordingly, by which the dimensions of the several parts of the drawing are to be regulated. The diagonal scale, a simple and beautiful contrivance, will be here found of great use for the more minute divisions ; and whenever the drawing is to be made to a scale of 1 inch, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch to the foot, a scale should be drawn of 20 or 30 equal parts ; the last of which should be subdivided into 12, and a diagonal scale formed on the same principles as the common one, but with eight parallels and 12 diagonals, to express inches and eighths of an inch. For making such scales to any proportion, the line L on the sector will be found very convenient.

Great care should be taken in the penciling, that an accurate outline be drawn, for on this much of the value of the picture will depend. The pencil marks should be distinct, yet not heavy, and the use of the rubber avoided as much as possible, as its frequent application ruffles the surface of the paper. The methods already given for constructing geometrical figures

will be here found applicable, and the use of the T square, parallel ruler, &c., will suggest themselves whenever they require to be employed.

The drawing thus made of any machine or building is called a plan. Plans are of three kinds—a ground plan, or bird's-eye view, an elevation or front view, and a perspective plan.

When a view is taken of the teeth of a wheel, with the circumference towards the eye, the teeth appear to be nearer as they are removed from the middle point of the circumference opposite the eye, and it may not be out of place here to give the method of representing them on paper:—If AB be the circumference of a wheel as viewed by the eye, and it is required to represent the teeth as they appear on it, only half of the circumference can be seen in this way at one time, consequently we can only represent the half of the teeth. On AB describe a semicircle, which divide into half as many equal parts as the wheel has teeth; then from each of these points of division draw perpendiculars to the wheel AB, then will these perpendiculars mark the relative places of the teeth.



When the outline is completed in pencil, it is next to be carefully gone over with Indian ink, which is to be rubbed down with a little water, on a plate of glass or earthenware—so as to be sufficiently fluid to flow easily out of the pen, and at the same time have a sufficient body of color. While drawing the ink lines, the measurements should be repeated, so as to correct any error that may have occurred during the penciling. The screw in the drawing pen will regulate the breadth of the strokes; which should not be alike heavy; those strokes being the heaviest which bound the dark part of the shades. Should any line be wrong drawn with the ink, it may be taken out by means of a sponge and water, which could not be done if common writing ink were employed.

In preparing for coloring it is to be observed, that a hair pencil is to be fixed at each end of a small piece of wood, made in the form of a common pencil, one of which is to be used with color, and the other with water only. If the color is to be laid on, so as to represent a flat surface, it ought to be spread on equally, and there is here no use for the water brush; but if it is to represent a curved surface, then the color is to be laid on the part intended to be shaded, and softened towards the light by washing with the water brush. In all cases it should be borne in mind, that the color ought to be laid on very thin, otherwise it will be more difficult to manage, and will never make so fine a drawing.

In colors even of the best quality, we sometimes meet with gritty particles, which it is desirable to avoid. Instead of rubbing the color on a plate with a little water, as is usual, it will be better to wet the color, and rub it on the point of the forefinger, letting the dissolved part drop off the finger on to the plate.

In using the Indian ink, it will be found advantageous to mix it with a little blue and a small quantity of lake, which renders it much more easily wrought with, and this is the more desirable as it is the most frequently used of all the other colors in Mechanical Drawing, the shades being all made with this color.

The depth and extent of the shades will depend on various circumstances—on the figure of the object to be shaded, the position of the eye of the observer, and the direction in which the light comes, &c. The position of the eye will vary the proportionate size of any object in a picture when drawn in perspective. Thus, if a perspective view of a steam engine is given, the eye being supposed to be placed opposite the end nearest the nozzles, an inch of the nozzle rod will appear much larger than an inch of the pump rod which feeds the cistern; but if the eye is supposed to be placed opposite the other end of the engine, the reverse will be the case. But in drawing elevations and ground plans of machinery, every part of the machine is drawn to the proper scale—an inch or foot in one part of the machine, being just the same size as an inch or foot in any other part of the machine. So that by measuring the dimensions of any part of the drawing, and then applying the compass to the scale, we determine the real size of the part so measured. Whereas, if the view were given in perspective, we would be obliged to make allowance for the effect of distance, &c.

The light is always supposed to fall on the picture at an angle of forty-five degrees, from which it follows, that the shade of any object, which is intended to rise from the plane of the picture, or appear prominent, will just be equal in length to the prominence of the object.

The shades, therefore, should be as exactly measured as any other part of the drawing, and care should be taken that they all fall in the proper direction, as the light is supposed to come from one point only.

It is frequently of great use for the mechanic to take a hasty copy of a drawing, and many methods have been given for this purpose—by machines, tracing, &c. We give the following as easy, accurate, and convenient.

Mix equal parts of turpentine and drying oil, and with a rag lay it on a sheet of good silk paper, allowing the paper to lie by for two or three days to dry, and when it is so it will be fit for use. To use it, lay it on the drawing to be copied, and the prepared paper being nearly transparent, the lines of the drawing will be seen through it, and may be easily traced with a black-lead pencil. The lines on the oiled paper will be quite distinct when it is laid on white paper. Thus, if the mechanic has little time to spare, he may take a copy and lay it by to be recopied at his leisure.

Care and perseverance are the chief requisites for attaining perfection in this species of drawing. Every mechanic should know something of it, so that he may the better understand how to execute plans that may be submitted to him, or make intelligible to others any invention he himself may make.

PRACTICAL GEOMETRY.

Geometry is the science which investigates and demonstrates the properties of lines on surfaces and solids: hence, PRACTICAL GEOMETRY is the method of applying the rules of the science to practical purposes.

DEFINITION OF ARITHMETICAL SIGNS USED IN THE WORK.

= When we wish to state that one quantity or number, is equal to another quantity or number, the sign of *equality* = is employed. Thus 3 added to 2 = 5, or 3 added to 2 is equal to 5.

+ When the sum of two quantities or numbers is to be taken, the sign *plus* + is placed between them. Thus 3 + 2 = 5; that is, the sum of 3 and 2 is 5. This is the sign of Addition.

— When the difference of two numbers or quantities is to be taken, the sign *minus* — is used, and shows that the latter number or quantity is to be taken from the former. Thus 5 — 2 = 3. This is the sign of Subtraction,

× When the product of any two numbers or quantities is to be taken, the sign *into* × is placed between them. Thus 3 × 2 = 6. This is the sign of Multiplication.

÷ When we are to take the quotient of two quantities, the sign *by* ÷ is placed between them, and shows that the former is to be divided by the latter. Thus 6 ÷ 2 = 3. This is the sign of Division. But in some cases in this work, the mode of division has been, to place the dividend above a horizontal line, and the divisor below it, in the form of a vulgar fraction, thus:

$$\frac{\text{Dividend}}{\text{Divisor}} = \text{Quotient.} \quad \frac{6}{2} = 3.$$

When the square of any number or quantity is to be taken, this is denoted by placing a small figure 2 above it to the right. Thus 6² shows that the square of 6 is to be taken, and therefore 6² = 6 × 6 = 36.

When we wish to show that the square root of any number or quantity is to be taken, this is denoted by placing the *radical sign* √ before it. Thus √36 shows that the square root of 36 ought to be taken, hence √36 = 6.

The common marks of proportion are also used, viz., : :: : as 3 : 6 :: 4 : 8, being read 3 is to 6 as 4 is to 8.

The application of these signs to the expression of rules is exceedingly simple. Thus, connected with the circle we have the following rules:

1st. The circumference of a circle will be found by multiplying the diameter by 3·1416.

2d. The diameter of a circle may be found by dividing the circumference by 3·1416.

3d. The area of a circle may be found by multiplying the half of the diameter, by the half of the circumference, or by multiplying together the diameter and circumference, and dividing the product by 4, or by squaring the diameter and multiplying by ·7854.

Now all these rules may be thus expressed:

1st. diameter × 3·1416 = circumference.

2d. $\frac{\text{circumference}}{3·1416} = \text{diameter.}$

3d. $\frac{\text{diameter}}{2} \times \frac{\text{circumference}}{2} = \text{area.}$

or, $\frac{\text{diameter} \times \text{circumference}}{4} = \text{area.}$

or, diameter² × ·7854 = area.

PRACTICAL GEOMETRY.

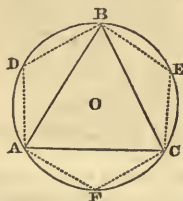
Practical Geometry is an important branch of knowledge to all who are in any way engaged in the art of building. The workman, as well as the designer, requires its aid; and unless he is acquainted with some of the leading principles of the science, he will frequently feel an uncertainty as to the results he may deduce from the problems which are presented to his notice.

PROBLEM I.

To inscribe an Equilateral Triangle within a given Circle.

Let $A B C$ be a circle; it is required to draw within it a triangle

FIG. 1.



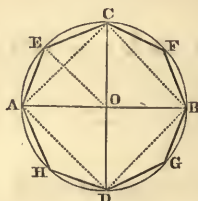
whose sides are equal to one another. Commencing from any point A , mark on the circumference of the circle a series of spaces equal to the radius of the circle, of which there will be six, and draw the arcs $A D D B$, &c. Then join every alternate point as $A B$, $B C$, $C A$, and the several lines will together form an equilateral triangle.

PROBLEM II.

Within a given Circle to inscribe a Square.

Let $A B C D$ be the given circle, it is required to draw a square

FIG. 2.



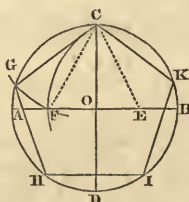
within it. Draw the diameters $A B$, $C D$, at right angles to each other; or, in other words, draw the diameter $A B$, and form a perpendicular bisecting it. Then join the points $A C$, $C B$, $B D$, $D A$, and the figure $A B C D$ is a square formed within a given circle.

PROBLEM III.

Within a given Circle to inscribe a regular Pentagon; that is, a Polygon of five Sides.

Let $A B C D$ be a circle in which it is required to draw a pentagon.

FIG. 3.



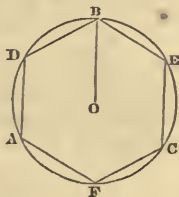
Draw a diameter $A D$, and perpendicular to it another diameter. Then divide $O B$ into two equal parts in the point E , and join $C E$; and with E as a centre, and the radius $C E$, draw the arc $C F$, cutting $A O$ in F : and, with C as a centre, and the same radius, describe the arc $F G$; the arcs $C F$, $F G$ intersect each other in the point F , and the arc $F G$ intersects the circumference of the circle in the point G . Join the points C and G , and that line will be a side of the pentagon to be drawn. Mark off within the circumference the same space, and join the points $A H$, $H I$, $I K$, $K C$, and the figure that is formed is a pentagon.

PROBLEM IV.

Within a given Circle to describe a regular Hexagon ; that is to say, a Polygon of six equal Sides.

Let $A B C$ be the given circle, and o the centre. With the radius

FIG. 4.



of the circle divide it into parts, of which there will be six, and connect the points $A D$, $D B$, &c., and the figure $A D B E C F$ will be a regular hexagon.

PROBLEM V.

To cut off the Corners of a given Square, so as to form a regular Octagon.

Let $A B C D$ be the given square. Draw the two diagonal lines

FIG. 5.



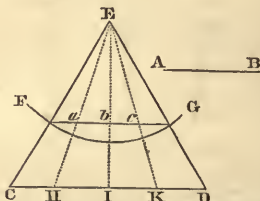
$A C$, and $B D$, crossing each other in o . Then, with the radius $A o$, that is, half the diagonal, and with A as a centre, describe the arc $E F$, cutting the sides of the square in E and F ; then, from B as a centre, describe the arc $G H$; and in like manner from C and D describe the arcs $I K$ and $L M$. Draw the lines $L G$, $F I$, $H M$, and $K E$, and these, with the parts of the given square $G F$, $I H$, $M K$, and $E L$, form the octagon required.

PROBLEM VI.

To divide a given Line into any Number of Parts, which Parts shall be in the same Proportion to each other as the Parts of some other given Line, whether those Parts are equal or unequal.

Let AB be the given line which it is required to divide in the same

FIG. 6.



manner and proportion as the line CD , whether the parts are equal or unequal. On the base line CD , form an equilateral triangle in the manner already described in a former problem. Then take the distance AB , and with E as a centre, describe the arc FG , and join the points F and G , and FG shall be equal to AB . Now, if from the points H, I, K , which are the divisions of the line C , we draw lines to E , as HE, IE , and KE , these lines will cut FG in the points a, b, c , which will divide the line FG into parts proportionate to the divisions of the line CD .

PROBLEM VII.

On a given Line to draw a Polygon of any Number of Sides, so that that Line shall be one Side of a Polygon; or, in other words, to find the Centre of a Circle which shall circumscribe any Polygon, the Length of the Side of the Polygon being given.

We shall here show, in a tabular form, the length of the radius of a circle, which shall contain the given line, as a side of the required polygon; and here we will suppose the line to be divided into one thousand equal parts, and the radius into a certain number of like parts. The radius of the circle for different figures will be as follows:—

For an inscribed Triangle	577
Square	701
Pentagon	850
Hexagon	1000
Heptagon	1152
Octagon	1306½
Enneagon	1462

Decagon	1618
Endecagon	1775
Dodecagon	1932

By this table, the workman may, with a simple proportion, find the radius of a circle which shall contain a polygon, one side being given : thus, if it be required to draw a pentagon, the side given being fifteen inches, we may say as 1000 is to 15, so is 850, the tabular number for a pentagon, to 12 inches and seventy-five hundredth parts of an inch, or seven-tenths and a half of a tenth of an inch.

We may here give another table for the construction of polygons, one in which the radius of the circumscribing circle is given. If it be required to find the side of the inscribed polygon, the radius being one thousand parts, the sides of the different polygons will be according to the following scale :—

The Triangle	1732
Square	1414
Pentagon	1175
Hexagon	1000
Heptagon	867½
Octagon	765
Enneagon	684
Decagon	618
Endecagon	563½
Dodecagon	517½

Here, as in the case already mentioned, the law of proportion applies, and the statement may be thus made : as one thousand is to the number of inches contained in the radius of the given circle, so is the tabular number for the required polygon to the length of one of its sides in inches. Thus, let it be supposed that we have a circle whose radius in inches is 30, and that we wish to inscribe an octagon within it ; then say as 1000 is to 30 inches, so is 765 to 22 inches and 95-100 parts of an inch, the length of the side of the required octagon.

METHOD OF DRAWING CURVED LINES.

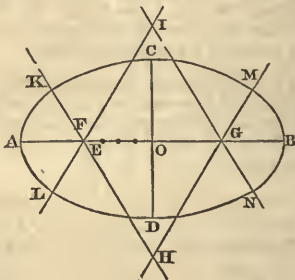
We will now introduce a few remarks upon the method of drawing curved lines, and also give some rules for finding the forms of mouldings when they are to mitre together, that is to say, of raking mouldings, and of bevel work in general. It will also be necessary to make a few remarks upon the form of ribs for domes and groins, a knowledge of which is so necessary to the builder, that without it the workman cannot correctly execute his task. It is hardly necessary to state, that all these mechanical operations are founded upon geometrical principles ; and, unless he is acquainted with these, the workman cannot hope to succeed in his attempt to excel in his art,—one which is necessary for the comfort and convenience of all communities.

PROBLEM VIII.

To draw on Ellipse with the Rule and Compasses, the transverse and conjugate Diameters being given; that is, the Length and Width.

Let $A B$ be the transverse or longest diameter; $c D$ the conjugate

FIG. 7.

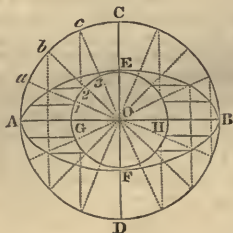


or shortest diameter; and o the point of their intersection, that is, the centre of the ellipse. Take the distance $o c$ or $o D$; and, taking A as one point, mark that distance $A E$ upon the line $A o$. Divide $o E$ into three equal parts, and take from $A F$, a distance $E F$, equal to one of those parts. Make $o G$ equal to $o F$. With the radius $F G$, and F and G as centres, strike arcs which shall intersect each other in the points I and H . Then draw the lines $H F K$, $H G M$, and $I F L$, $I G N$. With F as a centre, and the radius $A F$, describe the arc $L A K$; and, from G as a centre, with the same radius, describe the arc $M B N$. With the radius $H C$, and H as a centre, describe the arc $K C M$; and, from the point I , with the radius $I D$, describe the arc $L D M$. The figure $A C B D$ is an ellipse, formed of four arcs of circles.

PROBLEM IX.

To draw an Ellipse by means of two Concentric Circles.

FIG. 8.



Let AB be the transverse, and EF the conjugate diameter, and o the centre of an ellipse to be drawn. From o with the radius oA , describe the circle $ACBD$, and from the same centre describe another circle $GHEF$. Divide the outer circle into any number of equal parts; the greater the number, the more exact will be the ellipse: and they should not be less than twelve. From each of these divisions draw lines to the centre o , as ao, bo, co . Then, from a, b, c , &c., draw lines perpendicular to AB , and from the corresponding points in the inner circle, that is, from the points marked 1, 2, 3, &c., draw lines parallel to AB . Draw a curve through the points where these lines intersect each other, and it will be an ellipse.

In the diagram to which this demonstration refers, only one quarter of the ellipse is lettered, but the process described in relation to that must be carried round the circles, as is shown in the dotted and other lines.

PROBLEM X.

To describe an Ellipse by Means of a Carpenter's Square, or a piece of notched Lath.

Having drawn two lines to represent the diameters of the ellipse required, fasten the square so that the internal angle or meeting of the blade and stock shall be at the centre of the ellipse. Then take a piece of wood or a lath, and cut it to the length of half the longest diameter, and from one end cut out a piece equal to half the shortest diameter, and there will then be a piece remaining at one end equal to the difference of the half of the two diameters. Place this projecting piece of the lath in such a manner that it may rest against the square, on the edge which corresponds to the two diameters; then, turning it round horizontally, the two ends of the projection will slide along the two internal edges of the square, and if a pencil be fixed at the other end of the lath, it will describe one quarter of an ellipse. The square must then be moved for the successive quarters of the ellipse, and the whole figure will thus be easily formed.

This method of forming an ellipse is a good substitute for the usual plan, and the figure thus produced is more accurate than that made by passing a pencil round a string moving upon two pins or nails fixed in the foci, for the string is apt to stretch, and the pencil cannot be guided with the accuracy required.

There are many other methods of drawing ellipses, or more properly ovals, but we can only notice two of those in common use.

1. By ordinates, or lines drawn perpendicular to the axis. Having formed the two diameters, divide the axis, or larger diameter, into any number of equal parts, and erect lines perpendicular to the several points. Next draw a semicircle, and divide its diameter into the like number of equal parts; that is, if the larger diameter or axis of the intended ellipse be divided into twenty equal parts, then the

semicircle must be divided into the like number. As the diameter of the semicircle is equal to the shorter diameter of the ellipse, or conjugate axis, perpendiculars may be raised from these divisions of the diameter, or the semicircle, till they meet the circumference; and the different perpendiculars, which are called ordinates, may be erected like perpendiculars, on the axis of ellipse. Joining the several points together, the ellipse is described; and the more accurately the perpendiculars are formed the more exact will be the ellipse.

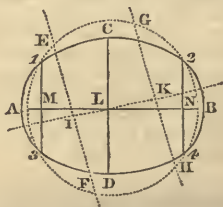
2. By intersecting arches. Take any point in the axis, and with a radius equal to the distance of that point from one extremity of the axis, and with one of the foci as a centre, describe an arc; then with the distance of the assumed point in the axis from the other end of it, and with the other focus as a centre, describe another arc intersecting the former, and the point of intersection will be a point in the ellipse. By assuming any number of points in the axis, any number of points on the curve may be found, and these united will give the ellipse. This process is founded on the property of the ellipse; that if any two lines are drawn from the foci to any point in the curve, the length of these lines added together will be a constant quantity, that is, always the same in the same ellipse.

PROBLEM XI.

To find the Centre and the two Axes of an Ellipse.

Let $A B C D$ be an ellipse, it is required to find its centre. Draw

FIG. 9.



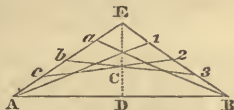
any two lines, as $E F$ and $G H$, parallel and equal to each other. Bisect these lines as in the points I and K , and bisect $I K$ as in L . From L , as a centre, draw a circle cutting the ellipse in four points, $1, 2, 3, 4$. Now L is the centre of the ellipse. But join the points $1, 3$, and $2, 4$; and bisect these lines as in M and N . Draw the line $M N$, and produce it to A and B , and it will be the transverse axis. Draw $C D$ through L , and perpendicular to $A B$, and it will be the conjugate or shorter axis.

PROBLEM XII.

To draw a flat Arch by the intersection of Lines, having the Opening and Spring or Rise given.

Let $A D B$ be the opening, and $C D$ its spring or rise. In the mid-

FIG. 10.



dle of $A B$, at D , erect a perpendicular $D E$, equal to twice $C D$, its rise; and from E draw $E A$ and $E B$, and divide $A E$ and $B E$ into any number or equal parts, as a, b, c , and $1, 2, 3$. Join $B a, 3 c, 2 b$, and $1 A$, and it will form the arch required.

The more parts $A E$ and $B E$ are divided into, the greater will be the accuracy of the curve.

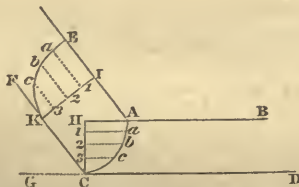
Many curves may be made in the same manner, according to the position of the lines $A E$ and $E B$; and if instead of two lines drawn from A and B , meeting in E , a perpendicular be erected at the same points, and two lines be then drawn from the ends of these perpendiculars meeting in an angle, and these lines be divided into any number of equal parts, the points of the adjacent lines may be joined, and a curve will be formed resembling a gothic arch. The demonstration already given is therefore very useful to the workman, as he may vary the form of the curve by altering the position of the lines, either with respect to the angles which they make with each other, or their proportional lengths.

PROBLEM XIII.

To find the Form or Curvature of a raking Moulding that shall unite correctly with a level one.

Let $A B C D$ be part of the level moulding, which we will here

FIG. 11.



suppose to be an ovolo, or quarter round; A and C , the points where the raking moulding takes its rise on the angle; $F C G$, the angle the

raking moulding makes with the horizontal one. Draw CF at the given angle, and from A draw AE parallel to it; continue BA to H , and from C make CH perpendicular to AH . Divide CH into any number of equal parts, as 1, 2, 3, and draw lines parallel to HA , as 1 a , 2 b , 3 c ; and then in any part of the raking moulding, as 1, draw 1 κ perpendicular to EA , and divide 1 κ into the same number of equal parts $H C$ is divided into; and draw 1 a , 2 b , 3 c , parallel to EA . Then transfer the distances 1 a , 2 b , 3 c , and a curve drawn through these points will be the form of the curve required for the raking moulding.

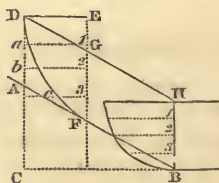
We have here shown the method to be employed for an ovolo; but it is just the same for any other formed moulding, as a cavetto, semi-recta, &c. It may be worthy remark, that, after the moulding is worked, and the mitre is cut in the mitre-box for the level moulding, the raking moulding must be cut, either by the means of a wedge formed to the required angle of the rake, or a box made to correspond to that angle: and if this be accurately done, the mitre will be true, and the moulding in all its members correspond to the level moulding. The plane in which the raking moulding is situated is square to that of the level one. This is always the case in a pediment, the mouldings of which correspond with the return.

PROBLEM XIV.

To find the Form or Curvature of the Return in an open or broken Pediment.

Let ABC be the angle which the pediment makes with the cor-

FIG. 12.



nice, and let the form and size of the moulding be as in the last problem, and as shown at $DABH$. From D drop a perpendicular on CB , and draw DE perpendicular to DC , or parallel to CB ; and let DE be equal to EI (Fig. 11). Then from E draw EF , parallel to DA , and divide EF into the same number of parts as 1 κ (Fig. 11), at 1 a , 2 b , 3 c , and transfer the distances 1 a , 2 b , 3 c , as in Fig. 11. Then a curve line drawn through the points a , b , c , will be the form of the return for the moulding of the open pediment.

The mitre for the return is cut in the usual manner, but that of the pediment is cut to the proper angle of its inclination, as in the last problem. In fixing the mitre, the portion EDG of the return must be cut away, to make it come flush with the top of the pediment moulding.

EPITOME OF MENSURATION
AND
INSTRUMENTAL ARITHMETIC.

EPITOME OF MENSURATION.

OF THE CIRCLE, CYLINDER, SPHERE, &c.

1. The circle contains a greater area than any other plane figure bounded by an equal perimeter or outline.
2. The areas of circles are to each other as the squares of their diameters.
3. The diameter of a circle being 1, its circumference equals 3.1416.
4. The diameter of a circle is equal to .31831 of its circumference.
5. The square of the diameter of a circle being 1, its area equals .7854.
6. The square root of the area of a circle, multiplied by 1.12837, equals its diameter.
7. The diameter of a circle multiplied by .8862, or the circumference multiplied by .2821, equals the side of a square of equal area.
8. The sum of the squares of half the chord and versed sine divided by the versed sine, the quotient equals the diameter of corresponding circle.
9. The chord of the whole arc of a circle taken from eight times the chord of half the arc, one-third of the remainder equals the length of the arc ; or,
10. The number of degrees contained in the arc of a circle, multiplied by the diameter of the circle and by .008727, the product equals the length of the arc in equal terms of unity.
11. The length of the arc of a sector of a circle multiplied by its radius, equals twice the area of the sector.
12. The area of the segment of a circle equals the area of the sector, minus the area of a triangle whose vertex is the centre, and whose base equals the chord of the segment, or,
13. The area of a segment may be obtained by dividing the height of the segment by the diameter of the circle, and multiplying the corresponding tabular area by the square of the diameter.
14. The sum of the diameters of two concentric circles multiplied by their difference and by .7854, equals the area of the ring or space contained between them.
15. The sum of the thickness and internal diameter of a cylindric ring, multiplied by the square of its thickness and by 2.4674, equals its solidity.
16. The circumference of a cylinder, multiplied by its length or height, equals its convex surface.
17. The area of the end of a cylinder, multiplied by its length, equals its solid contents.
18. The area of the internal diameter of a cylinder, multiplied by its depth, equals its cubical capacity.
19. The square of the diameter of a cylinder multiplied by its length and divided by any other required length, the square root of the quotient equals the diameter of the other cylinder of equal contents or capacity.

20. The square of the diameter of a sphere, multiplied by 3.1416, equals its convex surface.

21. The cube of the diameter of a sphere, multiplied by .5236, equals its solid contents.

22. The height of any spherical segment or zone multiplied by the diameter of the sphere of which it is a part, and by 3.1416, equals the area or convex surface of the segment; or,

23. The height of the segment, multiplied by the circumference of the sphere of which it is a part, equals the area.

24. The solidity of any spherical segment is equal to three times the square of the radius of its base, plus the square of its height, and multiplied by its height and by 5236.

25. The solidity of a spherical zone equals the sum of the squares of the radii of its two ends, and one-third the square of its height, multiplied by the height, and by 1.5708.

26. The capacity of a cylinder, 1 foot in diameter and 1 foot in length, equals 5.875 of a United States gallon.

27. The capacity of a cylinder 1 inch in diameter and 1 foot in length, equals .0408 of a United States gallon.

28. The capacity of a cylinder, 1 inch in diameter and 1 inch in length, equals .0034 of a United States gallon.

29. The capacity of a sphere 1 foot in diameter equals 3.9156 United States gallons.

30. The capacity of a sphere 1 inch in diameter equals .002165 of a United States gallon:—hence,

31. The capacity of any other cylinder in United States gallons is obtained by multiplying the square of its diameter by its length, or the capacity of any other sphere by the cube of its diameter, and by the number of United States gallons contained as above in the unity of its measurement.

OF THE SQUARE, RECTANGLE, CUBE, &c.

1. The side of a square equals the square root of its area.

2. The area of a square equals the square of one of its sides.

3. The diagonal of a square equals the square root of twice the square of its side.

4. The side of a square is equal to the square root of half the square of its diagonal.

5. The side of a square equal to the diagonal of a given square contains double the area of the given square.

6. The area of a rectangle equals its length multiplied by its breadth.

7. The length of a rectangle equals the area divided by the breadth; or, the breadth equals the area divided by the length.

8. The side or end of a rectangle equals the square root of the sum of the diagonal and opposite side to that required, multiplied by their difference.

9. The diagonal in a rectangle equals the square root of the sum of the squares of the base and perpendicular.

10. The solidity of a cube equals the area of one of its sides multiplied by the length or breadth of one of its sides.

11. The length or breadth of a side of a cube equals the cube root of its solidity.

12. The capacity of a 12-inch cube equals 7.4784 United States gallons.

SURFACES AND SOLIDITIES OF THE REGULAR BODIES, EACH OF WHOSE BOUNDARY LINES IS 1.

No. of sides.	Names.	Surfaces.	Solids.
4	Tetrahedron	1.7321	0.1179
6	Hexahedron	6.	1.
8	Octahedron	3.4641	0.4714
12	Dodecahedron	20.6458	7.6631
20	Icosahedron	8.6603	2.1817

The tabular surface multiplied by the square of one of the boundary lines equals the surface required ; or,

The tabular solidity multiplied by the cube of one of the boundary lines equals the solidity required.

OF TRIANGLES, POLYGONS, &C.

1. The complement of an angle is its defect from a right angle.
2. The supplement of an angle is its defect from two right angles.
3. The sine, tangent, and secant of an angle, are the cosine, cotangent, and cosecant of the complement of that angle.
4. The hypotenuse of a right-angled triangle being made radii, its sides become the sines of the opposite angles, or the cosines of the adjacent angles.
5. The three angles of every triangle are equal to two right angles : hence the oblique angles of a right-angled triangle are each others complements.
6. The sum of the squares of the two given sides of a right-angled triangle is equal to the square of the hypotenuse.
7. The difference between the squares of the hypotenuse and given side of a right-angled triangle is equal to the square of the required side.
8. The area of a triangle equals half the product of the base multiplied by the perpendicular height ; or,
9. The area of a triangle equals half the product of the two sides and the natural sine of the contained angle.
10. The side of any regular polygon multiplied by its apothem or perpendicular, and by the number of its sides, equals twice the area.

TABLE OF THE AREAS OF REGULAR POLYGONS EACH OF WHOSE SIDES IS UNITY.

Name of Polygon.	No of Sides	Apothem or Perpend'lar.	Area when Side is Unity	Interior Angle.	Central Angle.
Triangle	3	0.2887	0.4330	60° 0'	120° 0'
Square	4	0.5	1.	90 0	90 0
Pentagon	5	0.6882	1.7205	108 0	72 0
Hexagon	6	0.8660	2.5981	120 0	60 0
Heptagon	7	1.0386	3.6339	128 34 $\frac{2}{7}$	51 25 $\frac{3}{7}$
Octagon	8	1.2071	4.8284	135 0	45 0
Nonagon	9	1.3737	6.1818	140 0	40 0
Decagon	10	1.5388	7.6942	144 0	36 0
Undecagon	11	1.7028	9.3656	147 16 $\frac{4}{11}$	32 43 $\frac{7}{11}$
Dodecagon	12	1.8660	11.1962	150 0	30 0

The tabular area of the corresponding polygon multiplied by the square of the side of the given polygon equals the area of the given polygon.

OF ELLIPSES, CONES, FRUSTUMS, &C.

1. The square root of half the sum of the squares of the two diameters of an ellipse multiplied by 3.1416 equals its circumference.

2. The product of the two axes of an ellipse multiplied by .7854 equals its area.

3. The curve surface of a cone is equal to half the product of the circumference of its base multiplied by its slant side, to which, if the area of the base be added, the sum is the whole surface.

4. The solidity of a cone equals one third of the product of its base multiplied by its altitude or height.

5. The squares of the diameters of the two ends of the frustum of a cone added to the product of the two diameters, and that sum multiplied by its height and by .2618, equals its solidity.

INSTRUMENTAL ARITHMETIC,

OR UTILITY OF THE SLIDE RULE.

THE slide rule is an instrument by which the greater portion of operations in arithmetic and mensuration may be advantageously performed, provided the lines of division and gauge-points be made properly correct, and their several values familiarly understood.

The lines of division are distinguished by the letters A B C D ; A B and c being each divided alike, and containing what is termed a double radius,

or double series of logarithmic numbers, each series being supposed to be divided into 1000 equal parts, and distributed along the radius in the following manner :

From 1 to 2 contains 301 of those parts, being the log. of 2.

"	3	"	477	"	3.
"	4	"	602	"	4.
"	5	"	699	"	5.
"	6	"	778	"	6.
"	7	"	845	"	7.
"	8	"	903	"	8.
"	9	"	954	"	9.

1000 being the whole number.

The line D on the improved rules consists of only a single radius; and although of larger radius, the logarithmic series is the same, and disposed of along the line in a similar proportion, forming exactly a line of square roots to the numbers on the lines B C.

NUMERATION.

Numeration teaches us to estimate or properly value the numbers and divisions on the rule in an arithmetical form.

Their values are all entirely governed by the value set upon the first figure, and being decimally reckoned, advance tenfold from the commencement to the termination of each radius: thus, suppose 1 at the joint be one, the 1 in the middle of the rule is ten, and 1 at the end, one hundred: again, suppose 1 at the joint ten, 1 in the middle is 100, and 1 or 10 at the end is 1000, &c., the intermediate divisions on which complete the whole system of its notation.

TO MULTIPLY NUMBERS BY THE RULE.

Set 1 on B opposite to the multiplier on A; and against the number to be multiplied on B is the product on A.

Multiply 6 by 4.

Set 1 on B to 4 on A; and against 6 on B is 24 on A.

The slide thus set, against 7 on B is 28 on A.

8	"	32	"
9	"	36	"
10	"	40	"
12	"	48	"
15	"	60	"
25	"	100	" &c.

TO DIVIDE NUMBERS UPON THE RULE.

Set the divisor on B to 1 on A; and against the number to be divided on B is the quotient on A.

Divide 63 by 3.

Set 3 on B to 1 on A; and against 63 on B is 21 on A.

PROPORTION, OR RULE OF THREE DIRECT

RULE.—Set the first term on B to the second on A ; and against the third upon B is the fourth upon A.

1. If 4 yards of cloth cost 38 cents, what will 30 yards cost at the same rate ?

Set 4 on B to 38 on A ; and against 30 on B is 285 cents on A.

2. Suppose I pay 31 dollars 50 cents for 3 cwt, of copper, at what rate is that per ton ? 1 ton = 20 cwt.

Set 3 upon B to 31.5 upon A ; and against 20 upon B is 210 upon A.

RULE OF THREE INVERSE.

RULE.—Invert the slide, and the operation is the same as direct proportion.

1. I know that six men are capable of performing a certain given portion of work in eight days, but I want the same performed in three ; how many men must there be employed ?

Set 6 upon c to 8 upon A ; and against 3 upon c is 16 upon A.

2. The lever of a safety-valve is 20 inches in length, and 5 inches between the fixed end and centre of the valve ; what weight must there be placed on the end of the lever to equipoise a force or pressure of 40 lbs. tending to raise the valve ?

Set 5 upon c to 40 upon A ; and against 20 upon c is 10 upon A.

3. If $8\frac{3}{4}$ yards of cloth, $1\frac{1}{2}$ yard in width, be a sufficient quantity, how much will be required of that which is only $\frac{7}{8}$ ths in width, to effect the same purpose ?

Set 1.5 upon c to 8.75 upon A ; and against .875 upon c is 15 yards upon A.

SQUARE AND CUBE ROOTS OF NUMBERS.

On the engineer's rule, when the lines c and D are equal at both ends, c is a table of squares, and D a table of roots, as

Squares	1	4	9	16	25	36	49	64	81	on c.
Roots	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	on D.

To find the geometrical mean proportion between two numbers.

Set one of the numbers upon c to the same number upon D ; and against the other number upon c is the mean number or side of an equal square upon D.

Required the mean proportion between 20 and 45.

Set 20 upon c to 20 upon D ; and against 45 upon c is 30 upon D.

To cube any number, set the number upon c to 1 or 10 upon D ; and against the same number upon D is the cube number upon c.

Required the cube of 4.

Set 4 upon *c* to 1 or 10 upon *D*; and against 4 upon *D* is 64 upon *c*.

To extract the cube root of any number, invert the slide, and set the number upon *B* to 1 or 10 upon *D*; and where two numbers of equal value coincide on the lines *B D*, is the root of the given number.

Required the cube root of 64.

Set 64 upon *B* to 1 or 10 upon *D*; and against 4 upon *B* is 4 upon *D*, or root of the given number.

On the common rule, when 1 in the middle of the line *c* is set opposite to 10 on *D*, then *c* is a table of squares, and *D* a table of roots.

To cube any number by this rule, set the number upon *c* to 10 upon *D*; and against the same number upon *D* is the cube upon *c*.

MENSURATION OF SURFACE.

1. *Squares, Rectangles, &c.*

RULE.—When the length is given in feet and the breadth in inches, set the breadth on *B* to 12 on *A*; and against the length on *A* is the content in square feet on *B*.

If the dimensions are all inches, set the breadth on *B* to 144 upon *A*; and against the length upon *A* is the number of square feet on *B*.

Required the content of a board 15 inches broad and 14 feet long.

Set 15 upon *B* to 12 upon *A*; and against 14 upon *A* is 17.5 square feet on *B*.

2. *Circles, Polygons, &c.*

RULE.—Set .7854 upon *c* to 1 or 10 upon *D*; then will the lines *c* and *D* be a table of areas and diameters.

Areas	3.14	7.06	12.56	19.63	28.27	38.48	50.26	63.61	upon <i>c</i> :
Diam.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	upon <i>D</i> .

In the common rule, set .7854 on *c* to 10 on *D*; then *c* is a line or table of areas, and *D* of diameters, as before.

Set 7 upon *B* to 22 upon *A*; then *B* and *A* form or become a table of diameters and circumferences of circles.

Cir.	3.14	6.28	9.42	12.56	15.7	18.85	22	25.13	28.27	upon <i>A</i> .
Dia.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	upon <i>B</i> .

Polygons from 3 to 12 sides.—Set the gauge-point upon *c* to 1 or 10 upon *D*; and against the length of one side upon *D* is the area upon *c*.

Sides		3	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Gauge-points		.433	1.7	2.6	3.63	4.82	6.18	7.69	9.37	11.17

Required the area of an equilateral triangle, each side 12 inches in length.

Set .433 upon *c* to 1 upon *D*; and against 12 upon *D* are 62.5 square inches upon *c*.

TABLE OF GAUGE-POINTS FOR THE ENGINEER'S RULE.

Names.	F, F, F.	F, I, I.	I, I, I.	F, I.	I, I.	F.	I.
Cubic inches	578	83	1728	106	1273	105	121
Cubic feet	1	144	1	1833	22	121	33
Imp. Gallons	163	231	277	294	353	306	529
Water in lbs.	16	23	276	293	352	305	528
Gold "	814	1175	141	149	178	155	269
Silver "	15	216	261	276	334	286	5
Mercury "	118	169	203	216	258	225	389
Brass "	193	177	333	354	424	369	637
Copper "	18	26	319	331	397	345	596
Lead "	141	203	243	258	31	27	465
Wrot iron "	207	297	357	338	453	394	682
Cast iron "	222	32	384	407	489	424	733
Tin "	219	315	378	401	481	419	728
Steel "	202	292	352	372	448	385	671
Coal "	127	183	22	33	28	242	42
Marble "	591	85	102	116	13	113	195
Freestone "	632	915	11	1162	14	141	21

FOR THE COMMON SLIDE RULE.

Names.	F, F, F.	F, I, I.	I, I, I.	F, I.	I, I.	F.	I.
Cubic inches	36	518	624	660	799	625	113
Cubic feet	625	9	108	114	138	119	206
Water in lbs.	10	144	174	184	22	191	329
Gold "	507	735	88	96	118	939	180
Silver "	938	136	157	173	208	173	354
Mercury "	738	122	127	132	162	141	242
Brass "	12	174	207	221	265	23	397
Copper "	112	163	196	207	247	214	371
Lead "	880	126	152	162	194	169	289
Wrot iron "	129	186	222	235	283	247	423
Cast iron "	139	2	241	254	304	265	458
Tin "	137	135	235	25	300	261	454
Steel "	136	183	22	233	278	239	418
Coal "	795	114	138	146	176	151	262
Marble "	370	53	637	725	81	72	121
Freestone "	394	57	69	728	873	755	132

MENSURATION OF SOLIDITY AND CAPACITY.

General Rule.—Set the length upon B to the gauge point upon A; and against the side of the square, or diameter on D, are the cubic contents, or weight in lbs. on c.

1. Required the cubic contents of a tree 30 feet in length, and 10 inches quarter girt.

Set 30 upon B to 144 (the gauge-point) upon A; and against 10 upon D is 20.75 feet upon c.

2. In a cylinder 9 inches in length, and 7 inches diameter, how many cubic inches?

Set 9 upon B to 1273 (the gauge-point) upon A; and against 7 on D is 346 inches on C.

3. What is the weight of a bar of cast iron 3 in. square, and 6 ft. long?

Set 6 upon B to 32 (the gauge-point) upon A; and against 3 upon D is 168 pounds upon C.

By the common rule.

4. Required the weight of a cylinder of wrought iron 10 inches long, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ diameter.

Set 10 upon B to 283 (the gauge-point) upon A; and against $5\frac{1}{2}$ upon D is 66.65 pounds on C.

5. What is the weight of a dry rope 25 yards long, and 4 inches circumference?

Set 25 upon B to 47 (the gauge-point) upon A; and against 4 on D is 53 16 pounds on C.

6. What is the weight of a short-linked chain 30 yards in length, and 6-16ths of an inch in diameter?

Set 30 upon B to 52 (the gauge-point) upon A; and against 6 on D is 129.5 pounds on C.

POWER OF STEAM ENGINES.

Condensing Engines.—RULE. Set 3.5 on C to 10 on D; then D is a line of diameters for cylinders, and C the corresponding number of horses' power; thus,

H. Pr. $3\frac{1}{2}$ 4 5 6 8 10 12 16 20 25 30 40 50 on C.

C. D. 10 in. $10\frac{3}{4}$ 12 $13\frac{1}{4}$ $15\frac{1}{2}$ 17 $18\frac{3}{4}$ $21\frac{1}{2}$ 24 $26\frac{3}{4}$ $29\frac{1}{2}$ $33\frac{3}{4}$ $37\frac{3}{4}$ on D.

The same is effected on the common rule by setting 5 on C to 12 on D.

Non-condensing Engines.—RULE. Set the pressure of steam in pounds per square inch on B to 4 upon A; and against the cylinder's diameter on D is the number of horses' power upon C.

Required the power of an engine, when the cylinder is 20 inches diameter and steam 30 pounds per square inch.

Set 30 on B to 4 on A; and against 20 on D is 30 horses' power on C.

The same is effected on the common rule by setting the force of the steam on B to 250 on A.

OF ENGINE BOILERS.

How many superficial feet are contained in a boiler 23 feet in length and $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet in width?

Set 1 on B to 23 on A; and against $5\frac{1}{2}$ upon B is 126.5 square feet upon A.

If 5 square feet of boiler surface be sufficient for each horse-power, how many horses' power of engine is the boiler equal to?

Set 5 upon B to 126.5 upon A; and against 1 upon B is 25.5 upon A.

RULES AND TABLES

FOR

ARTIFICERS AND ENGINEERS.

ARTIFICERS' RULES AND TABLES

FOR COMPUTING THE WORK OF BRICKLAYERS, WELL DIGGERS, MASONS, CARPENTERS AND JOINERS, SLATERS, PLASTERERS, PAINTERS, GLAZIERS, PAVERS, AND PLUMBERS.

MEASUREMENT OF BRICKLAYERS' WORK.

Brickwork is estimated at the rate of a number of bricks in thickness, estimating a brick at 4 inches thick. The dimensions of a building are usually taken by measuring half round on the outside, and half round on the inside; the sum of these two gives the compass of the wall,—to be multiplied by the height, for the content of the materials. Chimneys are by some measured as if they were solid, deducting only the vacancy from the hearth to the mantel, on account of the trouble of them. And by others they are girt or measured round for their breadth, and the height of the story is their height, taking the depth of the jambs for their thickness. And in this case, no deduction is made for the vacancy from the floor to the mantel-tree, because of the gathering of the breast and wings, to make room for the hearth in the next story. To measure the chimney shafts, which appear above the building, gird them about with a line for the breadth, to multiply by their height. And account their thickness half a brick more than it really is, in consideration of the plastering and scaffolding. All windows, doors, &c., are to be deducted out of the contents of the walls in which they are placed. But this deduction is made only with regard to materials; for the whole measure is taken for workmanship, and that all outside measure too, namely, measuring quite round the outside of the building, being in consideration of the trouble of the returns or angles. There are also some other allowances, such as double measure for feathered gable ends, &c.

EXAMPLE.—The end wall of a house is 28 feet long, and 37 feet high to the eaves: 15 feet high is four bricks or 16 inches thick, other 12 feet is three bricks or 12 inches thick, and the remaining 10 feet is two bricks or 8 inches thick; above which is a triangular gable 12 feet high and one brick or 4 inches in thickness. What number of bricks are there in the said wall? *Ans.* 25,620.

	thickness.	
$28 \times 15 = 420$	$\times 4 = 1680$	contents of 1st story.
$28 \times 12 = 336$	$\times 3 = 1008$	“ “ 2d “
$28 \times 10 = 280$	$\times 2 = 560$	“ “ 3d “
$12 \div 2 = 6$	$\times 28 = 168$	“ “ gable.

3416 square feet area of whole wall.
 $7\frac{1}{2}$ bricks to square foot.

	23,912	By the table		
	1,708	3000 suprf. ft. = 22,500 bricks.		
		400 “	“ = 3,000 “	
Answer,—	25,620 bricks.	10 “	“ = 75 “	
		6 “	“ = 45 “	
		3416 “	“ = 25,620 bricks	

A Table by which to ascertain the number of Bricks necessary to construct any Piece of Building, from a four-inch Wall to twenty-four inches in Thickness.

The utility of the Table (on next page) can be seen by the following Example. Required the number of bricks to build a wall of 12 inches thickness, and containing an area of 6,437 square feet.

Square feet 1000 22,500 bricks—See table.

$\times 6$	6
6000 =	135,000
400 =	9,000
30 =	675
7 =	158

6,437 = 144,833 bricks.

NOTE.— $7\frac{1}{2}$ bricks,
equal one superficial foot.

Superficial feet of Wall.	Number of Bricks to Thickness of					
	4-inch.	8-inch.	12-inch.	16-inch.	20-inch.	24-inch.
1	8	15	23	30	38	45
2	15	30	45	60	75	90
3	23	45	68	90	113	135
4	30	60	90	120	150	180
5	38	75	113	150	188	225
6	45	90	135	180	225	270
7	53	105	158	210	263	315
8	60	120	180	240	300	360
9	68	135	203	270	338	405
10	75	150	225	300	375	450
20	150	300	450	600	750	900
30	225	450	675	900	1125	1350
40	300	600	900	1200	1500	1800
50	375	750	1125	1500	1875	2250
60	450	900	1350	1800	2250	2700
70	525	1050	1575	2100	2625	3150
80	600	1200	1800	2400	3000	3600
90	675	1350	2025	2700	3375	4050
100	750	1500	2250	3000	3750	4500
200	1500	3000	4500	6000	7500	9000
300	2250	4500	6750	9000	11250	13500
400	3000	6000	9000	12000	15000	18000
500	3750	7500	11250	15000	18750	22500
600	4500	9000	13500	18000	22500	27000
700	5250	10500	15750	21000	26250	31500
800	6000	12000	18000	24000	30000	36000
900	6750	13500	20250	27000	33750	40500
1000	7500	15000	22500	30000	37500	45000

MEASUREMENT OF WELLS AND CISTERNS.

There are two methods of estimating the value of excavating. It may be done by allowing so much a day for every man's work, or so much per cubic foot, or yard, for all that is excavated.

Well Digging.— Suppose a Well is 40 feet deep, and 5 feet in diameter, required the number of cubic feet, or yards?

$$5 \times 5 = 25 \times .7854 = 19.635 \times 40 = 785.4 \text{ cubic feet.}$$

Suppose a well to be 4 feet 9 inches diameter, and $16\frac{1}{2}$ feet from the bottom to the surface of the water; how many gallons are therein contained?

$$4.75^2 \times 16.5 \times 5.975 = 2187.152 \text{ gallons.}$$

Again, suppose the well's diameter the same, and its entire depth 35 feet; required the quantity in cubic yards of material excavated in its formation.

$$4.75^2 \times 35 \times .02909 = 22.972 \text{ cubic yards.}$$

A cylindrical piece of lead is required $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter, and 168 lbs. in weight; what must be its length in inches?

$$7.5^2 \times .3223 = 18, \text{ and } 168 \div 18 = 9.3 \text{ inches.}$$

Digging for Foundations, &c.— To find the cubical quantity in a trench, or an excavated area, the length, width, and depth must be multiplied together. These are usually given in feet, and therefore, to reduce the amount into cubic yards it must be divided by 27.

Suppose a trench is 40 feet long, 3 feet wide, and 3 feet deep, required the number of cubic feet, or yards?

$$40 \times 3 = 120 \times 3 = 360 \text{ feet} \div 27 = 13\frac{1}{3} \text{ yards.}$$

24 cubic feet of sand, 17 ditto clay, 18 ditto earth, equal one ton.

1 cubic yard of earth or gravel, before digging, will occupy about $1\frac{1}{2}$ cubic yards when dug.

MEASUREMENT OF MASONS' WORK.

To masonry belong all sorts of stone-work; and the measure made use of is a foot, either superficial or solid.

Walls, columns, blocks of stone or marble, &c., are measured by the cubic

134 MEASUREMENT OF MASONS' & CARPENTERS' WORK.

foot; and pavements, slabs, chimney-pieces, &c., by the superficial or square foot. Cubic or solid measure is used for the materials, and square measure for the workmanship. In the solid measure, the true length, breadth and thickness, are taken, and multiplied continually together. In the superficial, there must be taken the length and breadth of every part of the projection, which is seen without the general upright face of the building.

EXAMPLE.—In a chimney-piece, suppose the length of the mantel and slab each 4 feet 6 inches; breadth of both together 3 feet 2 inches; length of each jamb 4 feet 4 inches; breadth of both together 1 foot 9 inches. Required the superficial content. — *Ans.* 21 feet 10 inches.

$$\begin{array}{l} 4 \text{ ft. } 6 \text{ in.} \times 3 \text{ ft. } 2 \text{ in.} = 14 \text{ ft. } 3 \text{ in.} \\ 4 \text{ " } 4 \text{ " } \times 1 \text{ " } 9 \text{ " } = 7 \text{ " } 7 \text{ " } \end{array} \left. \vphantom{\begin{array}{l} 4 \text{ ft. } 6 \text{ in.} \times 3 \text{ ft. } 2 \text{ in.} \\ 4 \text{ " } 4 \text{ " } \times 1 \text{ " } 9 \text{ " } \end{array}} \right\} 21 \text{ feet } 10 \text{ inches.}$$

Rubble Walls (unhewn stone) are commonly measured by the perch, which is $16\frac{1}{2}$ feet long, 1 foot deep, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ foot thick, equivalent to $24\frac{3}{4}$ cubic feet. 25 cubic feet is sometimes allowed to the perch, in measuring stone before it is laid, and 22 after it is laid in the wall. This species of work is of two kinds, coursed and uncoursed; in the former the stones are gauged and dressed by the hammer, and the masonry laid in horizontal courses, but not necessarily confined to the same height. The uncoursed rubble wall is formed by laying the stones in the wall as they come to hand, without any previous gauging or working.

27 cubic feet of mortar require for its preparation, 9 bushels of lime and 1 cubic foot of sand.

Lime and sand lessen about one-third in bulk when made into mortar; likewise cement and sand.

Lime, or cement and sand, to make mortar, require as much water as is equal to one-third of their bulk.

All sandstones ought to be placed on their natural beds; from inattention to this circumstance, the stones often split off at the joints, and the position of the lamina much sooner admits of the destructive action of air and water.

The heaviest stones are most suited for docks and harbors, breakwaters to bridges, &c.

Granite is the most durable species of stone yet known for the purposes of building. It varies in weight according to quality; the heaviest is the most durable.

MEASUREMENT OF CARPENTERS' AND JOINERS' WORK.

To this branch belongs all the wood work of a house, such as flooring, partitioning, roofing, &c. Large and plain articles are usually measured by the square foot or yard, &c., but enriched mouldings, and some other articles, are often estimated by running or lineal measures, and some things are rated by the piece.

All *joints, girders*, and in fact all the parts of naked flooring, are measured by the cube, and their quantities are found by multiplying the length by the breadth, and the product by the depth. The same rule applies to the measurement of all the timbers of a roof, and also the framed timbers used in the construction of partitions.

Flooring, that is to say, the boards which cover the naked flooring, is measured by the square. The dimensions are taken from wall to wall, and the product is divided by 100, which gives the number of squares; but deductions must be made for staircases and chimneys.

In measuring of joists, it is to be observed, that only one of their dimensions is the same with that of the floor; for the other exceeds the length of the room by the thickness of the wall, and one-third of the same, because each end is let into the wall about two-thirds of its thickness.

No deductions are made for hearths, on account of the additional trouble and waste of materials.

Partitions are measured from wall to wall for one dimension, and from floor to floor, as far as they extend, for the other.

No deduction is made for door-ways, on account of the trouble of framing them.

In measuring of joiners' work, the string is made to ply close to every part of the work over which it passes.

The measure for centering for **CELLARS** is found by making a string pass over the surface of the arch for the breadth, and taking the length of the cellar for

the length; but in groin centering, it is usual to allow double measure, on account of their extraordinary trouble.

In *roofing*, the length of the house in the inside, together with two-thirds of the thickness of one gable, is to be considered as the length; and the breadth is equal to double the length of a string which is stretched from the ridge down the rafter, and along the eaves-board, till it meets with the top of the wall.

For *staircases*, take the breadth of all the steps, by making a line ply close over them, from the top to the bottom, and multiply the length of this line by the length of a step, for the whole area.—By the length of a step is meant the length of the front and the returns at the two ends; and by the breadth, is to be understood the girth of its two outer surfaces, or the tread and riser.

For the *balustrade*, take the whole length of the upper part of the handrail, and girt over its end till it meet the top of the newel post, for the length; and twice the length of the baluster upon the landing, with the girth of the handrail for the breadth.

For *wainscoting*, take the compass of the room for the length; and the height from the floor to the ceiling, making the string ply close into all the mouldings for the breadth. Out of this must be made deductions for windows, doors, and chimneys, &c., but workmanship is counted for the whole, on account of the extraordinary trouble.

For *doors*, it is usual to allow for their thickness, by adding it to both dimensions of length and breadth, and then to multiply them together for the area. If the door be paneled on both sides, take double its measure for the workmanship; but if the one side only be paneled, take the area and its half for the workmanship.—For the *surrounding architrave*, gird it about the outermost parts for its length; and measure over it, as far as it can be seen when the door is open, for the breadth.

Window-shutters, bases, &c., are measured in the same manner.

In the measuring of roofing for workmanship alone, holes for chimney-shafts and sky-lights are generally deducted. But in measuring for work and materials, they commonly measure in all sky-lights, lutheran-lights, and holes for the chimney-shafts, on account of their trouble and waste of materials.

The doors and shutters, being worked on both sides, are reckoned work and half work.

Hemlock and Pine Shingles are generally 18 inches long, and of the average width of 4 inches. When nailed to the roof 6 inches are generally left out to the weather, and 6 shingles are therefore required to a square foot. *Cedar and Cypress Shingles* are generally 20 inches long, and 6 inches wide, and therefore a less number are required for a "square." On account of waste and defects, 1000 shingles should be allowed to a square.

Two 4-penny nails are allowed to each shingle, equal to 1200 to a square.

The weight of a square of partitioning may be estimated at from 1500 to 2000 lbs.; a square of single-joisted flooring, at from 1200 to 2000 lbs.; a square of framed flooring, at from 2700 to 4500 lbs; a square of deafening, at about 1500 lbs. 100 superficial feet make one square of boarding, flooring, &c.

In selecting Timber, avoid spongy heart, porous grain, and dead knots; choose the brightest in color, and where the strong red grain appears to rise on the surface.

The *Carpenter* will find in the "Business Man's Assistant" TABLES giving the solid contents of Timber and Logs; the square feet in Scantling from 2.2 to 15.16 inches; the square feet in Boards and Planks; the contents of Logs in standard Board measure; the strength and weight of Iron Cylinders, Trusses, Plates, Cast Iron for Beams, and Hoop Iron.

Number of American Iron Machine Cut Nails, in a pound, (by count.)

Size.	Number.	Size.	Number.	Size.	Number.
3 penny . .	408	6 penny . .	156	12 penny . . .	52
4 " . . .	275	8 " . . .	100	20 "	32
5 " . . .	227	10 " . . .	66	30 "	25

17 275
25

SASH TABLE.— *Size and Prices of Sashes, Shutters, &c. Cincinnati, Ohio.*

Size of Lights.	Thick- ness.	Size of Sash for 12 light Windows.		Price of Sash per Light.	Price of Venitian Shutters per pair.	Price of Window Frames.	
		Width.	Length.			Box.	Common.
Inches.	In.	feet. in.	feet. in.	cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
8 by 10	1	2 4	3 10	4	1 37½	2 00	1 20
8 by 10	1	2 4	3 10	5	1 62½	2 00	1 20
9 by 12	1	2 7½	4 6½	5	1 62½	2 50	1 30
9 by 12	1	2 7½	4 6½	6	1 75	2 50	1 30
10 by 12	1	2 10½	4 6½	5	1 62½	2 50	1 30
10 by 12	1	2 10½	4 6½	6	1 75	2 50	1 30
10 by 14	1	2 10½	5 2½	7	2 12½	2 75	1 40
10 by 15	1	2 10½	5 6½	7½	2 25	2 75	1 40
10 by 16	1	2 10½	5 10½	8	2 37½	3 20	1 50
11 by 15	1	3 2	5 6½	8	2 37½	3 20	1 50
11 by 16	1	3 2	5 10½	8½	2 50	3 35	1 60
11 by 17	1	3 2	6 2½	8½	2 62½	3 50	1 70
12 by 16	1	3 5	5 10½	8½	2 62½	3 75	1 80
12 by 18	1	3 5	6 6½	9	2 87½	4 00	1 90
12 by 20	1	3 5	7 2½	10	3 12½	4 25	2 12½
12 by 22	1	3 5	7 10½	11	3 37½	4 50	2 30
12 by 24	1	3 5	8 6½	12	3 62½	4 75	2 50

Sash 1 1-2 or 1 3-4 inches thick, add 1 1-2 cents per light, to 13-8 inch prices; for Ploughing and Boring sash, add 1-2 cent per light; all 1 3-8 sash are made with hook rails.

Venitian Shutters, 1 1-2 or 1 3-4 inches thick, add 50 cents per pair to 13-8 inch prices. Shutters are made 1 1-4 inches longer than sash. Pivot or Rolling Shutters, extra price.

MEASUREMENT OF SLATERS' WORK.

In these articles, the content of a roof is found by multiplying the length of the ridge by the girth over from eaves to eaves; making allowance in this girth for the double row of slates at the bottom, or for how much one row of slates is laid over another. When the roof is of a true pitch, that is, forming a right angle at top, then the breadth of the building with its half added, is the girth over both sides. In angles formed in a roof, running from the ridge to the eaves, when the angle bends inwards, it is called a valley; but when outwards, it is called a hip. It is not usual to make deductions for chimney-shafts, sky-lights or other openings.

SLATES. [*From the Quarries of Rutland County, Vermont.*]

3 inch Cover.		2 inch Cover.		3 inch Cover.		2 inch Cover.	
Sizes of Slates.	No. of Slates to the Square or 100 Feet.	No. of slates to the square or 100 Feet.		Sizes of Slates.	No. of Slates to the Square or 100 Feet.	No. of slates to the square or 100 Feet.	
24 by 16	86	84		18 by 11	174½	163½	
24 by 14	93	93½		18 by 10	192	189	
24 by 12	114	109		18 by 9	213	200	
22 by 14	108	102½		16 by 12	184	171½	
22 by 12	126	120		16 by 10	221½	205¾	
22 by 10	152	144		16 by 9	246	228½	
20 by 14	129	114½		16 by 8	277	257	
20 by 12	143	133½		14 by 10	262	240	
20 by 11	146	145½		14 by 9	293	266½	
20 by 10	169½	160		14 by 8	327	300	
18 by 12	160	150		14 by 7	374	343	

"Each Slate is 3 inches BOND or COVER. The rule for measuring Slating is, to add one foot for all hips and valleys. No deduction is made for Lutheran windows, skylights or chimneys, except they are of unusual size; then one half is deducted."

IMPORTED SLATES.

Names of Slates.	Sizes.		Number of Superficial Feet each M of 1200 will cover.	Weight of each M of 1200 Slates.	
	Inches.	Inches.			
Duchesses,	24	by 12	1100	60	cwt.
Marchionesses,	22	" 12	1000	55	"
Countesses,	20	" 10	750	40	"
Viscountesses,	18	" 10	666 2-3	36	"
Ladies,	16	" 10	583 1-3	31	"
do.	16	" 8	466 2-3	25	"
do.	14	" 8	400	22	"
do.	12	" 8	333 1-3	18 1-2	"
Plantations,	14	" 12	600	33	"
do.	13	" 10	458 1-3	25	"
do.	12	" 10	416 2-3	23	"
Doubles,	13	" 7	320 5-6	17 1-2	"
do. small,	11	" 7	262 1-2	14 1-2	"
School Slates for	5 ft. by 2 1-2 ft				
Blackboards,	5 feet by 3 feet.				

MEASUREMENT OF PLASTERERS' WORK.

Plasterers' work is of two kinds, namely, ceiling—which is plastering upon laths—and rendering, which is plastering upon walls, which are measured separately.

The contents are estimated either by the foot or yard, or square of 100 feet. Enriched mouldings, &c., are rated by running or lineal measure. One foot extra is allowed for each mitre.

One half of the openings, windows, doors, &c., allowed to compensate for trouble of finishing returns at top and sides.

Cornices and mouldings, if 12 inches or more in girth, are sometimes estimated by the sq ft.; if less than 12 inches they are usually measured by the lineal foot.

1 bushel of cement will cover 1 1-7 square yards at 1 inch in thickness.

do. do. do. 1 1/2 do. do. 3/4 do. do.

do. do. do. 2 1/2 do. do. 1/2 do. do.

1 bushel of cement and 1 of sand will cover 2 1/4 sq. yds. at 1 inch in thickness.

do. do. do. do. 3 do. 3/4 do. do.

do. do. do. do. 4 1/2 do. 1/2 do. do.

1 bushel of cement and 2 of sand will cover 3 1/2 square yds. at 1 inch in thickness.

do. do. do. do. 4 1/2 do. 3/4 do. do.

do. do. do. do. 6 1/2 do. 1/2 do. do.

1 cwt. of mastic and 1 gallon of oil will cover 1 1/2 yards at 1/2, or 2 1/2 at 1/2 inch,

1 cubic yard of lime, 2 yards of road or drift sand, and 3 bushels of hair. will cover 75 yards of render and set on brick, and 70 yards on lath, or 65 yards plaster, or render, 2 coats and set on brick, and 60 yards on lath; floated work will require about the same as 2 coats and set.

Laths are 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 inches by 4 feet in length, and are usually set 1/2th of an inch apart. A bundle contains 100. 1 bundle of laths and 500 nails cover about 4 1/2 yds.

MEASUREMENT OF PAVERS' WORK.

Pavers' work is done by the square yard. And the content is found by multiplying the length by the breadth. Grading for paving is charged by the day.

MEASUREMENT OF PAINTERS' WORK.

Painters' work is computed in square yards. Every part is measured where the color lies; the measuring line is forced into all the mouldings and corners.

Cornices, mouldings, narrow skirtings, reveals to doors and windows, and generally all work not more than nine inches wide, are valued by their length. Sash-frames are charged so much each according to their size, and the squares so much a dozen. Mouldings, cut in, are charged by the foot run, and the workman always receives an extra price for party-colors. Writing is charged by the inch, and the price given is regulated by the skill and manner in which the work is executed; the same is true of imitations and marbling. The price of painting varies exceedingly, some colors being more expensive and requiring much more labor than others. In measuring open railing, it is customary to take it as flat work, which pays for the extra labor; and as the rails are painted on all sides, the two surfaces are taken. It is customary to allow all edges and sinkings.

MEASUREMENT OF GLAZIERS' WORK.

Glaziers' work is sometimes measured by the sq. ft., sometimes by the piece, or at so much per light; except where the glass is set in metallic frames, when the charge is by the foot. In estimating by the sq. ft., it is customary to include the whole sash. Circular or oval windows are measured as if they were square.

TABLE SHOWING THE SIZE AND NUMBER OF LIGHTS TO THE 100 SQUARE FEET.

Size.	Lights.	Size.	Lights.	Size.	Lights.	Size.	Lights.
6 by 8	300	12 by 14	86	14 by 22	47	20 by 20	36
7 by 9	229	12 by 15	80	14 by 24	43	20 by 22	33
8 by 10	180	12 by 16	75	15 by 15	64	20 by 24	30
8 by 11	164	12 by 17	71	15 by 16	60	20 by 25	29
8 by 12	150	12 by 18	67	15 by 18	58	20 by 26	28
9 by 10	160	12 by 19	63	15 by 20	48	20 by 28	26
9 by 11	146	12 by 20	60	15 by 21	46	21 by 27	25
9 by 12	133	12 by 21	57	15 by 22	44	22 by 24	27
9 by 13	123	12 by 22	55	15 by 24	40	22 by 26	25
9 by 14	114	12 by 23	52	16 by 16	56	22 by 28	23
9 by 16	100	12 by 24	50	16 by 17	53	24 by 28	21
10 by 10	144	13 by 14	79	16 by 18	50	24 by 30	20
10 by 12	120	13 by 15	74	16 by 20	45	24 by 32	19
10 by 13	111	13 by 16	69	16 by 21	43	25 by 30	19
10 by 14	103	13 by 17	65	16 by 22	41	26 by 36	15
10 by 15	96	13 by 18	61	16 by 24	38	28 by 34	15
10 by 16	90	13 by 19	58	17 by 17	50	30 by 40	12
10 by 17	85	13 by 20	55	17 by 18	47	31 by 36	13
10 by 18	80	13 by 21	53	17 by 20	42	31 by 40	12
11 by 11	119	13 by 22	50	17 by 22	38	31 by 42	12
11 by 12	109	13 by 24	46	17 by 24	35	32 by 42	10
11 by 13	101	14 by 14	73	18 by 18	44	32 by 44	10
11 by 14	94	14 by 15	68	18 by 20	40	33 by 45	10
11 by 15	87	14 by 16	64	18 by 22	36	34 by 46	9
11 by 16	82	14 by 17	60	18 by 24	33	30 by 52	9
11 by 17	77	14 by 18	57	19 by 19	40	32 by 56	8
11 by 18	73	14 by 19	54	19 by 20	38	33 by 56	8
12 by 12	100	14 by 20	51	19 by 22	34	36 by 58	7
12 by 13	92	14 by 21	49	19 by 24	32	38 by 58	7

MEASUREMENT OF PLUMBERS' WORK.

Plumbers' work is rated at so much a pound, or else by the hundred weight, of 112 pounds. Sheet lead, used in roofing, guttering, &c., is from 7 to 12 lbs. to the square foot. And a pipe of an inch bore is commonly from 6 to 13 lbs. to the yard in length. — [See Table, "Weight of Lead Pipe per Foot"]

PATENT IMPROVED LEAD PIPE, SIZES AND WEIGHT PER FOOT.

Calibre.	Weight per foot.	Calibre	Weight per foot.	Calibre	Weight per foot.	Calibre	Weight per foot.	Calibre.	Weight per foot.
Inches.	lbs. ozs.	Inches.	lbs. ozs.	Inches.	lbs. ozs.	Inches.	lbs. ozs.	Inches.	lbs. ozs.
$\frac{3}{8}$	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	1 4	$\frac{3}{4}$	1 4	1	4 0	$1\frac{1}{4}$	5 0
"	8	"	1 8	"	2 0	"	6 0	$1\frac{3}{4}$	4 0
"	10	"	2 0	"	2 4	$1\frac{1}{2}$	2 8	2	5 0
"	12	"	3 0	"	2 8	"	3 0	"	6 0
"	1 0	$\frac{5}{8}$	13	"	3 0	"	3 8	"	7 0
"	1 8	"	1 0	"	4 0	"	4 0	$2\frac{1}{2}$	11 0
$\frac{1}{2}$	8	"	1 8	1	1 8	"	5 0	3	13 0
"	10	"	2 0	"	1 12	$1\frac{1}{2}$	3 0	$3\frac{1}{2}$	15 0
"	12	"	2 12	"	2 0	"	3 8	4	18 0
"	14	$\frac{3}{4}$	12	"	2 8	"	4 0	$4\frac{1}{2}$	20 0
"	1 0	"	14	"	3 0	"	4 8	5	22 0

SHEET LEAD.—Weight of a Square Foot, $2\frac{1}{2}$, 3, $3\frac{1}{2}$, 4, $4\frac{1}{2}$, 5, 6, 7, $8\frac{1}{2}$, 9, 10 lbs. and upwards.

BOSTON LEAD PIPE, SIZES AND WEIGHT PER FOOT.

1-2 Inch.		5-8 Inch.		3-4 Inch.		1 Inch.		1 1-4 Inch.		1 1-2 Inch.		1 3-4 Inch.		2 Inch.	
lbs.	oz.	lbs.	oz.	lbs.	oz.	lbs.	oz.	lbs.	oz.	lbs.	oz.	lbs.	oz.	lbs.	oz.
	10	2	12	1	1	1	8	2	4	3	5	3	10	4	12
	12	3		1	6	1	12	2	8	3	12	4	3	5	8
	16			1	12	2		2	13	4	4	5	2	7	12
1	4			2	4	2	6	3	3	4	10				
1	8			3	2	2	14	3	15	6					
1	11			3	14	3	13								
1	14					5									
2	4					6	4								

COMPARATIVE STRENGTH AND WEIGHT OF ROPES AND CHAINS.

Circum. of Rope in inches.	Weight per Fathom in lbs.	Diameter of Chain in inches.	Weight per Fathom in lbs.	Proof Strength in tons and cwt.	Circum. of Rope in inches.	Weight per Fathom in lbs.	Diameter of Chain in inches.	Weight per Fathom in lbs.	Proof Strength in tons and cwt.
$3\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{5}{16}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$	1 $5\frac{1}{2}$	10	23	$\frac{7}{8}$	43	10 0
$4\frac{1}{4}$	$4\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{3}{8}$	8	1 $16\frac{3}{4}$	$10\frac{3}{4}$	28	$1\frac{1}{16}$	49	11 11
5	$5\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{7}{16}$	$10\frac{1}{2}$	2 10	$11\frac{1}{2}$	$30\frac{1}{2}$	1 in.	56	13 8
$5\frac{3}{4}$	7	$\frac{1}{2}$	14	3 $5\frac{1}{2}$	$12\frac{1}{4}$	36	$1\frac{1}{16}$	63	14 18
$6\frac{1}{2}$	$9\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{9}{16}$	18	4 $3\frac{1}{2}$	13	39	$1\frac{1}{8}$	71	16 14
7	$11\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{5}{8}$	22	5 2	$13\frac{3}{4}$	45	$1\frac{3}{16}$	79	18 11
8	15	$1\frac{1}{16}$	27	6 $4\frac{1}{2}$	$14\frac{1}{2}$	$48\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$	87	20 8
$8\frac{3}{4}$	19	$\frac{3}{4}$	32	7 7	$15\frac{1}{4}$	56	$1\frac{5}{16}$	96	22 13
$9\frac{1}{2}$	21	$1\frac{1}{8}$	37	8 $13\frac{1}{2}$	16	60	$1\frac{3}{8}$	106	24 18

NOTE.—It must be understood and also borne in mind, that, in estimating the amount of tensile strain to which a body is subjected, the weight of the body itself must also be taken into account; for according to its position so may it approximate to its whole weight in tending to produce extension within itself; as in the almost constant application of ropes and chains to great depths, considerable heights, &c.

STRENGTH OF MATERIALS OF CONSTRUCTION.

[From Templeton's Workshop Companion.]

MATERIALS of construction are liable to four different kinds of strain; viz., stretching, crushing, transverse action, and torsion or twisting: the first of which depends upon the body's tenacity alone; the second, on its resistance to compression; the third, on its tenacity and compression combined; and the fourth, on that property by which it opposes any acting force tending to change from a straight line, to that of a spiral direction, the fibres of which the body is composed.

In bodies, the power of tenacity and resistance to compression, in the direction of their length, is as the cross section of their area multiplied by the results of experiments on similar bodies, as exhibited in the following tables.

Table showing the Tenacities, Resistances to Compression, and other Properties of the common Materials of Construction.

Names of Bodies.	Absolute.		Compared with Cast Iron.		
	Tenacity in lbs. per sq. inch.	Resistance to compression in lbs. per sq. inch.	Its strength is	Its ex- tensibility is	Its stiffness is
Ash,	14130		0.23	2.6	0.089
Beech,	12225	8548	0.15	2.1	0.073
Brass,	17968	10304	0.435	0.9	0.49
Brick,	275	562			
Cast Iron,	13434	86397	1.000	1.0	1.000
Copper (wrought),	33000				
Elm,	9720	1033	0.21	2.9	0.073
Fir, or Pine, white,	12346	2028	0.23	2.4	0.1
“ “ Red,	11800	5375	0.3	2.4	0.1
“ “ Yellow,	11835	5445	0.25	2.9	0.087
Granite (Aberdeen),		10910			
Gun-metal (copper 8, and tin 1),	35838		0.65	1.25	0.535
Malleable Iron,	56000		1.12	0.86	1.3
Larch,	12240	5568	0.136	2.3	0.0585
Lead,	1824		0.096	2.5	0.038
Mahogany, Honduras,	11475	8000	0.24	2.9	0.487
Marble,	551	6060			
Oak,	11880	9504	0.25	2.8	0.093
Rope (1 in. in circum.)	200				
Steel,	123000				
Stone, Bath,	478				
“ Craigleith,	772	5490			
“ Dundee,	2661	6630			
“ Portland,	857	3729			
Tin (cast)	4736		0.182	0.75	0.25
Zinc (sheet)	9120		0.365	0.5	0.76

RESISTANCE TO LATERAL PRESSURE, OR TRANSVERSE ACTION.

The strength of a square or rectangular beam to resist lateral pressure, acting in a perpendicular direction to its length, is as the breadth and square of the depth, and inversely as the length;—thus, a beam twice the breadth

of another, all other circumstances being alike, equal twice the strength of the other; or twice the depth, equal four times the strength, and twice the length, equal only half the strength, &c., according to the rule.

Table of Data, containing the Results of Experiments on the Elasticity and Strength of various Species of Timber, by Mr. Barlow.

Species of Timber.	Value of E.	Value of S.	Species of Timber.	Value of E.	Value of S.
Teak, . . .	174.7	2462	Elm, . . .	50.64	1013
Poona, . . .	122.26	2221	Pitch pine, . . .	88.68	1632
English Oak, . . .	105.	1672	Red pine, . . .	133.	1341
Canadian do. . .	155.5	1766	New England Fir. . .	153.5	1102
Dantzic do. . .	86.2	1457	Riga Fir, . . .	90.	1100
Adriatic do. . .	70.5	1383	Mar Forest do. . .	63.	1200
Ash, . . .	119.	2026	Larch, . . .	76.	900
Beech, . . .	98.	1556	Norway Spruce. . .	105.47	1474

To find the dimensions of a beam capable of sustaining a given weight, with a given degree of deflection, when supported at both ends.

RULE.--Multiply the weight to be supported in lbs. by the cube of the length in feet; divide the product by 32 times the tabular value of E, multiplied into the given deflection in inches; and the quotient is the breadth multiplied by the cube of the depth in inches.

NOTE 1.--When the beam is intended to be square, then the fourth root of the quotient is the breadth and depth required.

NOTE 2.--If the beam is to be cylindrical, multiply the quotient by 1.7, and the fourth root of the product is the diameter.

Ex. The distance between the supports of a beam of Riga fir is 16 feet, and the weight it must be capable of sustaining in the middle of its length is 8000 lbs, with a deflection of not more than $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch; what must be the depth of the beam, supposing the breadth 8 inches?

$$\frac{16 \times 8000}{90 \times 32 \times .75} = 15175 \div 8 = 3\sqrt[4]{1897} = 12.35 \text{ in., the depth.}$$

To determine the absolute strength of a rectangular beam of timber, when supported at both ends, and loaded in the middle of its length, as beams in general ought to be calculated to, so that they may be rendered capable of withstanding all accidental cases of emergency.

RULE.--Multiply the tabular value of S by four times the depth of the beam in inches, and by the area of the cross section in inches; divide the product by the distance between the supports in inches, and the quotient will be the absolute strength of the beam in lbs.

NOTE 1.--If the beam be not laid horizontally, the distance between the supports, for calculation, must be the horizontal distance.

NOTE 2.--One fourth of the weight obtained by the rule, is the greatest weight that ought to be applied in practice as permanent load.

NOTE 3.--If the load is to be applied at any other point than the middle, then the strength will be as the product of the two distances is to the square of half the length of the beam between the supports;—or, twice the distance from one end, multiplied by twice from the other, and divided by the whole length, equal the effective length of the beam.

Ex. In a building 18 feet in width, an engine boiler of $5\frac{1}{2}$ tons (2240 lbs. to a ton) is to be fixed, the center of which to be 7 feet from the wall, and having two pieces of red pine, 10 inches by 6, which I can lay across the two walls for the purpose of slinging it at each end,—may I with sufficient confidence apply them, so as to effect this object?

$$2240 \times 5.5 \div 2 = 6160 \text{ lbs. to carry at each end.}$$

And 18 feet — 7 = 11, double each, or 14 and 22, then $14 \times 22 \div 18 = 17$ feet, or 204 inches, effective length of beam.

Tabular value of S, red pine, = $1341 \times 4 \times 10 \times 60 \div 204 = 15776$ lbs. the absolute strength of each piece of timber at that point.

To determine the dimensions of a rectangular beam capable of supporting a required weight, with a given degree of deflection, when fixed at one end.

RULE.—Divide the weight to be supported, in lbs., by the tabular value of *E*, multiplied by the breadth and deflection, both in inches; and the cube root of the quotient, multiplied by the length in feet, equal the depth required in inches.

Ex. A beam of ash is intended to bear a load of 700 lbs. at its extremity; its length being 5 feet, breadth 4 inches, and the deflection not to exceed $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch.

Tabular value of *E* = $119 \times 4 \times .5 = 238$ the divisor;

then $700 \div 238 = 3\sqrt{2.94} \times 5 = 7.25$ inches, depth of the beam.

To find the absolute strength of a rectangular beam, when fixed at one end, and loaded at the other

RULE.—Multiply the value of *S* by the depth of the beam, and by the area of its section, both in inches; divide the product by the leverage in inches, and the quotient equal the absolute strength of the beam in lbs.

Ex. A beam of Riga fir, 12 inches by $4\frac{1}{2}$, and projecting $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet from the wall; what is the greatest weight it will support at the extremity of its length?

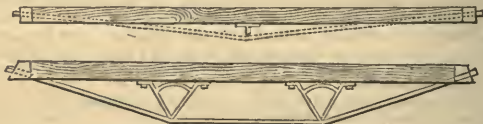
Tabular value of *S* = 1100. $12 \times 4.5 = 54$ sectional area.

Then, $1100 \times 12 \times 54 \div 78 = 9138.4$ lbs.

When fracture of a beam is produced by vertical pressure, the fibres of the lower section of fracture are separated by extension, whilst at the same time those of the upper portion are destroyed by compression; hence exists a point in section where neither the one nor the other takes place, and which is distinguished as the point of neutral axis. Therefore, by the law of fracture thus established, and proper data of tenacity and compression given, as in the preceding table, we are enabled to form metal beams of strongest section with the least possible material. Thus, in cast iron, the resistance to compression is nearly as $6\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 of tenacity, consequently a beam of cast iron, to be of strongest section, must be



of the following form, and a parabola in the direction of its length, the quantity of material in the bottom flange being about $6\frac{1}{2}$ times that of the upper. But such is not the case with beams of timber; for although the tenacity of timber be on an average twice that of its resistance to compression, its flexibility is so great, that any considerable length of beam, where columns cannot be situated to its support, requires to be strengthened or trussed by iron rods, as in the following manner.



And these applications of principle not only tend to diminish deflection, but the required purpose is also more effectively attained, and that by lighter pieces of timber.

To ascertain the absolute strength of a cast iron beam of the preceding form, or that of strongest section.

RULE.—Multiply the sectional area of the bottom flange in inches by the depth of the beam in inches, and divide the product by the distance between the supports, also in inches; and 514 times the quotient equal the absolute strength of the beam in cwts.

The strongest form in which any given quantity of matter can be disposed is that of a hollow cylinder; and it has been demonstrated that the maximum of strength is obtained in cast iron, when the thickness of the annulus, or ring, amounts to one-fifth of the cylinder's external diameter; the relative strength of a solid to that of a hollow cylinder being as the diameters of their sections. (*See Tables.*)

A Table showing the Weight or Pressure a beam of Cast Iron, 1 inch in breadth, wul sustain, without destroying its elustic force, when it is supported at each end, and loaded in the middle of its length, and also the deflection in the middle which that weight will produce. By Mr. Hodgkinson, Manchester.

Length.	6 feet.		7 feet.		8 feet.		9 feet.		10 feet.	
Depth in in.	Weight in lbs.	Defl. in in.	Weight in lbs.	Defl. in in.	Weight in lbs.	Defl. in in.	Weight in lbs.	Defl. in in.	Weight in lbs.	Defl. in in.
3	1278	.24	1089	.33	954	.426	855	.54	765	.66
3½	1739	.205	1482	.28	1298	.365	1164	.46	1041	.57
4	2272	.18	1936	.245	1700	.32	1520	.405	1360	.5
4½	2875	.16	2450	.217	2146	.284	1924	.36	1721	.443
5	3560	.144	3050	.196	2650	.256	2375	.32	2125	.4
6	5112	.12	4356	.163	3816	.213	3420	.27	3060	.33
7	6958	.103	5929	.14	5194	.183	4655	.23	4165	.29
8	9088	.09	7744	.123	6784	.16	6080	.203	5440	.25
9			9801	.109	8586	.142	7695	.18	6885	.22
10			12100	.098	10600	.128	9500	.162	8500	.2
11					12826	.117	11495	.15	10285	.182
12					15264	.107	13680	.135	12240	.17
13							16100	.125	14400	.154
14							18600	.115	16700	.143
	12 feet.		14 feet.		16 feet.		18 feet.		20 feet.	
6	2548	.48	2184	.65	1912	.85	1699	1.08	1530	1.34
7	3471	.41	2975	.58	2603	.73	2314	.93	2082	1.14
8	4532	.36	3884	.49	3396	.64	3020	.81	2720	1.00
9	5733	.32	4914	.44	4302	.57	3825	.72	3438	.89
10	7083	.28	6071	.39	5312	.51	4722	.64	4250	.8
11	8570	.26	7346	.36	6428	.47	5714	.59	5142	.73
12	10192	.24	8736	.33	7648	.43	6796	.54	6120	.67
13	11971	.22	10260	.31	8978	.39	7980	.49	7182	.61
14	13883	.21	11900	.28	10412	.36	9255	.46	8330	.57
15	15937	.19	13660	.26	11952	.34	10624	.43	9562	.53
16	18128	.18	15536	.24	13584	.32	12080	.40	10880	.5
17	20500	.17	17500	.23	15353	.30	13647	.38	12282	.47
18	22932	.16	19656	.21	17208	.28	15700	.36	13752	.44

NOTE.—This Table shows the greatest weight that ever ought to be laid upon a beam for permanent load; and, if there be any liability to jerks, &c., ample allowance must be made; also, the weight of the beam itself must be included. (*See Tables of Cast Iron.*)

To find the weight of a cast iron beam of given dimensions.

RULE.—Multiply the sectional area in inches by the length in feet, and by 3.2, the product equal the weight in lbs.

Ex. Required the weight of a uniform rectangular beam of cast iron, 16 feet in length, 11 inches in breadth, and 1½ inch in thickness.

$$11 \times 1.5 \times 16 \times 3.2 = 844.8 \text{ lbs.}$$

RESISTANCE OF BODIES TO FLEXURE BY VERTICAL PRESSURE.

When a piece of timber is employed as a column or support, its tendency to yielding by compression is different according to the proportion between its length and area of its cross section; and supposing the form that of a cylinder whose length is less than seven or eight times its diameter, it is impossible to bend it by any force applied longitudinally, as it will be destroyed by splitting before that bending can take place; but when the length exceeds this, the column will bend under a certain load, and be ultimately destroyed by a similar

kind of action to that which has place in the transverse strain. Columns of cast iron and of other bodies are also similarly circumstanced.

When the length of a cast iron column with flat ends equals about thirty times its diameter, fracture will be produced wholly by bending of the material. When of less length, fracture takes place partly by crushing and partly by bending. But, when the column is enlarged in the middle of its length from one and a half to twice its diameter at the ends, by being cast hollow, the strength is greater by one-seventh than in a solid column containing the same quantity of material.

To determine the dimensions of a support or column to bear, without sensible curvature, a given pressure in the direction of its axis.

RULE.—Multiply the pressure to be supported in lbs. by the square of the column's length in feet, and divide the product by twenty times the tabular value of E; and the quotient will be equal to the breadth multiplied by the cube of the least thickness, both being expressed in inches.

NOTE 1.—When the pillar or support is a square, its side will be the fourth root of the quotient.

NOTE 2.—If the pillar or column be a cylinder, multiply the tabular value of E by 12, and the fourth root of the quotient equal the diameter.

Ex. 1. What should be the least dimensions of an oak support, to bear a weight of 2240 lbs, without sensible flexure, its breadth being 3 inches, and its length 5 feet?

$$\begin{aligned} &\text{Tabular value of } E = 105, \\ &\text{and } \frac{2240 \times 5^2}{20 \times 105 \times 3} = 3\sqrt[4]{8.888} = 2.05 \text{ inches.} \end{aligned}$$

Ex. 2 Required the side of a square piece of Riga fir, 9 feet in length, to bear a permanent weight of 6000 lbs.

$$\begin{aligned} &\text{Tabular value of } E = 96, \\ &\text{and } \frac{6000 \times 9^2}{20 \times 96} = 4\sqrt[4]{253} = 4 \text{ inches nearly.} \end{aligned}$$

ELASTICITY OF TORSION, OR RESISTANCE OF BODIES TO TWISTING.

The angle of flexure by torsion is as the length and extensibility of the body directly and inversely as the diameter; hence, the length of a bar or shaft being given, the power, and the leverage the power acts with, being known, and also the number of degrees of torsion that will not affect the action of the machine, to determine the diameter in cast iron with a given angle of flexure.

RULE.—Multiply the power in lbs. by the length of the shaft in feet, and by the leverage in feet; divide the product by fifty-five times the number of degrees in the angle of torsion; and the fourth root of the quotient equal the shaft's diameter in inches.

Ex. Required the diameters for a series of shafts 35 feet in length, and to transmit a power equal to 1245 lbs., acting at the circumference of a wheel 2½ feet radius, so that the twist of the shafts on the application of the power may not exceed one degree.

$$\frac{1245 \times 35 \times 2.5}{55 \times 1} = 4\sqrt[4]{1981} = 6.67 \text{ inches in diameter.}$$

To determine the side of a square shaft to resist torsion with a given flexure.

RULE.—Multiply the power in pounds by the leverage it acts with in feet, and also by the length of the shaft in feet; divide this product by 92.5 times the angle of flexure in degrees, and the square root of the quotient equals the area of the shaft in inches.

Ex. Suppose the length of a shaft to be 12 feet, and to be driven by a power equal to 700 lbs., acting at 1 foot from the centre of the shaft—required the area of cross section, so that it may not exceed 1 degree of flexure.

$$\frac{700 \times 1 \times 12}{92.5 \times 1} = 2\sqrt[4]{90.8} = 9.53 \text{ inches.}$$

Relative strength of Bodies to resist Torsion, Lead being 1.

Tin	1.4	Gun Metal	5.0	English Iron	10.1
Copper	4.3	Cast Iron	9.0	Blistered Steel	16.6
Yellow Brass	4.6	Swedish Iron	9.5	Shear Steel	17.0

STRENGTH OF MATERIALS.

[From Grier's *Mechanic's Calculator*, &c.]

BAR OF IRON.—The average breaking weight of a Bar of Wrought Iron, 1 inch square, is 25 tons; its elasticity is destroyed, however, by about two-fifths of that weight, or 10 tons. It is extended, within the limits of its elasticity, .000096, or one-tenthousandth part of an inch for every ton of strain per square inch of sectional area. Hence, the greatest constant load should never exceed one-fifth of its breaking weight, or 5 tons for every square inch of sectional area.

The lateral strength of wrought iron, as compared with cast iron, is as 14 to 9. Mr. Barlow finds that wrought iron bars, 3 inches deep, 1 1-2 inches thick, and 33 inches between the supports, will carry 4 1-2 tons.

BRIDGES.—The greatest extraneous load on a square foot is about 120 pounds.

FLOORS.—The least load on a square foot is about 160 pounds.

ROOFS.—Covered with slate, on a square foot, 51 1-2 pounds.

BEAMS.—When a beam is supported in the middle and loaded at each end, it will bear the same weight as when supported at both ends and loaded in the middle; that is, each end will bear half the weight.

Cast Iron Beams should not be loaded to more than one-fifth of their ultimate strength.

The strength of similar *beams* varies inversely as their lengths; that is, if a beam 10 feet long will support 1000 pounds, a similar beam 20 feet long would support only 500 pounds.

A *beam* supported at one end will sustain only one-fourth part the weight which it would if supported at both ends.

When a *beam* is fixed at both ends, and loaded in the middle, it will bear one-half more than it will when loose at both ends. When the beam is loaded uniformly throughout it will bear double. When the beam is fixed at both ends, and loaded uniformly, it will bear triple the weight.

In any *beam* standing obliquely, or in a sloping direction, its strength or strain will be equal to that of a beam of the same breadth, thickness, and material, but only of the length of the horizontal distance between the points of support.

In the construction of *beams*, it is necessary that their form should be such that they will be equally strong throughout. If a beam be fixed at one end, and loaded at the other, and the breadth uniform throughout its length, then, that the beam may be equally strong throughout, its form must be that of a parabola. This form is generally used in the beams of steam engines.

When a *beam* is regularly diminished towards the points that are least strained, so that all the sections are similar figures, whether it be supported at each end and loaded in the middle, or supported in the middle and loaded at each end, the outline should be a cubic parabola.

When a beam is supported at both ends, and is of the same breadth throughout, then, if the load be uniformly distributed throughout the length of the beam, the line bounding the compressed side should be a semi-ellipse.

The same form should be made use of for the rails of a wagon-way, where they have to resist the pressure of a load rolling over them.

Similar *plates* of the same thickness, either supported at the ends or all round, will carry the same weight either uniformly distributed or laid on similar points, whatever be their extent.

The lateral strength of any *beam*, or *bar* of *wood*, *stone*, *metal*, &c., is in proportion to its breadth multiplied by its depth². In square beams the lateral strengths are in proportion to the cubes of the sides, and in general of like-sided beams as the cubes of the similar sides of the section.

The lateral strength of any *beam* or *bar*, one end being fixed in the wall and the other projecting, is inversely as the distance of the weight from the section acted upon; and the strain upon any section is directly as the distance of the weight from that section.

The absolute strength of *ropes* or *bars*, pulled lengthwise, is in proportion to the squares of their diameters. All cylindrical or prismatic rods are equally strong in every part, if they are equally thick, but if not they will break where the thickness is least.

The strength of a *tube*, or *hollow cylinder*, is to the strength of a solid one as the difference between the fourth powers of the exterior and interior diameters of the tube, divided by the exterior diameter, is to the cube of the diameter of a solid cylinder,—the quantity of matter in each being the same. Hence, from this it will be found, that a hollow cylinder is one-half stronger than a solid one having the same weight of material.

The strength of a column to resist being crushed is directly as the square of the diameter, provided it is not so long as to have a chance of bending. This is true in metals or stone, but in timber the proportion is rather greater than the square.

MODELS PROPORTIONED TO MACHINES.

The relation of models to machines, as to strength, deserves the particular attention of the mechanic. A model may be perfectly proportioned in all its parts as a model, yet the machine, if constructed in the same proportion, will not be sufficiently strong in every part; hence, particular attention should be paid to the kind of strain the different parts are exposed to; and from the statements which follow, the proper dimensions of the structure may be determined.

If the strain to draw asunder in the model be 1, and if the structure is 8 times larger than the model, then the stress in the structure will be 8^3 equal 512. If the structure is 6 times as large as the model, then the stress on the structure will be 6^3 equal 216, and so on; therefore, the structure will be much less firm than the model; and this the more, as the structure is cube times greater than the model. If we wish to determine the greatest size we can make a machine of which we have a model, we have,

The greatest weight which the beam of the model can bear, divided by the weight which it actually sustains equal a quotient which, when multiplied by the size of the beam in the model, will give the greatest possible size of the same beam in the structure.

Ex.—If a beam in the model be 7 inches long, and bear a weight of 4 lbs. but is capable of bearing a weight of 26 lbs.; what is the greatest length which we can make the corresponding beam in the structure? Here

$$26 \div 4 = 6.5, \quad \text{therefore, } 6.5 \times 7 = 45.5 \text{ inches.}$$

The strength to resist crushing, increases from a model to a structure in proportion to their size, but, as above, the strain increases as the cubes; wherefore, in this case, also, the model will be stronger than the machine. and the greatest size of the structure will be found by employing the square root of the quotient in the last rule, instead of the quotient itself; thus,

If the greatest weight which the column in a model can bear is 3 cwt., and if it actually bears 28 lbs., then, if the column be 18 inches high, we have

$$\sqrt{\left(\frac{336}{25}\right)} = 3.464; \quad \text{wherefore } 3.464 \times 18 = 62.352$$

inches, the length of the column in the structure.

STRENGTH OF MATERIALS.

[From Adcock's Engineer.]

List of metals, arranged according to their strength.—Steel, wrought-iron, cast-iron, platinum, silver, copper, brass, gold, tin, bismuth, zinc, antimony, lead.

According to Tredgold's and Duleau's experiments, a piece of the best bar-iron 1 square inch across the end would bear a weight of about 77,373 lbs., while a similar piece of cast-iron would be torn asunder by a weight of from 16,243 to 19,464 lbs. Thin iron wires, arranged parallel to each other, and presenting a surface at their extremity of 1 square inch, will carry a mean weight of 126,340 lbs.

List of woods, arranged according to their strength.—Oak, alder, lime, box, pine (*sylv.*), ash, elm, yellow pine, fir.

A piece of well-dried pine wood, presenting a section of 1 square inch, is able, according to Eytelwein, to support a weight of from 15,616 lbs. to 20,408 lbs., whilst a similar piece of oak will carry as much as 25,850 lbs.

Hempen cords, twisted, will support the following weights to the square inch of their section;

$\frac{1}{4}$ -inch to 1 inch thick, 8,746 lbs.; 1 to 3 inches thick, 6,800 lbs.; 3 to 5 inches thick, 5,345 lbs.; 5 to 7 inches thick, 4,860 lbs.

Tredgold gives the following rule for finding the weight in lbs. which a hempen rope will be capable of supporting: Multiply the square of the circumference in inches by 200, and the product will be the quantity sought.

In the practical application of these measures of absolute strength, that of metals should be reckoned at one-half, and that of woods and cords at one-third of their estimated value.

In a parallelopipedon of uniform thickness, supported on two points and loaded in the middle, the lateral strength is directly as the product of the breadth into the square of the depth, and inversely as the length. Let W represent the lateral strength of any material, estimated by the weight, b the breadth, and d the depth of its end, and l the distance between the points of support; then $W = fd^2b \div l$.

If the parallelopipedon be fastened only at one end in a horizontal position, and the load be applied at the opposite end, $W = fd^2b \div 4l$.

It is to be observed that the three dimensions, b , d , and l , are to be taken in the same measure, and that b be so great that no lateral curvature arise from the weight; f in each formula represents the lateral strength, which varies in different materials, and which must be learnt experimentally.

A beam having a rectangular end, whose breadth is two or three times greater than the breadth of another beam, has a power of suspension respectively two or three times greater than it; if the end be two or three times deeper than the end of the other, the suspension power of that which has the greater depth exceeds the suspension power of the other, four or nine times; if its length be two or three times greater than the length of another beam, its power of suspension will be $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{1}{3}$ respectively that of the other; provided that in each case the mode of suspension, the position of the weight, and other circumstances be similar. Hence it follows that a beam, one of whose sides tapers, has a greater power of suspension if placed on the slant than on the broad side, and that the powers of suspension in both cases are in the ratio of their sides; so, for instance, a beam, one of whose sides is double the width of the other, will carry twice as much if placed on the narrow side, as it would if laid on the wide one.

In a piece of round timber (a cylinder) the power of suspension is in proportion to the diameters cubed, and inversely as the length; thus a beam with a diameter two or three times longer than that of another, will carry a weight 8 or 27 times heavier respectively than that whose diameter is unity, the mode of fastening and loading it being similar in both cases.

The lateral strength of square timber is to that of a tree whence it is hewn as 10 : 17 nearly.

A considerable advantage is frequently secured by using hollow cylinders instead of solid ones, which, with an equal expenditure of materials, have far greater strength, provided only that the solid part of the cylinder be of a sufficient thickness, and that the workmanship be good; especially that in cast metal beams the thickness be uniform, and the metal free from flaws. According to Eytelwein, such hollow cylinders are to solid ones of equal weight of metal as 1.212 : 1, when the inner semi-diameter is to the outer as 1 : 2; according to Tredgold as 17 : 10, when the two semi-diameters are to each other as 15 : 25, and as 2 : 1, when they are to each other as 7 : 10.

A method of increasing the suspensive power of timber supported at both ends, is, to saw down from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{3}$ of its depth, and forcibly drive in a wedge of metal or hard wood, until the timber is slightly raised at the middle out of the horizontal line. By experiment it was found that the suspensive power of a beam thus cut $\frac{1}{3}$ of its depth was increased 1-19th, when cut $\frac{1}{2}$ it was increased 1-29th, and when cut $\frac{3}{4}$ th through it was increased 1-87th.

The force required to crush a body increases as the section of the body increases; and this quantity being constant, the resistance of the body diminishes as the height increases.

According to Eytelwein's experiments, the strength of columns or timbers of rectangular form in resisting compression is, as

1. The cube of their thickness (the lesser dimension of their section).
2. As the breadth (the greater dimension of their section).
3. Inversely as the square of their length.

Cohesive power of Bars of Metal one inch square, in Tons.

Iron, Swedish bar.	29.20	Copper, wrought	15.08
Do., Russian bar	26.70	Gun metal	16.23
Do., English bar	25.00	Copper, cast	8.51
Steel, cast	59.93	Brass, cast, yellow	8.01
Do., blistered	59.43	Iron, cast	7.87
Do., sheer	56.97	Tin, cast	2.11

RELATIVE STRENGTH OF CAST AND MALLEABLE IRON.

It has been found, in the course of the experiments made by Mr. Hodgkinson and Mr. Fairbairn, that the average strain that cast iron will bear in the way of tension, before breaking, is about seven tons and a half per square inch; the weakest, in the course of 16 trials on various descriptions, bearing 6 tons, and the strongest 9 3-4 tons. The experiments of Telford and Brown show that malleable iron will bear, on an average, 27 tons; the weakest bearing 24, and the strongest 29 tons. On approaching the breaking point, cast iron may snap in an instant, without any previous symptom, while wrought iron begins to stretch, with half its breaking weight, and so continues to stretch till it breaks. The experiments of Hodgkinson and Fairbairn show also that cast iron is capable of sustaining compression to the extent of nearly 50 tons on the square inch; the weakest bearing 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons, and the strongest 60 tons. In this respect, malleable iron is much inferior to cast iron. With 12 tons on the square inch it yields, contracts in length, and expands laterally; though it will bear 27 tons, or more, without actual fracture.

Rennie states that cast iron may be crushed with a weight of 93,000 lbs., and brick with one of 562 lbs. on the square inch.

STRENGTH OF BEAMS.

[From Lowndes' Engineer's Hand-book,—Liverpool, 1860.]

SOLID, RECTANGULAR, AND ROUND: TO FIND THEIR STRENGTH.

Square and rectangular.

$$\frac{(\text{Depth ins.})^2 \times \text{Thickness ins.}}{\text{Length, ft.}} \times \text{Tabular No.} = \text{Breaking weight, tons.}$$

Round.

$$\frac{(\text{Diameter ins.})^3}{\text{Length in ft.}} \times \text{Tabular No.} = \text{Breaking weight, tons.}$$

Hollow.

$$\frac{(\text{Outside dia. ins.})^3 - (\text{Inside dia. ins.})^3}{\text{Length, ft.}} \times \text{Tabular No.} = \text{Breaking weight tons.}$$

Thickness not exceeding {	1 inch for iron. 3 ins. for wood.	2 ins. for iron. 6 ins. for wood.	3 ins. for iron. 12 ins. for wood.
---------------------------	--------------------------------------	--------------------------------------	---------------------------------------

Square and Rectangular.

Cast and Wrought Iron	1	·85	·7
Teak and greenheart	·36	·32	·26
Pitch pine, and Canadian oak	·25	·22	·18
Fir, red pine, and English oak	·18	·16	·13

Round.

Cast and Wrought Iron	·8	·68	·56
Teak and greenheart .	·28	·25	·2
Fir and English oak .	·14	·125	·1

To find the Breaking Weight in lbs. use the Tabular No. below.

Thickness not exceeding {	1 inch for iron. 3 ins. for wood.	2 ins. for iron. 6 ins. for wood.	3 ins. for iron. 12 ins. for wood.
---------------------------	--------------------------------------	--------------------------------------	---------------------------------------

Square and Rectangular.

Iron	2240	1900	1570
Teak	800	710	570
Fir and oak	400	355	285

Round.

Iron	1800	1570	1260
Teak	640	570	460
Fir and oak	320	285	230

Though wrought and cast iron are represented in these rules as of equal strength, it should be observed that while a cast iron bar 1 inch $\times$ 1 inch $\times$ 1 foot 0 inch long, of average quality, will break with one ton, a similar bar of wrought iron only loses its elasticity, and deflects 1-16th of an inch, yet as it can only carry a further weight by destroying its shape and increasing the deflection, it is best to calculate on the above basis:—

A wrought iron bar 1 in. $\times$ 1 in. $\times$ 1 ft. 0 in. long } deflects $\begin{matrix} 1-16 \text{ with } 1 \text{ ton.} \\ 1-8 & \text{" } 1\frac{1}{4} \text{ " } \\ 2 \text{ } 1-2 & \text{" } 2\frac{1}{4} \text{ " } \end{matrix}$

The above rule gives the weight that will break the beam if put on the middle. If the weight is laid equally all over, it would require double the weight to break it.

A beam should not be loaded with more than 1-3 of the breaking weight in any case, and as a general rule not with more than 1-4, for purposes of machinery not with more than 1-6 to 1-10 depending on circumstances.

To find the proper size for any given purpose.

Rectangular.

$\frac{\text{Weight} \times \text{Length ft.}}{\text{Tabular No.}} \times 3 \text{ or } 4 \text{ or } 6, \&c. \text{ according to circumstances} =$
 $B D^2 \text{ ins.}$

Round.

$\sqrt[3]{\frac{\text{Weight} \times \text{Length, ft.}}{\text{Tabular No.}}} \times 3 \text{ or } 4 \text{ or } 6, \&c. \text{ according to circumstances}$
 $= \text{diam. ins.}$

CAST IRON WITH FEATHERS OR FLANGES: TO FIND THEIR STRENGTH.

$\frac{\text{Sec. area, bottom flange ins.} \times \text{depth ins.}}{\text{Length in feet.}} \times 2 = \text{Breaking weight, tons.}$

If the metal exceeds 1 inch in thickness deduct 1-8th.

If above 2 inches deduct 1-4th.

This description of beam is of the strongest form, when the sectional area of the bottom flange is six times that of the top flange.

In designing this description of beam, the bottom flange may be from 1-2 to 1 1-2 the depth of beam; the top flange from 1-4 to 1-3 the width of the bottom one, and 2-3 to 1-2 the thickness of it; the feather being made at the top a little thicker than the top flange, increasing to the bottom to nearly the thickness of the bottom flange; in this way avoiding any sudden variation in the thickness and saving weight; many engineers, however, prefer keeping the same thickness throughout in every part. The vertical brackets for stiffening the girder should not be made straight, but hollowed out something like the sketch, as thus they are much less liable to crack, and all the corners should be well filled in.

In most cases it is necessary that the beam should be of uniform

depth throughout ; it will, however, save weight, without diminishing the strength of the beam, if the width of the bottom flange be reduced very considerably towards the ends ; 1-2 of the width of the middle being quite sufficient ; care being taken to maintain a sufficient surface for bearing, if the beam has to be carried on a wall,

Fig. 1.

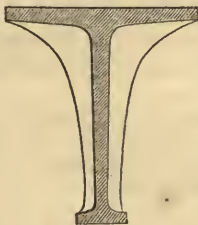
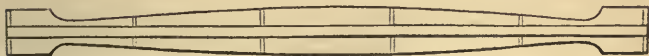


Fig. 2.



WROUGHT IRON BEAMS.

Girders.—The sketch shows a very strong form for this description of girder, when rolled solid. The top flange being condensed and square is in a good form to resist compression ; the bottom flange has a wider surface to rest on, and the middle rib is light ; an experimental beam of this description 8 ins. deep and 11 feet long requiring 5 tons to break it.



Fig. 3.

The top flange should have a sectional area 1 1-2 times that of the bottom.

When thus proportioned :

$$\frac{\text{Sec. area top flange, ins.} \times \text{depth ins.}}{\text{Length feet.}} \times 5 = \text{Breaking weight in tons.}$$

This is an inferior shape.

In such a beam the top flange should have an area 1 3-4 that of the bottom flange.

When thus proportioned :

$$\frac{\text{Sec. area top flange ins.} \times \text{depth ins.}}{\text{Length feet.}} \times 4 = \text{Breaking weight, tons.}$$

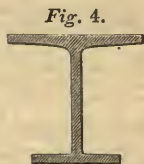
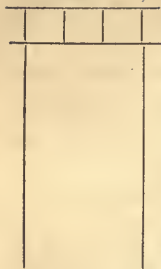


Fig. 4.

Beams of the above forms, made of plates and of L iron, are of equal strength with the above ; care being taken to make the bottom flange of double plates, with joint plates over the butts, allowing a little extra area in the bottom to compensate for the rivet holes, though this is not necessary if they are rivetted up by steam.

WROUGHT IRON BEAMS.

Fig. 5.



Hollow Girders.—The sketch represents the form for hollow girders combining the greatest strength with the least weight, the top being in the best form for resisting compression.

The proportion of the bottom sectional area to that of the top should be as 11 to 12, or 4-5; and the sides should be well stiffened with angle iron, to keep them from buckling; the sectional area of the top and bottom may be reduced at the extremities to 1-3 of the area at the middle, without diminishing the strength of the beam.

When thus proportioned :

$$\frac{\text{Section. area top, ins.} \times \text{depth ins.}}{\text{Length feet.}} \times 5 = \text{Breaking weight, tons.}$$

An experimental beam of this form, 75 feet long between supports, 4 feet 6 inches deep, with 6 cells at the top, about 6 inches square each, with a sectional area 24 sq. ins., the sides stiffened with 1 1-2 L irons, 2 feet apart, required 86 tons to break it.

Fig. 6.



In the plain hollow girder the top should have a sectional area 1 3-4 that of the bottom.

Thus proportioned :

$$\frac{\text{Section. area top, ins.} \times \text{depth ins.}}{\text{Length feet.}} \times 4 = \text{Breaking weight tons.}$$

To find the strength of a round girder.

$$\frac{\text{Sec. area, ins.} \times \text{dia. ins.}}{\text{Length feet.}} = \text{Breaking weight, tons.}$$

To find the strength of any beam.

If the top flange is the weakest, find the compressive breaking strain in tons per square inch due to its shape, thickness, and length. (See Columns.)

If the bottom is the weakest, find the tensional breaking strain of the material in tons per square inch.

Then,

$$\frac{\text{Sec. area ins. of weakest flange} \times \text{breaking strain, tons per in.} \times \text{depth of beam ft.} \times 4}{\text{Length between supports, feet.}} = \text{Breaking weight, tons.}$$

This rule will be found useful, either to confirm the results obtained from the previous rules, or to find the strength of any beams of irregular shape not included in them.

The mode of ascertaining the compression and tension on the top and bottom flanges of beams is sufficiently simple.

Take the case of a beam, 20 feet long, 2 feet deep, with a weight of 20 tons on the middle; the force counteracting this weight will be 10 tons on

each end; the force of compression at the top in the middle of the beam, and that of tension at the bottom, taking the central weight as the fulcrum, will be just in proportion to the leverage; in this case, as 10 to 2, or 5 to 1. The force of 10 tons applied to the end will thus result in a force of 50 tons of compression and tension on the flanges in the middle of the beam. Or in a simple form,

$$\frac{\text{Weight, tons} \times \text{length, feet}}{\text{Depth, feet} \times 4} = \text{Strain on top and bottom flanges, tons.}$$

The ultimate compressive strength of boiler plate iron may be taken at 16 tons per square inch, the tensile strength at 20 tons per square inch; and this is the reason why, in all wrought iron beams, the top requires to be the strongest.

But as in cast iron the compressive strength is about 48 tons, while the tensile strength is only about 7 tons per square inch, the bottom flange in cast iron girders requires to be much the strongest.

The fullest information on this subject, and the experiments in detail, will be found in Mr. Eaton Hodgkinson's experiments on the strength of cast iron beams, and in Mr. Edwin Clark's work on the Britannia and Conway tubular bridges.

SOLID COLUMNS.

Fail by crushing with length under - - - - - 5 diameters.
 Principally by crushing from - - - - - 5 to 15 "
 Partly by crushing, partly by bending, from - - - 15 to 25 "
 Altogether by bending above - - - - - 25 "

Cast iron of average quality is crushed with - - 49 tons per square inch.
 Wrought iron of average quality is crushed with 16 " " "
 Wrought iron is permanently injured with - - 12 " " "
 Oak wrought is crushed with - - - - - 4 " " "
 Deal wrought is crushed with - - - - - 2 " " "

The comparative strength of different columns, of different lengths, will be seen very clearly from the following table derived from experiments by Mr. Hodgkinson:—

Wrought Iron Bars.		Proportion of Length to Thickness.	Gave way with
Square.	Length.		
ins.	ft. ins.		
1 × 1	7½	7½ to 1	21·7 tons per sq. inch
"	1 3	15 to 1	15·4 "
"	2 6	30 to 1	11·3 "
"	5 0	60 to 1	7·5 "
"	7 6	90 to 1	4·3 "
½ × ½	5 0	120 to 1	2·5 "
"	7 6	180 to 1	1· "

To find the strength of any wrought iron column with square ends.

Area of column sq. inches × tons per inch corresponding to proportion of length, as per table above = Breaking weight, tons.

If the ends are rounded, divide the final result by 3 to find the breaking weight.

In columns of oblong section, the narrowest side must always be taken in calculating the proportion of height to width.

*To find the strength of round columns exceeding 25 diameters in length.
Mr. Hodgkinson's rule.*

$$\frac{(\text{Diameter, ins.})^{3.6}}{(\text{Length, ft.})^{1.7}} \times \text{Tabular No.} = \text{Breaking weight, tons.}$$

	Square Ends.	Rounded or Moveable Ends.
Wrought iron - - - - -	77	26
Cast iron - - - - -	44	15
Dantzic oak - - - - -	4.5	1.7
Red deal - - - - -	3.3	1.2

A column should not be loaded with more than 1.3 of the breaking weight in any case, and as a general rule, not with more than 1.4; for purposes of machinery not with more than 1.6 to 1.10, according to circumstances.

Tables of Powers for the Diameters and Lengths of Columns.

Diameter.	3.6 Power.	Diameter.	3.6 Power.	Length.	1.7 Power.
1 in.	1.	7 in.	1102.4	1	1.
$\frac{1}{4}$	2.23	$\frac{1}{4}$	1251.	2	3.25
$\frac{1}{2}$	4.3	$\frac{1}{2}$	1413.3	3	6.47
$\frac{3}{4}$	7.5	$\frac{3}{4}$	1590.3	4	10.556
2	12.1	8	1782.9	5	15.426
$\frac{1}{4}$	18.5	$\frac{1}{4}$	1991.7	6	21.031
$\frac{1}{2}$	27.	$\frac{1}{2}$	2217.7	7	27.332
$\frac{3}{4}$	38.16	$\frac{3}{4}$	2461.7	8	34.297
3	52.2	9	2724.4	9	41.9
$\frac{1}{4}$	69.63	$\frac{1}{4}$	3006.85	10	50.119
$\frac{1}{2}$	90.9	$\frac{1}{2}$	3309.8	11	58.934
$\frac{3}{4}$	116.55	$\frac{3}{4}$	3634.3	12	68.329
4	147.	10	3981.07	13	78.289
$\frac{1}{4}$	182.9	$\frac{1}{4}$	4351.2	14	88.8
$\frac{1}{2}$	224.68	$\frac{1}{2}$	4745.5	15	99.85
$\frac{3}{4}$	272.96	$\frac{3}{4}$	5165.	16	111.43
5	328.3	11	5610.7	17	123.53
$\frac{1}{4}$	391.36	$\frac{1}{4}$	6083.4	18	136.13
$\frac{1}{2}$	462.71	$\frac{1}{2}$	6584.3	19	149.24
$\frac{3}{4}$	543.01	$\frac{3}{4}$	7114.4	20	162.84
6	632.91	12	7674.5	21	176.92
$\frac{1}{4}$	733.11			22	191.48
$\frac{1}{2}$	844.28			23	206.51
$\frac{3}{4}$	967.15			24	222.

HOLLOW COLUMNS.

Hollow columns fail principally by crushing, provided the length does not exceed 25 diameters; indeed, the length does not appear to affect the strength much till it exceeds 50 diameters.

The comparative strength of different forms and of different thicknesses will appear so distinctly from the experiments below, made by Mr. Hodgkinson, that no difficulty will be found in ascertaining the strength due to any size or form of column that may be required.

*Square Columns of Plate Iron Rivetted**Columns 10 ft. 0 in. long.*

Size.	Thick- ness.	Proportion of Thickness to Width.	Proportion of Length to Width.	Break'g weight Tons per sq. in. of section.
4 in. X 4 in.	·03	$\frac{1}{13\frac{3}{4}}$	30 to 1	4·9
“	·06	$\frac{1}{6\frac{6}{7}}$	“	8·6
“	·1	$\frac{1}{4\frac{0}{7}}$	“	10·
“	·2	$\frac{1}{2\frac{0}{7}}$	“	12·
8 in. X 8 in.	·06	$\frac{1}{13\frac{3}{4}}$	15 to 1	6·
“	·14	$\frac{1}{6\frac{0}{7}}$	“	9·
“	·22	$\frac{1}{3\frac{6}{7}}$	“	11·5
“	·25	$\frac{1}{3\frac{2}{7}}$	“	12·

Column 8 feet 0 inches long.

18 X 18	·5	$\frac{1}{3\frac{0}{7}}$ practically	5·4 to 1	13·6
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Column 10 feet 0 inches long, with Cells.

8 in. X 8 in.	·06	$\frac{1}{6\frac{6}{7}}$ of width of cells	15 to 1	8·6
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To find the strength of any Hollow Wrought Iron Column.

Sec. area, sq. ins. X $\frac{\text{Tons per inch, corresponding to the proportions of length and thickness to width as per tables}}{\text{Breaking weight, tons.}}$ =

Columns of Oblong Section.

The strength of these may be ascertained by the same rule as that of square columns. The smallest width being taken in calculating the proportion of height to width, while the longest side must be taken into consideration in calculating the proportion of thickness to width.

Column 10 feet 0 inches long.

Size.	Thick- ness.	Proportion of Thickness to greatest Width.	Proportion of Length to least Width.	Actual Breaking Weight Tons per sq. in. of Section.
8 in. X 4 in.	·06	$\frac{1}{33\frac{3}{4}}$	30 to 1	6·78

Round Columns of Plate Iron Rivetted.

Columns 10 ft. 0 in. long.					Same Columns Reduced in Length.	
Dia- meter.	Thick- ness.	Proportion of thick- ness to Diameter.	Proportion of length to Diameter.	Breaking Weight. Tons per sq. inch.	Breaking Weights. Tons per square inch.	
					5 ft. 0 in. long.	2 ft. 6 in. long.
1½	·1	$\frac{1}{15}$	80 to 1	6·5	13·9	5·8
2	·1	$\frac{1}{20}$	60 to 1	10·35	14·8	16·5
2½	·1	$\frac{1}{25}$	48 to 1	13·3	15·6	16·3
2½	·24	$\frac{1}{11}$	48 to 1	9·6	15·6	16·
2½	·21	$\frac{1}{12}$	48 to 1	9·9	13·	17·
3	·15	$\frac{1}{26}$	40 to 1	12·36	13·	16·5
4	·15	$\frac{1}{26}$	30 to 1	12·34	13·	
6	·1	$\frac{1}{60}$	20 to 1	15·	17·	18·6
6	·13	$\frac{1}{46}$	20 to 1	18·6		

It would seem from this that a thickness of 1·48, or 1·4 inch in thickness for every foot in diameter is a good proportion for this kind of column.

It will be seen from these experiments, that it is the proportion of thickness to the width of cell which regulates the strength within certain limits of height.

And that a thickness of 1·30 or 1·8 inch for every 4 inches in width will give the highest result practicable for square columns.

CRANE.

The strains on the principal parts can be ascertained with great ease in the following manner—the strength being proportioned accordingly.

To find the strain on the post.

Weight suspended, tons × Projection, feet
 Height of post above ground, feet = Strain on top of post, tons.

The post can then be calculated as a beam, twice as long as this height from ground, with twice the weight on the middle. [*See Beams.*]

COLD WATER PUMP.

Usually 1·4 of cylinder diameter when the stroke is 1·2 that of piston.
 1·3 " " 1·4 "

To find the proper size, under any circumstances, capable of supplying twice the quantity ordinarily used for injection.

Cub. ft. water per hour used in cylinder in form of steam
 Stroke of pump, ft. × strokes per minute
 in square feet. = Area of pump

FAN.

Case should be strong and heavy. Bearings long.
Blades and arms as light and well balanced as possible.

Good proportions —

Inlet = $\frac{1}{2}$ diameter of fan,

Blades = $\frac{1}{4}$ diameter of fan each way,

Outlet = area of blades.

The area of tuyeres is most advantageous when made
area of blades

= $\frac{\text{density of blast, oz. per sq. inch.}}{\text{and it should not exceed double this size.}}$

VELOCITY OF FANS.

The best Velocity of Circumference for different Densities.

Velocity of Circumference. Feet per Second.	Density of Blast. Oz. per inch.
170	3
180	4
195	5
205	6
215	7

A speed of 180 to 200 feet per second, giving a density of 4 or 5 oz., is very suitable for smithy fires.

250 to 300 feet per second is a proper speed for cupolas.

A fan 4 feet 0 inch diameter, blade 1 foot 0 inch square, will supply 40 fires with $1\frac{1}{2}$ tuyeres at a density of 4 oz.

To find the Horse Power required for any fan,

Let D = density of blast in oz. per inch.

A = area of discharge at tuyeres in square inches.

V = velocity of circumference in feet per second.

Then $\frac{V^2}{1000} \times D \times A = \text{Effective Horse Power required.}$
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To find the density to be attained with any given fan.

Let D = diameter of fan in feet.

Then $\frac{\left(\frac{V}{4}\right)^2}{120 \times d.} = \text{Density of blast in oz. per inch.}$

Or the density may be found by comparison with the following table:—

Velocity of Circumference. Feet per Second.	Area of Nozzles.	Density of Blast. Oz. per inch.
150	Twice area of blades	1
150	Equal ditto	2
150	1-2 ditto	3
170	1-4 ditto	4
200	1-2 ditto	4
200	1-6 ditto	6
220	1-3 ditto	6

To find the quantity of air that will be delivered by any Fan, the density being known.

Total area nozzles, sq. ft. $\times$ velocity, ft. per minute corresponding to density (as per table) = Air delivered, cubic ft. per minute.

Density. Oz. per Sq. Inch.	Velocity. Feet per Minute.	Density. Lbs. per Sq. Inch	Velocity. Feet per Minute.
1	5,000	1	20,000
2	7,000	1½	24,500
3	8,600	2	28,300
4	10,000	2½	31,600
5	11,000	3	44,640
6	12,250	4	40,000
7	13,200	6	49,000
8	14,150	8	56,600
9	15,000	10	63,200
10	15,800	12	69,280
11	16,500	15	78,000
12	17,300	20	89,400

FRICTION.

From Mr. Rennie's Experiments.

The friction of metal on metal, without unguents,
May be taken at 1-6 of the weight up to 40 lbs. per sq. in.

“ 1-5 “ “ 100 “

Brass on cast iron 1-4 “ “ 800 “

Wroughton cast iron 1-3 “ “ 500 “

With tallow at 1-10 of the weight.

“ olive oil at 1-13 “

800 lbs. per inch forces out the oil.

Friction of journals under ordinary circumstances 1-30 of weight.

“ well oiled, sometimes only 1-60 “

CENTRIFUGAL FORCE.

$(\text{Revolutions per min.})^2 \times \text{dia. in ft.} \times \text{weight}$
 $\frac{\quad}{5870} = \text{Centrifugal force}$
 in terms of weight.

PEDESTAL — BRACKET.

PEDESTAL.

Good proportions.

Thickness of cover	·4	of diameter of bearing.	
“ of sole plate	·3	“	“
Diameter of bolts	·25	“	“ if 2.
“	·18	“	“ if there are 4.

Distance between bolts twice diameter of bearing.

BRACKET.

Solid. Metal round brass equal to 1-2 diameter of bearing.
 General thickness web, &c. equal to 1-4 diameter of bearing.
 With feathers. Width at lightest equal to diameter of bearing.
 Thickness equal to 1-6 “ “

TEMPERING.

The article after being completed, is hardened by being heated gradually to a bright red, and then plunged into cold water; it is then tempered by being warmed gradually and equably, either over a fire, or on a piece of heated metal till of the color corresponding to the purpose for which it is required, as per table below, when it is again plunged into water.

Corresponding Temperature.

A very pale straw	- 430°	Lancets }	
Straw	- 450°	Razors }	
Darker straw	- 470°	Penknives }	All kinds of wood tools
Yellow	- 490°	Scissors }	Screw taps.
Brown yellow	- 500°	Hatchets, Chipping Chisels,	
Slightly tinged purple	520°	Saws.	
Purple	- 530°	All kinds of percussive tools.	
Dark purple	- 550°	Springs.	
Blue	- 570°		
Dark blue	- 600°	Soft for saws.	

To Temper by the Thermometer.

Put the articles to be tempered into a vessel containing a sufficient quantity to cover them, of Oil or Tallow; Sand; or a mixture of 8 parts bismuth, 5 of lead, and 3 of tin, the whole to be brought up to, and kept up at the heat corresponding to the hardness required, by means of a suitable thermometer, till heated equally throughout; the articles are then withdrawn and plunged into cold water.

If no thermometer is available, it may be observed that oil or tallow begins to smoke at 430° or straw color, and that it takes fire on a light being presented, and goes out when the light is withdrawn, at 570° or blue.

CASE HARDENING.

Put the articles requiring to be hardened, after being finished but not polished, into an iron box in layers with animal carbon, that is,

horns, hoofs, skins, or leather, partly burned so as to be capable of being reduced to powder, taking care that every part of the iron is completely surrounded; make the box tight with a lute of sand and clay in equal parts, put the whole into the fire, and keep it at a light red heat for half an hour to two hours, according to the depth of hardened surface required, then empty the contents of the box into water, care being taken that any articles liable to buckle be put in separately and carefully, end in first.

Cast iron may be case hardened as follows:—

Bring to a red heat, and roll it in a mixture of powdered prussiate of potash, saltpetre and sal-ammoniac in equal parts, then plunge it into a bath containing 2 oz. prussiate of potash, and 4 oz. sal-ammoniac per gallon of water.

HEAT.

EFFECTS OF HEAT AT CERTAIN TEMPERATURES.—GRIER.

Tin and Bismuth, equal parts, melt at 283 degrees, Fahrenheit; tin melts at 442; polished steel acquires straw color at 460; bismuth melts at 476; sulphur burns at 560; oil of turpentine boils at 560; polished steel acquires deep blue color at 580; lead melts at 594; linseed oil boils at 600; quicksilver boils at 660; zinc melts at 700; iron, bright red in the dark at 752; iron, red-hot in twilight at 884; red heat fully visible in daylight at 1077; brass melts at 3807; copper melts at 4587; silver melts at 4717; gold melts at 5237; welding heat of iron, from 12777; welding heat of iron, to 13427; greatest heat of smith's forge 17327; cast iron begins to melt at 17977; cast iron thoroughly melted at 20577.

SOLDERING.

The solder for joints requires to be of some metal more fusible than that of the substances to be joined.

For Copper, usual solder 6 to 8 parts brass to 1 of zinc; 1 of tin sometimes added.

A still stronger solder, 3 parts brass, 1 of zinc.

To prepare this solder.—Melt the brass in a crucible, when melted add in the zinc, and cover over for 2 or 3 minutes till the combination is effected, then pour it out, over a bundle of twigs, into a vessel of water, or into a mould composed of a number of little channels, so that the solder may be in long strips convenient for use.

Brass filings alone will answer very well.

To braise with this solder.—Scrape the surfaces perfectly clean, and secure the flange or joint carefully; cover the surfaces to be brazed with borax powder moistened; apply the solder, and melt it in with the flame of a clear coke fire from a smith's hearth; particular care being taken not to burn the copper.

Iron and brass are soldered with spelter, which is brass and zinc in equal parts; the process being performed in a manner similar to the above. For ironwork, however, sometimes rather differently; the articles are fixed in their position, and the solder applied, a covering of loam is then put over all to exclude the air, the work thus prepared is then put into the fire a sufficient time to melt the solder in.

BORING AND TURNING.

The best speed for boring cast iron is about $7\frac{3}{4}$ feet per minute.

For drilling about 10 or 11 feet per minute is a good speed for the circumference of the tool. For a 1 inch drill 40 revolutions = 11 feet per minute, other sizes in proportion

For turning, the proper speed for the circumference is about 15 feet per minute.

BRASS.

COMPOSITIONS OF BRASS.

	Copper.	Tin.	Zinc.
Watch-makers brass	1 part	—	2 parts
German brass	1 “	—	1 “
Yellow brass	2 “	—	1 “
Speculum meta!	2 “	1 part	—
Bell metal	3 “	1 “	—
Light castings and small bearings . . .	4 “	1 “	$\frac{1}{4}$ “
Ditto a little harder	4 “	1 “	$\frac{1}{2}$ “
Heavy castings	6 to 7	1 “	1 “
Gun metal	9 “	1 “	—

The addition of a little lead makes the metal more easily wrought, and is advantageous when the work is not intended for exposure to heat.

BRASS CASTING.

As it is often useful to engineers, especially abroad, to be able to cast brass, a slight description of the process may not be out of place.

The ordinary furnace used is of very simple construction.

After lighting the fire, put the pot intended for use bottom upwards over it, so as to warm gradually through. As soon as the fire is burned well through, put the pot into its place, resting the bottom on a fire brick to keep it off the bars, and filling round with lumps of coke to steady it; then put in the copper, either blocks cut up into pieces of convenient size, or if this is not to be had, sheet copper doubled up; as the metal sinks down add more copper or old brass till the pot is nearly full of melted metal; now add the tin, and when this is melted and mixed, put in a piece or two of zinc; if this begins to flare add the rest of the zinc in, stir it well in, lift the pot out at

once, skim the rubbish off the top, and pour into the mould. If, however, it does not flare up, put a little coal on to excite the fire, and cover over till it comes to a proper heat. As soon as the zinc begins to flare, add in the rest, and take the pot off the fire. If old brass alone is melted down no tin is required, but a small quantity of zinc. If part copper and part brass, add tin and zinc in proportion to the new copper, with a little extra zinc for the brass.

As soon as the boxes are run, it is the usual custom to open them at once, and to sprinkle the castings with water from the rose of a watering can, this has the effect of making them softer than they would otherwise be; the boxes are then emptied, and fresh moulds made while fresh metal is being melted.

When the casting is completed, draw the bearer forward, and let the bars all drop, so that the furnace can be effectually cleared from the clinkers, and put the pot among the ashes to cool gradually.

The moulding boxes may be of hard wood, well secured at the corners, either by dovetailing or by strong nails and iron corner plates, with guides to keep the boxes fair with one another. A few cross bars in the top box help to carry the sand.

Fresh green sand, the same as used for iron founding, mixed with a small quantity of coal dust, about one-twelfth part, should be sifted over the patterns on all sides to the thickness of about an inch, the box then filled up with old sand, and properly rammed up, and well pricked to let the air and gas escape, then remove the patterns, and dust over the mould with a little charcoal powder from a bag, or with a little flour, cover over the box again, and the mould is ready for pouring.

For long articles, spindles, bars, &c., make a good airhole at the opposite end from where the metal is poured, incline the box slightly, and pour the metal at the lower end; for flat, thin and straggling articles it is necessary to have two or more pouring holes, and to fill them all at the same time.

The pots generally used are the Stourbridge clay pots, and black lead pots, both kinds being made of various sizes up to 60 lbs.; the former are less durable, but much cheaper than the latter, they require to be carefully hardened by gradual exposure to the fire.

Clay pots are made of 2 parts raw Stourbridge clay to 1 of gas coke pulverized; well mixed up together with water, dried gently, and slightly baked in a kiln.

Black lead pots of 2 parts graphite, and 1 of fireclay, mixed with water, baked slightly in a kiln, but not completely until required for use.

The pots are made on a wood mould, the shape and size of the inside of the pot, the clay being plastered round it to the thickness desired.

ROPE.

To find the breaking Weight of an ordinary Tarred Hemp Rope.

(Circumference, ins.)² ÷ 5 = Breaking weight, tons.

A rope should not be loaded with more than 1-3 its breaking weight.

To find Weight of Rope or Tarred Cordage.

(Circumference ins.)² × Length, ft. ÷ 24 = Weight, lbs.

Or,

(Circumference ins.)² ÷ 4 = Weight, lbs. per fathom.

To find Weight of Tarred Hawser or Manilla Rope.

(Circumference ins.)² ÷ 5 = Weight, lbs. per fathom.

To find Weight of Hawser-Laid Manilla.

(Circumference ins.)² ÷ 6 = Weight, lbs. per fathom.

WEIGHT.

To find the Weight of any Casting.

Width in $\frac{1}{4}$ ins. × Thickness in $\frac{1}{8}$ ins., or vice versa, ÷ 10 × Length, ft. = Weight, lbs. cast iron.

For instance; to find the weight of a casting $3\frac{1}{4}$ ins. × $1\frac{1}{8}$ ins. × 2 ft. 6 ins. long.

$$13 \times 9 \div 10 = 11.7 \times 2.5 = 29.25 \text{ lbs.}$$

This rule is very useful, and can easily be remembered in the following form.

Width in $\frac{1}{4}$ ins. × Thickness in $\frac{1}{8}$ ins. or vice versa, cut off 1 figure for decimal, the result is lbs. per foot of length.

For wrought iron add 1-20th to the result; for lead add 1-2; for brass add 1-7th; for copper add 1-5th.

To find the Weight from the Areas.

Area, sq. ins. × Length, ft. × 3 1-7 = Weight, lbs. cast iron.

Multiplier for Cast iron	3.156 or 3 1-7.
“ Wrought iron	3.312 or 3 1-3.
“ Lead	4.854
“ Brass	3.644
“ Copper	3.87

Or, Area, sq. ins. × 10 = lbs. per yard for wrought iron.

To find the Weight in cwts.

Area, sq. ins. × Length, ft. ÷ 31.9 = Weight, cwts. cast iron.

For wrought iron, divide by 33.6.

WEIGHT OF BOILER PLATES.

Thickness, ins.	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{3}{16}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{5}{16}$	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{7}{16}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{5}{8}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{7}{8}$	1
Weight, lbs. per sq. ft.	2.5	5	7.5	10	12.5	15	17.5	20	25	30	35	40

For cast iron deduct 1-20th.

To find Weight of Boiler Plates in cwts.

Area sq. ft.
 No. corresponding to thickness in table below. = Weight, cwts.

Thickness.	Divisor.	Thickness.	Divisor.	Thickness.	Divisor.
In.		In.		In.	
$\frac{1}{8}$	22.4	$\frac{3}{8}$	7.5	$\frac{5}{8}$	4.48
$\frac{3}{16}$	15.	$\frac{7}{16}$	6.3	$\frac{3}{4}$	3.73
$\frac{1}{4}$	11.2	$\frac{1}{2}$	5.6	$\frac{7}{8}$	3.2
$\frac{5}{16}$	9.	$\frac{9}{16}$	5.	1	2.8

CONTINUOUS CIRCULAR MOTION.

IN mechanics, circular motion is transmitted by means of wheels, drums, or pulleys; and accordingly as the driving and driven are of equal or unequal diameters, so are equal or unequal velocities produced. Hence the principle on which the following rules are founded.

1. *When time is not taken into Account.*

RULE.—Divide the greater diameter, or number of teeth, by the lesser diameter or number of teeth; and the quotient is the number of revolutions the lesser will make, for one of the greater.

EXAMPLE.—How many revolutions will a pinion of 20 teeth make, for 1 of a wheel with 125?

$$125 \div 20 = 6.25 \text{ or } 6\frac{1}{4} \text{ revolutions.}$$

To find the number of revolutions of the last, to one of the first, in a train of wheels and pinions.

RULE.—Divide the product of all the teeth in the driving by the product of all the teeth in the driven; and the quotient equal the ratio of velocity required.

EXAMPLE 1.—Required the ratio of velocity of the last, to 1 of the first, in the following train of wheels and pinions; viz., pinions driving—the first of which contains 10 teeth, the second 15, and third 18. Wheels driven first, 15 teeth, second, 25, and third, 32.

$$\frac{10 \times 15 \times 18}{15 \times 25 \times 32} = .225 \text{ of a revolution the wheel will make to one of the pinion.}$$

EXAMPLE 2.—A wheel of 42 teeth giving motion to one of 12, on which shaft is a pulley of 21 inches diameter driving one of 6; required the number of revolutions of the last pulley to one of the first wheel.

$$\frac{42 \times 21}{12 \times 6} = 12.25 \text{ or } 12\frac{1}{4} \text{ revolutions.}$$

NOTE.—Where increase or decrease of velocity is required to be communicated by wheel-work, it has been demonstrated that the number of teeth on each pinion should not be less than 1 to 6 of its wheel, unless there be some other important reason for a higher ratio.

2. *When Time must be regarded.*

RULE.—Multiply the diameter or number of teeth in the driver, by its velocity in any given time, and divide the product by the required velocity of the driven; the quotient equal the number of teeth or diameter of the driven, to produce the velocity required.

EXAMPLE 1.—If a wheel, containing 84 teeth, makes 20 revolutions per minute, how many must another contain, to work in contact, and make 60 revolutions in the same time?

$$84 \times 20 \div 60 = 28 \text{ teeth.}$$

EXAMPLE 2.—From a shaft making 45 revolutions per minute, and with a pinion 9 inches diameter at the pitch line, I wish to transmit motion at 15 revolutions per minute; what, at the pitch line, must be the diameter of the wheel?

$$45 \times 9 \div 15 = 27 \text{ inches.}$$

EXAMPLE 3.—Required the diameter of a pulley to make 16 revolutions in the same time as one of 24 inches making 36.

$$24 \times 36 \div 16 = 54 \text{ inches.}$$

The distance between the centres and velocities of two wheels being given, to find their proper diameters.

RULE.—Divide the greatest velocity by the least; the quotient is the ratio of diameter the wheels must bear to each other.

Hence, divide the distance between the centres by the ratio $+ 1$; the quotient equal the radius of the smaller wheel; and subtract the radius thus obtained from the distance between the centres; the remainder equal the radius of the other.

EXAMPLE.—The distance of two shafts from centre to centre is 50 inches, and the velocity of the one 25 revolutions per minute, the other is to make 80 in the same time; the proper diameters of the wheels at the pitch lines are required.

$80 \div 25 = 3.2$, ratio of velocity, and $50 \div 3.2 + 1 = 11.9$ the radius of the smaller wheel; then $50 - 11.9 = 38.1$, radius of larger; their diameters are $11.9 \times 2 = 23.8$ and $38.1 \times 2 = 76.2$ inches.

To obtain or diminish an accumulated velocity by means of wheels, pinions, or wheels, pinions, and pulleys, it is necessary that a proportional ratio of velocity should exist, and which is thus attained: multiply the given and required velocities together; and the square root of the product is the mean or proportionate velocity.

EXAMPLE.—Let the given velocity of a wheel containing 54 teeth equal 16 revolutions per minute, and the given diameter of an intermediate pulley equal 25 inches, to obtain a velocity of 81 revolutions in a machine; required the number of teeth in the intermediate wheel and diameter of the last pulley.

$$\sqrt{81 \times 16} = 36 \text{ mean velocity.}$$

$$54 \times 16 \div 36 = 24 \text{ teeth and } 25 \times 36 \div 81 = 11.1 \text{ inches, diam. of pulley.}$$

To determine the proportion of wheels for screw-cutting by a Lathe.

In a lathe properly adapted, screws to any degree of pitch, or number of threads in a given length, may be cut by means of a leading screw of any given pitch, accompanied with change wheels and pinions; coarse pitches being effected generally by means of one wheel and one pinion with a *carrier*, or *intermediate wheel*, which cause no variation or change of motion to take place. Hence the following

RULE.—Divide the number of threads in a given length of the screw which is to be cut, by the number of threads in the same length of the leading screw attached to the lathe; and the quotient is the ratio that the wheel on the end of the screw must bear to that on the end of the lathe spindle.

EXAMPLE.—Let it be required to cut a screw with 5 threads in an inch, the leading screw being of $\frac{1}{2}$ inch pitch, or containing 2 threads in an inch; what must be the ratio of wheels applied?

$5 \div 2 = 2.5$, the ratio they must bear to each other.

Then suppose a pinion of 40 teeth be fixed upon for the spindle,—

$40 \times 2.5 = 100$ teeth for the wheel on the end of the screw.

But screws of a greater degree of fineness than about 8 threads in an inch are more conveniently cut by an additional wheel and pinion, because of the proper degree of velocity being more effectively attained; and these, on account of revolving upon a stud, are commonly designated the *stud-wheels*, or *stud-wheel* and *pinion*; but the mode of calculation and ratio of screw are the same as in the preceding rule. Hence, all that is further necessary is to fix upon any 3 wheels at pleasure, as those for the spindle and stud-wheels; then multiply the number of teeth in the spindle-wheel by the ratio of the screw, and by the number of teeth in that wheel or pinion which is in contact with the wheel on the end of the screw; divide the product by the stud-wheel in contact with the spindle-wheel; and the quotient is the number of teeth required in the wheel on the end of the leading screw.

EXAMPLE.— Suppose a screw is required to be cut containing 25 threads in an inch, and the leading screw, as before, having two threads in an inch, and that a wheel of 60 teeth is fixed upon for the end of the spindle, 20 for the pinion in contact with the screw-wheel, and 100 for that in contact with the wheel on the end of the spindle; required the number of teeth in the wheel for the end of the leading screw.

$$25 \div 2 = 12.5, \text{ and } \frac{60 \times 12.5 \times 20}{100} = 150 \text{ teeth.}$$

Or suppose the spindle and screw-wheels to be those fixed upon, also any one of the stud-wheels, to find the number of teeth in the other.

$$\frac{60 \times 12.5}{150 \times 100} = 20 \text{ teeth, or } \frac{60 \times 12.5 \times 20}{150} = 100 \text{ teeth.}$$

Table of Change Wheels for Screw-cutting; the leading Screw being $\frac{1}{2}$ inch pitch, or containing 2 threads in an inch.

Number of threads in inch of screw.	Numb. of teeth in		Number of threads in inch of screw.	Number of teeth in				Number of threads in inch of screw.	Number of teeth in			
	Lathe spindle- wheel.	Leading screw- wheel.		Lathe spindle- wheel.	Wheel in contact with spindle-wheel.	Pinion in contact with screw-wheel.	Leading screw- wheel.		Lathe spindle- wheel.	Wheel in contact with spindle-wheel.	Pinion in contact with screw-wheel.	Leading screw- wheel.
1	80	40	$8\frac{1}{4}$	40	55	20	60	19	50	95	20	100
$1\frac{1}{4}$	80	50	$8\frac{1}{3}$	90	85	20	90	$19\frac{1}{2}$	80	120	20	130
$1\frac{1}{2}$	80	60	$8\frac{2}{3}$	60	70	20	75	20	60	100	20	120
$1\frac{3}{4}$	80	70	$9\frac{1}{3}$	90	90	20	95	$20\frac{1}{4}$	40	90	20	90
2	80	90	$9\frac{1}{2}$	40	60	20	65	21	80	120	20	140
$2\frac{1}{4}$	80	90	10	60	75	20	80	22	60	110	20	120
$2\frac{1}{2}$	80	100	$10\frac{1}{2}$	50	70	20	75	$22\frac{1}{2}$	80	120	20	150
$2\frac{3}{4}$	80	110	11	60	55	20	120	$22\frac{3}{4}$	80	130	20	140
3	80	120	12	90	90	20	120	$23\frac{1}{2}$	40	95	20	100
$3\frac{1}{4}$	80	130	$12\frac{3}{4}$	60	85	20	90	24	65	120	20	130
$3\frac{1}{2}$	80	140	13	90	90	20	130	25	60	100	20	150
$3\frac{3}{4}$	80	150	$13\frac{1}{2}$	60	90	20	90	$25\frac{1}{2}$	30	85	20	90
4	40	80	$13\frac{3}{4}$	80	100	20	110	26	70	130	20	140
$4\frac{1}{4}$	40	85	14	90	90	20	140	27	40	90	20	120
$4\frac{1}{2}$	40	90	$14\frac{1}{2}$	60	90	20	95	$27\frac{1}{2}$	40	100	20	110
$4\frac{3}{4}$	40	95	15	90	90	20	150	28	75	140	20	150
5	40	100	16	60	80	20	120	$28\frac{1}{2}$	30	90	20	95
$5\frac{1}{2}$	40	110	$16\frac{1}{4}$	80	100	20	130	30	70	140	20	150
6	40	120	$16\frac{1}{2}$	80	110	20	120	32	30	80	20	120
$6\frac{1}{2}$	40	130	17	45	85	20	90	33	40	110	20	120
7	40	140	$17\frac{1}{2}$	80	100	20	140	34	30	85	20	120
$7\frac{1}{2}$	40	150	18	40	60	20	120	35	60	140	20	150
8	30	120	$18\frac{3}{4}$	80	100	20	150	36	30	90	20	120

Table by which to determine the Number of Teeth, or Pitch of Small Wheels, by what is commonly called the Manchester Principle.

Diametral Pitch.	Circular Pitch.	Diametral Pitch.	Circular Pitch.
3	1.047	9	.349
4	.785	10	.314
5	.628	12	.262
6	.524	14	.224
7	.449	16	.196
8	.393	20	.157

EXAMPLE 1.—Required the number of teeth that a wheel of 16 inches diameter will contain of a 10 pitch.

$$16 \times 10 = 160 \text{ teeth, and the circular pitch} = .314 \text{ inch.}$$

EXAMPLE 2.—What must be the diameter of a wheel for a 9 pitch of 126 teeth?

$$126 \div 9 = 14 \text{ inches diameter, circular pitch } .349 \text{ inch.}$$

NOTE.—The pitch is reckoned on the diameter of the wheel instead of the circumference, and designated wheels of 8 pitch, 12 pitch, &c.

Strength of the Teeth of Cast Iron Wheels at a given Velocity.

Pitch of teeth in inches.	Thickness of teeth in inches.	Breadth of teeth in inches.	Strength of teeth in horse-power at			
			3 feet per second.	4 feet per second.	6 feet per second.	8 feet per second.
3.99	1.9	7.6	20.57	27.43	41.14	54.85
3.78	1.8	7.2	17.49	23.32	34.98	46.64
3.57	1.7	6.8	14.73	19.65	29.46	39.28
3.36	1.6	6.4	12.28	16.38	24.56	32.74
3.15	1.5	6.	10.12	13.50	20.24	26.98
2.94	1.4	5.6	8.22	10.97	16.44	21.92
2.73	1.3	5.2	6.53	8.78	13.16	17.54
2.52	1.2	4.8	5.18	6.91	10.36	13.81
2.31	1.1	4.4	3.99	5.32	7.98	10.64
2.1	1.0	4.	3.00	4.00	6.00	8.00
1.89	.9	3.6	2.18	2.91	4.36	5.81
1.68	.8	3.2	1.53	2.04	.06	3.08
1.47	.7	2.8	1.027	1.37	2.04	2.72
1.26	.6	2.4	.64	.86	1.38	1.84
1.05	.5	2.	.375	.50	.75	1.00

WHEELS AND GUDGEONS.

To find size of Teeth necessary to transmit a given Horse Power.
(Tredgold.)

$$\frac{\text{Horse power} \times 240}{\text{Diameter of wheel, ft.} \times \text{Revs. per min.}} = \text{Strength of tooth.}$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{\text{Strength}}{\text{Breadth, ins.}}} = \text{Pitch, ins.} \quad \frac{\text{Strength}}{(\text{Pitch, ins.})^3} = \text{Breadth, ins.}$$

The above rule will be found very suitable for a speed of circumference of about 240 feet per minute. For speeds above, add to 240 half the difference, for speeds below, deduct half the difference, between 240 and the actual speed, the result being a suitable multiplier.

For instance; at 300 ft. per minute, 60 being the difference, $240 + 30 = 270$ multiplier.

At 160 ft. per minute, 80 being the difference, $240 - 40 = 200$ multiplier.

The reason being, that with higher speeds, the friction, wear, and liability to shocks is increased, at lower speeds decreased, and the teeth may advantageously be proportioned accordingly.

To find the Horse Power that any Wheel will transmit.

$$\frac{(\text{Pitch, ins.})^2 \times \text{Breadth, ins.} \times \text{Diameter ft.} \times \text{Revs. per minute}}{\text{Appropriate No. according to speed, as above.}} \\ = \text{Horse Power.}$$

To find the multiplying number for any Wheel.

$$\frac{(\text{Pitch, ins.})^2 \times \text{Breadth, ins.} \times \text{Diameter ft.} \times \text{Revs. per minute}}{\text{Horse Power}} \\ = \text{Multiplying No. as above.}$$

To find the size of Teeth to carry a given load in lbs.

Load, lbs. $\div$ 1120 = Breaking strength of teeth.

Load, lbs. $\div$ 280 = Strength for very low speeds, and for steady work; being 4 times the breaking strength.

Load, lbs. $\div$ 140 = Strength for ordinary purposes of machinery; being 8 times the breaking strength.

Load, lbs. $\div$ 100 = Strength for high speeds, and irregular work; or when the teeth are exposed to shocks.

As before,

$$\frac{\text{Strength}}{(\text{Pitch, ins.})^2} = \text{Breadth, ins.} \sqrt{\frac{\text{Strength}}{\text{Breadth, ins.}}} = \text{Pitch, ins.}$$

WATER.

To find the quantity of Water that will be discharged through an orifice, or pipe, in the side or bottom of a Vessel.

$$\text{Area of orifice, sq. in.} \times \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{No. corresponding to height of surface} \\ \text{above orifice, as per table} \end{array} \right. \\ = \text{Cubic feet discharged per minute.}$$

Height of Surface above Orifice.	Multiplier.	Height of Surface above Orifice.	Multiplier.	Height of Surface above Orifice.	Multiplier.
Ft.		Ft.		Ft.	
1	2.25	18	9.5	40	14.2
2	3.2	20	10.	45	15.1
4	4.5	22	10.5	50	16.
6	5.44	24	11.	60	17.4
8	6.4	26	11.5	70	18.8
10	7.1	28	12.	80	20.1
12	7.8	30	12.3	90	21.3
14	8.4	32	12.7	100	22.5
16	9.	35	13.3		

To find the size of hole necessary to discharge a given quantity of Water under a given head.

$$\frac{\text{Cubic ft. water discharged}}{\text{No. corresponding to height, as per table}} = \text{Area of orifice, sq. in.}$$

To find the height necessary to discharge a given quantity through a given orifice.

$$\frac{\text{Cubic ft. water discharged}}{\text{Area orifice, sq. inches.}} = \text{No. corresp. to height, as per table.}$$

The velocity of Water issuing from an orifice in the side or bottom of a vessel being ascertained to be as follows :

$$\sqrt{\text{Height ft. surface above orifice}} \times 5.4 = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Velocity of water, ft.} \\ \text{per second.} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\sqrt{\text{Height ft.}} \times \text{Area orifice, ft.} \times 324 = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Cubic ft. discharged per} \\ \text{minute.} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\sqrt{\text{Height ft.}} \times \text{Area orifice, ins.} \times 2.2 = \begin{array}{cc} \text{Do.} & \text{Do.} \end{array}$$

It may be observed, that the above rules represent the actual quantities that will be delivered through a hole cut in the plate ; if a short pipe be attached, the quantity will be increased, the greatest delivery with a straight pipe being attained with a length equal to 4 diameters, and being 1.3 more than the delivery through the plain hole ; the quantity gradually decreasing as the length of pipe is increased, till, with a length equal to 60 diameters the discharge again equals the discharge through the plain orifice. If a taper pipe be attached the delivery will be still greater, being $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the delivery through the plain orifice ; and it is probable that if a pipe with curved decreasing taper were to be tried, the delivery through it would be equal to the theoretical discharge, which is about 1.65 the actual discharge through a plain hole.

To find the quantity of Water that will run through any orifice, the top of which is level with the surface of water as over a sluice or dam.

$$\sqrt{\text{Height, ft. from water surface to bot-}} \times \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{tom of orifice or top of dam} \\ \text{Area of water} \end{array} \right\} \times 216$$

= Cub. ft. discharged per minute.

Or,

$$\text{Two-thirds Area of water passage, sq. ins.} \times \text{No. corresponding to height as per table,} = \text{Cub. ft. discharged per minute.}$$

To find the time in which a Vessel will empty itself through a given orifice.

$$\frac{\sqrt{\text{Height ft. surface above orifice}} \times \text{Area water surface, sq. ins.}}{\text{Area orifice, sq. in.} \times 3.7} = \text{Time required, seconds.}$$

The above rules are founded on Bank's experiments.

MECHANICAL TABLES

FOR THE USE OF

OPERATIVE SMITHS, MILLWRIGHTS,

AND

ENGINEERS.

MECHANICAL TABLES

FOR THE USE OF OPERATIVE SMITHS, MILLWRIGHTS, AND
ENGINEERS.

The following Tables, originally dedicated to 'the National Association of the Forgers of Iron Work,' England, by JAMES FODEN, will be found extremely useful to Smiths, generally, and are accompanied by Practical Examples.—TEMPLETON.

DIAMETERS AND CIRCUMFERENCES OF CIRCLES.

Diam.			Circ.			Diam.			Circ.			Diam.			Circ.			Diam.			Circ.		
In.	Ft.	In.	In.	Ft.	In.	In.	Ft.	In.	In.	Ft.	In.	In.	Ft.	In.	In.	Ft.	In.	In.	Ft.	In.	In.	Ft.	
1	0	3 $\frac{1}{8}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	10	2	7 $\frac{3}{8}$	1	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	6 $\frac{7}{8}$	4	11 $\frac{1}{4}$						
1 $\frac{1}{8}$	0	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	5 $\frac{3}{8}$			1	23 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	23 $\frac{1}{4}$	3	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	7	4	11 $\frac{1}{8}$						
1 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	3 $\frac{7}{8}$	5 $\frac{7}{8}$	1	6	0	10 $\frac{1}{8}$	2	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	23 $\frac{1}{8}$	3	9 $\frac{3}{8}$										
1 $\frac{3}{8}$	0	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	5 $\frac{7}{8}$	1	6 $\frac{3}{8}$	0	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	2	8 $\frac{1}{8}$	1	23 $\frac{1}{4}$	3	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	7 $\frac{1}{8}$	5	0						
1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	1	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	27 $\frac{1}{8}$	3	10 $\frac{3}{8}$	1	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	5	0 $\frac{3}{8}$						
1 $\frac{5}{8}$	0	5				0	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	2	8 $\frac{3}{8}$	1	3	3	11	1	7 $\frac{3}{8}$	5	0 $\frac{7}{8}$						
1 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	5 $\frac{1}{8}$	6 $\frac{1}{8}$	1	7 $\frac{1}{8}$	0	10 $\frac{3}{8}$	2	9 $\frac{1}{8}$	1	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	1 $\frac{1}{4}$						
1 $\frac{7}{8}$	0	5 $\frac{3}{8}$	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	7 $\frac{3}{8}$	0	10 $\frac{7}{8}$	2	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	31 $\frac{1}{4}$	3	11 $\frac{3}{8}$	1	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	5	1 $\frac{1}{8}$						
2	0	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	8	0	11	2	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	32 $\frac{1}{4}$	3	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	7 $\frac{7}{8}$	5	2 $\frac{3}{8}$						
			6 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	11 $\frac{1}{8}$	2	10 $\frac{3}{8}$	1	32 $\frac{1}{8}$	3	11 $\frac{7}{8}$	1	8	5	2 $\frac{1}{2}$						
2 $\frac{1}{8}$	0	6 $\frac{3}{8}$	6 $\frac{5}{8}$	1	8 $\frac{3}{8}$	0	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	2	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	8	5	2 $\frac{1}{4}$						
2 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	7	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	9 $\frac{1}{8}$	0	11 $\frac{3}{8}$	2	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	33 $\frac{1}{4}$	4	1	1	8 $\frac{1}{8}$	5	3 $\frac{1}{8}$						
2 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	7 $\frac{1}{8}$	6 $\frac{7}{8}$	1	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	11 $\frac{1}{8}$	1	33 $\frac{1}{8}$	4	1 $\frac{1}{8}$	1	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	5	3 $\frac{3}{8}$						
2 $\frac{3}{8}$	0	7 $\frac{3}{8}$	7	1	9 $\frac{3}{8}$	0	11 $\frac{3}{8}$	2	11 $\frac{3}{8}$	1	37 $\frac{1}{8}$	4	1 $\frac{3}{8}$	1	8 $\frac{3}{8}$	5	4						
2 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	8 $\frac{1}{8}$				0	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	0	1	4	4	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	4 $\frac{3}{8}$						
2 $\frac{5}{8}$	0	8 $\frac{3}{8}$	7 $\frac{1}{8}$	1	10 $\frac{3}{8}$	0	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	3	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	4 $\frac{1}{8}$	4	2 $\frac{5}{8}$	1	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	5	4 $\frac{1}{2}$						
2 $\frac{7}{8}$	0	9	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	11 $\frac{7}{8}$	3	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	4	3	1	8 $\frac{7}{8}$	5	5 $\frac{1}{8}$						
3	0	9 $\frac{1}{8}$	7 $\frac{3}{8}$	1	11 $\frac{1}{8}$	0	11 $\frac{7}{8}$	3	1 $\frac{1}{8}$	1	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	3 $\frac{1}{8}$	1	9	5	5 $\frac{1}{4}$						
			7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	0	3	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	4 $\frac{3}{8}$	4	3 $\frac{3}{8}$	1	9 $\frac{1}{8}$	5	5 $\frac{1}{2}$						
3 $\frac{1}{8}$	0	9 $\frac{3}{8}$	7 $\frac{5}{8}$	1	11 $\frac{3}{8}$	1	0 $\frac{1}{8}$	3	1 $\frac{3}{8}$	1	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	9	5	5 $\frac{1}{2}$						
3 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	10 $\frac{1}{8}$	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	2	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	3	2	1	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	4	4 $\frac{1}{8}$	1	9 $\frac{1}{8}$	5	6 $\frac{3}{8}$						
3 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	7 $\frac{7}{8}$	2	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	4 $\frac{3}{8}$	4	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	9 $\frac{3}{8}$	5	6 $\frac{1}{4}$						
3 $\frac{3}{8}$	0	10 $\frac{3}{8}$	8		1 $\frac{1}{8}$	1	0 $\frac{3}{8}$	3	2 $\frac{3}{8}$	1	4 $\frac{7}{8}$	4	5	1	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	7 $\frac{1}{8}$						
3 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	11			1	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	3	3 $\frac{1}{8}$	1	5	4	5 $\frac{3}{8}$	1	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	5	7 $\frac{3}{4}$						
3 $\frac{5}{8}$	0	11 $\frac{1}{8}$	8 $\frac{1}{8}$	2	1 $\frac{1}{8}$	1	0 $\frac{5}{8}$	3	3 $\frac{3}{8}$	1	5 $\frac{1}{8}$	4	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	9 $\frac{5}{8}$	5	8						
3 $\frac{7}{8}$	1	0 $\frac{1}{8}$	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	2	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	0 $\frac{7}{8}$	3	4	1	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	4	6	1	9 $\frac{7}{8}$	5	8 $\frac{3}{8}$						
4	1	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	8 $\frac{3}{8}$	2	2 $\frac{1}{8}$	1	1	3	4 $\frac{1}{8}$	1	5 $\frac{3}{8}$	4	6 $\frac{1}{8}$	1	9 $\frac{7}{8}$	5	8 $\frac{1}{2}$						
			8 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	2 $\frac{1}{4}$																		
4 $\frac{1}{8}$	1	0 $\frac{7}{8}$	8 $\frac{5}{8}$	2	3					1	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	6 $\frac{3}{8}$	1	10	5	9						
4 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	2	3 $\frac{1}{8}$	1	1 $\frac{1}{8}$	3	5 $\frac{1}{8}$	1	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	4	7 $\frac{1}{8}$	1	10 $\frac{1}{8}$	5	9 $\frac{1}{2}$						
4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{7}{8}$	2	3 $\frac{3}{8}$	1	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	3	5 $\frac{3}{8}$	1	5 $\frac{7}{8}$	4	7 $\frac{3}{8}$	1	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	5	9 $\frac{3}{4}$						
4 $\frac{3}{8}$	1	2 $\frac{1}{8}$	9	2	4 $\frac{1}{8}$	1	1 $\frac{3}{8}$	3	6	1	6	4	8 $\frac{1}{8}$	1	10 $\frac{3}{8}$	5	10 $\frac{1}{8}$						
4 $\frac{5}{8}$	1	2 $\frac{1}{4}$				1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	6 $\frac{1}{8}$	1	6	4	8 $\frac{3}{8}$	1	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	10 $\frac{3}{4}$						
4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	2 $\frac{3}{8}$	9 $\frac{1}{8}$	2	4 $\frac{3}{8}$	1	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	3	6 $\frac{3}{8}$	1	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	4	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	5	10 $\frac{7}{8}$						
4 $\frac{7}{8}$	1	3 $\frac{1}{8}$	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	2	5	1	1 $\frac{7}{8}$	3	7 $\frac{1}{8}$	1	6 $\frac{3}{8}$	4	8 $\frac{3}{8}$	1	10 $\frac{7}{8}$	5	11						
5	1	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 $\frac{3}{8}$	2	5 $\frac{1}{8}$	1	2	3	7 $\frac{3}{8}$	1	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	10 $\frac{7}{8}$	5	11 $\frac{1}{8}$						
			9 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	2		7 $\frac{7}{8}$	1	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	9 $\frac{3}{8}$	1	10 $\frac{7}{8}$	5	11 $\frac{1}{4}$						
5 $\frac{1}{8}$	1	4	9 $\frac{5}{8}$	2	6 $\frac{1}{8}$																		
5 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	4 $\frac{1}{8}$	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	2	6 $\frac{3}{8}$	1	2 $\frac{1}{8}$	3	8 $\frac{1}{8}$	1	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	4	10 $\frac{1}{8}$	1	11 $\frac{1}{8}$	6	0 $\frac{1}{4}$						
5 $\frac{3}{8}$	1	4 $\frac{3}{8}$	9 $\frac{7}{8}$	2	7	1	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	3	8 $\frac{3}{8}$	1	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	4	10 $\frac{3}{8}$	1	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	6	0 $\frac{3}{8}$						

Diam.		Circ.		Diam.		Circ.		Diam.		Circ.		Diam.		Circ.	
Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.
1	11	6	1	2	47	7	65	2	10	8	117	3	4	10	55
1	11	6	1	2	5	7	7	2	10	9	0	3	4	10	55
1	11	6	1	2	5	7	7	2	10	9	0	3	4	10	55
1	11	6	2	2	51	7	71	2	10	9	1	3	4	10	63
1	11	6	2	2	54	7	77	2	10	9	1	3	4	10	63
1	11	6	3	2	55	7	78	2	11	9	1	3	4	10	71
2	0	6	3	2	57	7	80	2	11	9	1	3	4	10	71
				2	57	7	9	2	11	9	2	3	4	10	8
2	0	6	3	2	57	7	93	2	11	9	2	3	4	10	8
2	0	6	4	2	57	7	9	2	11	9	3	3	5	10	8
2	0	6	4	2	6	7	10	2	11	9	3	3	5	10	91
2	0	6	4	2	61	7	105	2	11	9	4	3	5	10	91
2	0	6	5	2	6	7	11	2	11	9	4	3	5	10	9
2	0	6	6	2	6	7	11	3	0	9	5	3	5	10	10
2	0	6	6	2	6	7	11	3	0	9	5	3	5	10	10
2	1	6	6	2	6	7	11	3	0	9	5	3	5	10	10
				2	6	8	0	3	0	9	5	3	5	10	11
2	1	6	6	2	6	8	0	3	0	9	5	3	5	10	11
2	1	6	7	2	6	8	0	3	0	9	6	3	6	10	11
2	1	6	7	2	7	8	1	3	0	9	6	3	6	10	11
2	1	6	8	2	7	8	1	3	0	9	7	3	6	11	0
2	1	6	8	2	7	8	1	3	0	9	7	3	6	11	0
2	1	6	8	2	7	8	2	3	0	9	7	3	6	11	1
2	1	6	9	2	7	8	2	3	1	9	8	3	6	11	1
2	2	6	9	2	7	8	2	3	1	9	8	3	6	11	1
				2	7	8	3	3	1	9	8	3	6	11	2
2	2	6	10	2	7	8	3	3	1	9	9	3	6	11	2
2	2	6	10	2	7	8	4	3	1	9	9	3	7	11	3
2	2	6	10	2	8	8	4	3	1	9	9	3	7	11	3
2	2	6	11	2	8	8	4	3	1	9	10	3	7	11	3
2	2	7	0	2	8	8	5	3	1	9	10	3	7	11	4
2	2	7	0	2	8	8	5	3	2	9	11	3	7	11	4
2	3	7	0	2	8	8	6	3		3	7	11	5	4	11
				2	8	8	6	3	21	9	11	3	7	11	5
2	3	7	1	2	8	8	6	3	21	10	0	3	7	11	5
2	3	7	1	2	8	8	7	3	22	10	0	3	8	11	6
2	3	7	2	2	9	8	7	3	22	10	0	3	8	11	6
2	3	7	2	2	9	8	8	3	22	10	1	3	8	11	6
2	3	7	3	2	9	8	8	3	22	10	1	3	8	11	7
2	3	7	3	2	9	8	8	3	22	10	2	3	8	11	7
2	3	7	3	2	9	8	8	3	3	10	2	3	8	11	7
2	4	7	3	2	9	8	9	3	31	10	2	3	8	11	8
				2	9	8	9	3	31	10	2	3	8	11	8
2	4	7	4	2	9	8	10	3	31	10	3	3	8	11	8
2	4	7	4	2	9	8	10	3	31	10	3	3	9	11	9
2	4	7	5	2	10	8	10	3	31	10	4	3	9	11	9
2	4	7	5	2	10	8	11	3	31	10	4	3	9	11	10
2	4	7	5	2	10	8	11	3	37	10	5	3	9	11	10
2	4	7	6	2	10	8	11	3	37	10	5	3	9	11	10

Diam.		Circ.		Diam.		Circ.		Diam.		Circ.		Diam.		Circ.		Diam.		Circ.	
Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.
4	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	13	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	14	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	16	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	7 $\frac{7}{8}$	17	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	19	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
4	3	13	5	4	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	5	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	16	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	5	8	17	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	6	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	19	2 $\frac{3}{4}$
4	3	13	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	4	9	14	11	5	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	16	4	5	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	17	10	6	1	19	3 $\frac{1}{4}$
4	3	13	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	16	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	17	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	19	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
4	3	13	6	4	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	14	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	5	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	16	5	5	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	17	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	6	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	19	4
4	3	13	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	4	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	15	0	5	3	16	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	5	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	17	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	6	2	19	4 $\frac{1}{4}$
4	3	13	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	3	16	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	17	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	2	19	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
4	4	13	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	4	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	15	1	5	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	16	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	5	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	17	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	6	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	19	4 $\frac{3}{4}$
4	4	13	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	16	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	17	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	19	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
4	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	13	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	4	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	15	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	5	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	16	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	5	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	17	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	6	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	19	5 $\frac{3}{4}$
4	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	13	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	4	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	15	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	5	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	16	7	5	9	18	0	6	2	19	6
4	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	13	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	10	15	2	5	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	16	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	18	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	2	19	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
4	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	13	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	4	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	15	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	5	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	16	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	5	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	18	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	6	2	19	6 $\frac{3}{4}$
4	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	13	9	4	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	16	8	5	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	18	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	2	19	7
4	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	13	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	4	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	15	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	5	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	16	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	5	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	18	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	6	3	19	7 $\frac{1}{4}$
4	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	13	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	16	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	18	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	3	19	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
4	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	13	10	4	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	3	5	4	16	9	5	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	18	2	6	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	19	8
4	5	13	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	16	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	18	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	19	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
4	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	13	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	4	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	15	4	5	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	16	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	5	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	18	3	6	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	19	8 $\frac{3}{4}$
4	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	13	11	4	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	16	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	18	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	19	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
4	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	13	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	4	11	15	5	5	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	16	10	5	10	18	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	6	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	19	9 $\frac{1}{4}$
4	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	13	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	11	15	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	16	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	18	4	6	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	19	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
4	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	0	4	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	16	11	5	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	18	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	19	9 $\frac{3}{4}$
4	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	4	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	15	6	5	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	16	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	5	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	18	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	6	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	19	10 $\frac{1}{4}$
4	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	16	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	18	5	6	4	19	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
4	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	1	4	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	5	17	0	5	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	18	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	4	19	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
4	6	14	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	4	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	15	7	5	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	17	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	5	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	18	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	6	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	19	11 $\frac{1}{4}$
4	6	14	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	17	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	18	6	6	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	19	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
4	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	14	2	4	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	15	8	5	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	17	1	5	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	18	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	6	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	19	11 $\frac{1}{4}$
4	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	14	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	4	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	15	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	5	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	17	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	5	11	18	7	6	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	20	0 $\frac{1}{4}$
4	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	14	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	0	15	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	17	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	18	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
4	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	3	5	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	15	9	5	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	17	2	5	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	18	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	6	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	20	1
4	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	5	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	15	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	5	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	17	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	5	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	18	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	6	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	20	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
4	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	17	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	18	8	6	5	20	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
4	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	4	5	0	15	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	6	17	3	5	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	18	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	5	20	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
4	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	5	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	15	10	5	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	17	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	5	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	18	9	6	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	20	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
4	7	14	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	17	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	18	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
4	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	14	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	5	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	15	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	5	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	17	4	5	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	18	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	6	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	20	3
4	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	14	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	11	5	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	17	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	0	18	10	6	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
4	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	1	15	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	17	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	18	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
4	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	6	5	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	16	0	5	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	17	5	6	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	18	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	6	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	20	4 $\frac{1}{4}$
4	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	5	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	16	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	5	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	17	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	6	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	18	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	6	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	20	4 $\frac{1}{4}$
4	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	16	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	17	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	18	11	6	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
4	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	7	5	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	16	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	5	7	17	6	6	0	18	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	6	20	5
4	8	14	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	5	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	16	1	5	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	17	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	19	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
4	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	14	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	5	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	16	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	5	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	17	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	6	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	19	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	6	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	20	6 $\frac{1}{4}$
4	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	14	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	16	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	17	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	1	19	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	6	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	20	6 $\frac{1}{4}$
4	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	9	5	2	16	2	5	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	17	8	6	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	19	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	7
4	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	5	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	16	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	5	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	17	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	6	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	19	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	6	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	20	7 $\frac{1}{4}$
4	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	16	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	17	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	19	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	7 $\frac{1}{2}$

Diam.		Circ.		Diam.		Circ.		Diam.		Circ.		Diam.		Circ.		Diam.		Circ.	
Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.
6	7	20	8 $\frac{1}{8}$	7	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	22	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	23	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	11 $\frac{1}{8}$	25	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	8	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	26	6 $\frac{3}{4}$
				7	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	22	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	23	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	11 $\frac{1}{8}$	25	1 $\frac{1}{8}$	8	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	26	6 $\frac{3}{4}$
6	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	22	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	23	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	0	25	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	26	6 $\frac{3}{4}$
6	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	22	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	23	8 $\frac{1}{4}$					8	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	26	7 $\frac{1}{4}$
6	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	9	7	1	22	3	7	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	23	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	25	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	26	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
6	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	9 $\frac{1}{2}$					7	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	23	9	8	0	25	2	8	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	26	8
6	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	22	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	7	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	23	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	8	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	25	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	6	26	8 $\frac{3}{8}$
6	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	22	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	7	7	23	9	8	0	25	3 $\frac{1}{2}$				
6	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	22	4 $\frac{1}{4}$					8	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	25	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	8	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	26	8 $\frac{3}{4}$
6	8	20	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	22	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	23	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	25	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	8	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	26	9 $\frac{1}{4}$
				7	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	22	5	7	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	23	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	25	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	8	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	26	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
6	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	22	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	23	11	8	1	25	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	26	10
6	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	21	0	7	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	22	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	23	11 $\frac{1}{2}$					8	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	26	10 $\frac{3}{4}$
6	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	21	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	2	22	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	23	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	1	25	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	26	10 $\frac{3}{4}$
6	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	21	0 $\frac{1}{2}$					7	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	24	0	8	1	25	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	26	11 $\frac{1}{4}$
6	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	21	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	22	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	24	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	25	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	7	26	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
6	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	21	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	22	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	8	24	1	8	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	25	6 $\frac{1}{2}$				
6	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	21	2	7	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	22	7 $\frac{1}{2}$					8	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	25	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	26	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
6	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	21	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	7	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	22	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	24	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	25	7	8	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	27	0 $\frac{1}{4}$
				7	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	22	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	24	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	25	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	27	0 $\frac{1}{4}$
6	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	21	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	22	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	24	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	2	25	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	27	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
6	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	21	3	7	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	22	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	24	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	2	25	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	27	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
6	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	21	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	3	22	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	24	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	25	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	27	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
6	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	21	4	7	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	22	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	24	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	25	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	27	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
6	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	21	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	22	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	9	24	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	25	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	8	27	2 $\frac{3}{4}$
6	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	21	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	22	10 $\frac{1}{2}$					8	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	25	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	27	3
6	10	21	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	22	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	24	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	25	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	27	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
				7	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	22	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	24	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	3	25	11	8	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	27	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
6	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	21	6	7	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	22	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	24	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	3	25	11	8	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	27	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
6	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	21	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	7	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	23	0	7	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	24	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	25	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	27	5
6	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	21	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	7	4	23	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	24	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	25	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	27	5
6	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	21	7	7	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	23	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	24	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	26	0	8	9	27	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
6	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	21	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	23	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	10	24	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	26	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	9	27	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
6	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	21	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	23	1 $\frac{1}{2}$					8	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	26	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	9	27	6 $\frac{1}{4}$
6	11	21	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	23	2	7	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	24	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	26	1	8	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	27	6 $\frac{1}{4}$
				7	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	23	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	24	8	8	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	26	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	27	7
6	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	21	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	23	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	24	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	4	26	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	27	7 $\frac{1}{4}$
6	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	21	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	23	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	24	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	4	26	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	27	7 $\frac{1}{4}$
6	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	21	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	5	23	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	24	9	8	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	26	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	27	8 $\frac{1}{4}$
6	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	21	10 $\frac{1}{2}$					7	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	24	9	8	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	26	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	27	8 $\frac{1}{4}$
6	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	21	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	23	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	7	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	24	10	8	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	26	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	10	27	9
6	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	21	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	23	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	7	11	24	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	26	3 $\frac{1}{2}$				
6	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	21	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	23	4 $\frac{1}{4}$					8	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	26	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	27	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
7	0	21	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	23	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	24	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	8	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	26	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	27	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
				7	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	23	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	24	11	8	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	26	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	27	10 $\frac{1}{4}$
7	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	22	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	23	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	11	24	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	5	26	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	27	10 $\frac{1}{4}$
7	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	22	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	23	6	7	11	25	0					8	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	27	10 $\frac{1}{4}$
7	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	22	1	7	6	23	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	11	25	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	26	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	27	11 $\frac{1}{4}$

Diam.		Circ.		Dia.		Circ.		Diam.		Circ.		Diam.		Circ.		Diam.		Circ.	
Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.
8	10 $\frac{7}{8}$	27	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	29	5	9	10	30	10 $\frac{5}{8}$	10	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	32	3 $\frac{7}{8}$	10	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	33	9 $\frac{5}{8}$
8	11	28	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	29	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	9	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	30	11	10	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	32	4	10	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	33	10
				9	4 $\frac{5}{8}$	29	5 $\frac{3}{8}$	9	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	30	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	10	3 $\frac{5}{8}$	32	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	10	9 $\frac{5}{8}$	33	10 $\frac{3}{8}$
8	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	28	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	9	4 $\frac{7}{8}$	29	6 $\frac{1}{8}$	9	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	30	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	10	3 $\frac{7}{8}$	32	5 $\frac{1}{8}$	10	9 $\frac{7}{8}$	33	10 $\frac{5}{8}$
8	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	28	0 $\frac{7}{8}$	9	4 $\frac{7}{8}$	29	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	9	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	30	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	10	4	32	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	10	9 $\frac{7}{8}$	33	11 $\frac{1}{8}$
8	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	28	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	9	5	29	7	9	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	31	0	10	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	32	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	10	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	33	11 $\frac{3}{4}$
8	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	28	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	29	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	9	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	31	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	10	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	32	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	9 $\frac{5}{4}$	34	0
8	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	28	2	9	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	29	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	9	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	31	1	10	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	32	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	10	10	34	0 $\frac{3}{4}$
8	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	28	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	9	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	29	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	9	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	31	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	10	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	32	6 $\frac{5}{8}$	10	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	34	0 $\frac{5}{8}$
8	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	28	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	5 $\frac{5}{8}$	29	8 $\frac{1}{8}$	9	11	31	1 $\frac{3}{8}$	10	4 $\frac{5}{8}$	32	7	10	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	34	0 $\frac{3}{4}$
9	0	28	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	9	5 $\frac{5}{8}$	29	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	9	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	31	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	10	4 $\frac{5}{8}$	32	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	10	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	34	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
				9	5 $\frac{5}{8}$	29	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	9	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	31	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	10	4 $\frac{5}{8}$	32	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	10	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	34	1 $\frac{3}{4}$
9	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	28	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	9	5 $\frac{5}{8}$	29	9	9	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	31	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	10	4 $\frac{5}{8}$	32	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	10	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	34	1 $\frac{3}{4}$
9	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	28	4	9	5 $\frac{5}{8}$	29	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	9	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	31	3	10	5	32	8 $\frac{3}{8}$	10	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	34	2
9	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	28	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	9	6	29	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	9	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	31	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	10	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	32	9	10	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	34	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
9	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	28	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	9	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	29	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	9	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	31	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	10	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	32	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	10	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	34	3 $\frac{1}{4}$
9	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	28	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	9	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	29	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	9	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	31	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	10	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	32	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	10	11	34	3 $\frac{3}{4}$
9	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	28	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	9	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	29	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	9	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	31	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	10	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	32	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	10	11	34	3 $\frac{3}{4}$
9	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	28	6	9	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	29	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	10	0	31	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	10	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	32	10	10	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	34	3 $\frac{7}{8}$
9	1	28	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	9	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	29	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	10	0	31	4 $\frac{7}{8}$	10	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	32	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	10	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	34	4 $\frac{1}{4}$
				9	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	30	0	10	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	31	5	10	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	32	11	10	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	34	4 $\frac{3}{8}$
9	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	28	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	9	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	30	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	10	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	31	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	10	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	32	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	10	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	34	5
9	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	28	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	9	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	30	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	10	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	31	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	10	6	32	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	10	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	34	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
9	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	28	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	9	7	30	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	10	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	31	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	10	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	33	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	10	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	34	5 $\frac{3}{4}$
9	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	28	8	9	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	30	1 $\frac{3}{8}$	10	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	31	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	10	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	33	0 $\frac{3}{8}$	11	0	34	6 $\frac{1}{8}$
9	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	28	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	9	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	30	2 $\frac{1}{8}$	10	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	31	7 $\frac{3}{8}$	10	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	33	1	11	0	34	6 $\frac{3}{8}$
9	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	28	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	30	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	10	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	31	7 $\frac{5}{8}$	10	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	33	1 $\frac{1}{8}$	11	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	34	7
9	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	28	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	9	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	30	2 $\frac{3}{8}$	10	1	31	8 $\frac{1}{8}$	10	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	33	1 $\frac{3}{8}$	11	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	34	7 $\frac{1}{4}$
9	2	28	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	9	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	30	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	10	1	31	8 $\frac{3}{8}$	10	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	33	1 $\frac{5}{8}$	11	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	34	7 $\frac{3}{4}$
				9	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	30	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	10	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	31	8 $\frac{5}{8}$	10	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	33	2 $\frac{1}{8}$	11	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	34	8 $\frac{1}{4}$
9	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	28	9 $\frac{7}{8}$	9	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	30	3 $\frac{3}{8}$	10	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	31	9	10	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	33	2 $\frac{3}{8}$	11	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	34	8 $\frac{3}{8}$
9	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	28	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	9	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	30	4	10	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	31	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	10	7	33	2 $\frac{5}{8}$	11	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	34	9
9	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	28	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	9	8	30	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	10	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	31	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	10	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	33	3 $\frac{1}{8}$	11	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	34	9 $\frac{1}{4}$
9	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	28	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	9	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	30	4 $\frac{3}{8}$	10	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	31	10	10	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	33	3 $\frac{3}{8}$	11	1	34	9 $\frac{3}{4}$
9	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	28	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	9	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	30	5 $\frac{1}{8}$	10	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	31	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	10	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	33	3 $\frac{5}{8}$	11	1	34	9 $\frac{5}{8}$
9	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	28	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	30	5 $\frac{3}{8}$	10	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	31	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	10	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	33	4 $\frac{1}{8}$	11	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	34	10 $\frac{1}{4}$
9	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	29	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	9	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	30	6	10	2	31	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	10	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	33	4 $\frac{3}{8}$	11	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	34	10 $\frac{3}{4}$
9	3	29	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	9	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	30	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	10	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	31	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	10	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	33	4 $\frac{5}{8}$	11	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	34	11
				9	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	30	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	10	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	31	11 $\frac{5}{8}$	10	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	33	5 $\frac{1}{8}$	11	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	34	11 $\frac{1}{4}$
9	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	29	1	9	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	30	7	10	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	32	0	10	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	33	5 $\frac{3}{8}$	11	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	34	11 $\frac{3}{4}$
9	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	29	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	9	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	30	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	10	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	32	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	10	8	33	6 $\frac{1}{8}$	11	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	34	11 $\frac{5}{8}$
9	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	29	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	9	9	30	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	10	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	32	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	10	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	33	6 $\frac{3}{8}$	11	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	35	0 $\frac{1}{4}$
9	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	29	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	9	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	30	8	10	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	32	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	10	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	33	6 $\frac{5}{8}$	11	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	35	0 $\frac{3}{4}$
9	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	29	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	9	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	30	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	10	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	32	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	10	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	33	6 $\frac{7}{8}$	11	2	35	0 $\frac{5}{8}$
9	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	29	3	9	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	30	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	10	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	32	2	10	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	33	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	11	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	35	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
9	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	29	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	9	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	30	9	10	3	32	2 $\frac{3}{8}$	10	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	33	7 $\frac{3}{8}$	11	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	35	1 $\frac{3}{4}$
9	4	29	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	9	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	30	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	10	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	32	2 $\frac{5}{8}$	10	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	33	8 $\frac{1}{8}$	11	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	35	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
				9	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	30	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	10	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	32	3	10	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	33	8 $\frac{3}{8}$	11	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	35	2 $\frac{3}{4}$
9	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	29	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	9	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	30	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	10	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	32	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	10	9	33	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	11	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	35	2 $\frac{5}{8}$
9	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	29	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	9	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	30	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	10	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	32	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	10	9	33	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	11	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	35	2 $\frac{7}{8}$

Diam.		Circum.		Diam.		Circum.		Diam.		Circum.		Diam.		Circum.	
Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.
11	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	35	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	11	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	36	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	11	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	36	10 $\frac{1}{8}$	11	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	37	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
11	2 $\frac{7}{8}$	35	3 $\frac{5}{8}$	11	5 $\frac{7}{8}$	36	1 $\frac{1}{8}$	11	8 $\frac{7}{8}$	36	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	11	11 $\frac{7}{8}$	37	7 $\frac{7}{8}$
11	3	35	4	11	6	36	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	11	9	36	10 $\frac{7}{8}$	12	0	37	8 $\frac{1}{8}$
11	3 $\frac{1}{8}$	35	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	11	6 $\frac{1}{8}$	36	1 $\frac{7}{8}$	11	9 $\frac{1}{8}$	36	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	12	0 $\frac{1}{8}$	37	8 $\frac{3}{4}$
11	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	35	4 $\frac{7}{8}$	11	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	36	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	11	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	36	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	12	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	37	9 $\frac{1}{8}$
11	3 $\frac{3}{8}$	35	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	11	6 $\frac{3}{8}$	36	2 $\frac{3}{8}$	11	9 $\frac{3}{8}$	37	0 $\frac{1}{8}$	12	0 $\frac{3}{8}$	37	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
11	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	35	5 $\frac{5}{8}$	11	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	36	3	11	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	37	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	37	9 $\frac{7}{8}$
11	3 $\frac{5}{8}$	35	6	11	6 $\frac{5}{8}$	36	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	11	9 $\frac{5}{8}$	37	0 $\frac{7}{8}$	12	0 $\frac{5}{8}$	37	10 $\frac{1}{4}$
11	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	35	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	11	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	36	3 $\frac{7}{8}$	11	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	37	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	12	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	37	10 $\frac{5}{8}$
11	3 $\frac{7}{8}$	35	6 $\frac{7}{8}$	11	6 $\frac{7}{8}$	36	4 $\frac{1}{8}$	11	9 $\frac{7}{8}$	37	1 $\frac{3}{8}$	12	0 $\frac{7}{8}$	37	11 $\frac{1}{8}$
11	4	35	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	11	7	36	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	11	10	37	2	12	1	37	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
11	4 $\frac{1}{8}$	35	7 $\frac{5}{8}$	11	7 $\frac{1}{8}$	36	5	11	10 $\frac{1}{8}$	37	2 $\frac{1}{8}$	12	1 $\frac{1}{8}$	37	11 $\frac{3}{4}$
11	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	35	8	11	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	36	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	11	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	37	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	12	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	38	0 $\frac{1}{4}$
11	4 $\frac{3}{8}$	35	8 $\frac{3}{8}$	11	7 $\frac{3}{8}$	36	5 $\frac{3}{8}$	11	10 $\frac{3}{8}$	37	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	12	1 $\frac{3}{8}$	38	0 $\frac{5}{8}$
11	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	35	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	11	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	36	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	11	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	37	3 $\frac{5}{8}$	12	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	38	1
11	4 $\frac{5}{8}$	35	9 $\frac{1}{8}$	11	7 $\frac{5}{8}$	36	6 $\frac{5}{8}$	11	10 $\frac{5}{8}$	37	4	12	1 $\frac{5}{8}$	38	1 $\frac{3}{8}$
11	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	35	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	11	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	36	7	11	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	37	4 $\frac{3}{8}$	12	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	38	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
11	4 $\frac{7}{8}$	35	10	11	7 $\frac{7}{8}$	36	7 $\frac{3}{8}$	11	10 $\frac{7}{8}$	37	4 $\frac{7}{8}$	12	1 $\frac{7}{8}$	38	2 $\frac{1}{8}$
11	5	35	10 $\frac{3}{8}$	11	8	36	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	11	11	37	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	12	2	38	2 $\frac{5}{8}$
11	5 $\frac{1}{8}$	35	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	11	8 $\frac{1}{8}$	36	8 $\frac{1}{8}$	11	11 $\frac{1}{8}$	37	5 $\frac{5}{8}$	12	2 $\frac{1}{8}$	38	3
11	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	35	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	11	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	36	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	11	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	37	6	12	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	38	3 $\frac{3}{8}$
11	5 $\frac{3}{8}$	35	11 $\frac{3}{8}$	11	8 $\frac{3}{8}$	36	9	11	11 $\frac{3}{8}$	37	6 $\frac{3}{8}$	12	2 $\frac{3}{8}$	38	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
11	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	35	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	11	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	36	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	11	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	37	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	38	4 $\frac{1}{8}$
11	5 $\frac{5}{8}$	36	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	11	8 $\frac{5}{8}$	36	9 $\frac{5}{8}$	11	11 $\frac{5}{8}$	37	7 $\frac{1}{8}$	12	2 $\frac{5}{8}$	38	4 $\frac{5}{8}$

If a Hoop of larger diameter than 12 feet is required, double some number.

OBSERVATIONS ON TABLES RELATING TO THE DIAMETERS AND CIRCUMFERENCES OF CIRCLES.

I do not intend to enter into any labored argument to prove the general utility of these Tables, as their simplicity and clearness are sufficient to stamp their value to the artist and mechanic. It will be clearly perceived, on inspection, that the Table commences with as small a diameter as is generally used in hoops and rings, viz. one inch, and increases by the regular gradation of one-eighth of an inch, to upwards of twelve feet; and in the column marked Circumference, against each Diameter stand the respective circumferences: hence all that is necessary on inspecting these Tables is to enter into them with any proposed diameter or circumference, and an answer to the inquiry is immediately obtained.

Example.—Required the circumference of a circle, the diameter being 8 feet 7 7-8 inches?

In the column of circumferences, opposite the given diameter, stands 27 feet 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches, the circumference required.

But it will be necessary to observe, that in the formation of hoops and rings a contraction of the metal takes place. Now, the just allowance for this contraction is the exact thickness of the metal, which must be added to the diameter.

Ex.—In making a hoop whose diameter inside is 6 feet 9 1-8 inches, the thickness of the iron being $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, this $\frac{1}{2}$ inch must be added to the given diameter, which will make it 6 feet 9 5-8 inches; this will allow 1 5-8 inch

for the contraction in bending in a hoop of the above diameter, giving the circumference or length of iron required for the hoop, 21 feet 4 3-8 inches.

The foregoing example appertains to the formation of hoops or iron bent on the flat; but in the formation of rings or iron bent on the edge, the same rule must also be followed, only taking care to add the *breadth* instead of the thickness. As for example:

To make a ring whose inside diameter is 8 feet 2½ inches, the *breadth* of the iron being 2½ inches; by adding the 2½ inches to the given diameter, will increase it to 8 feet 4¾ inches; opposite to this diameter in the column of circumferences stands 26 feet 4½ inches, being the length of iron necessary for the ring.

The foregoing observations relate more particularly to plain hoops and rings; but as respects the hoops that are on the wheels of railway carriages, a difference must be observed, which is as follows: These hoops having a flange projecting on the one edge of the surface, it will be necessary, in addition to the thickness of the metal, to add two-thirds of the thickness of the flange to the diameter, as the flange side would contract considerably more than the plain surface; this is supposing the tires are in a straight form, but, in general, they come from the iron-works in a curved state. In the latter case, it will be only necessary to add the thickness of the bare metal, as the aforesaid portion of the thickness of the flange is allowed for in the curve. It has been found that the curve may be exactly obtained, by using four times the circumference of the hoop as a radius.

If the tire has not been previously curved, it may easily be done in the operation of bending; the smith must pay particular attention to this, or he will have his hoop bent in an angle.

But the practical utility of this Table is not confined to smiths alone; to the millwright it will be found equally useful and expeditious, as on a bare inspection of the Table he may ascertain the diameter of any wheel that may be required to be made, the pitch and number of teeth being given.

Ex.—Suppose a wheel were ordered to be made to contain sixty teeth, the pitch of the teeth to be 3 7-8 inches, the dimensions of the wheel may be ascertained simply as follows:

Multiply the pitch of the tooth by the number of teeth the wheel is to contain, and the product will be the circumference of the wheel: thus

$$10 \times 6 = \frac{3\frac{7}{8} \text{ inches pitch of the tooth,}}{60 \text{ the number of teeth,}}$$

Feet 19 4½ the circumference of the wheel.

However, by inspecting the column marked Circumference, I find the nearest number to this is 19 feet 4 3-8 inches, which is the eighth of an inch less than the true circumference; but if this 1-8 were divided into 60 equal parts, it would not make the difference of a single hair's-breadth in the size of each tooth; so that it is sufficiently near for any practical purpose. The diameter answering to this circumference is 6 feet 2 inches; consequently, with one-half of this number as a radius, the circumference of the wheel will be described.

The manner in which the foregoing Table of Circumferences is found is as follows: Taking the diameter at unity, we have by decimal proportion

$$\text{As } 1 : 3.1416 :: 1 : 3.1416, \\ \text{in. in.}$$

and the decimal 1416 multiplied by 8, gives the circumference for 1 inch of diameter 3 1-8 inches.

In these Tables the number 3.1416 is divided by 8, which gives .3927 This decimal proportion has been used as a constant, and the sum multiplied by 8 gives the excess above the decimal value in eighths of an inch

CIRCUMFERENCES FOR ANGLED IRON HOOPS.

ANGLE OUTSIDE.

Diam.		Circ.		Diam.		Circ.		Diam.		Circ.		Diam.		Circ.		Diam.		Circ.	
Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.
6	1	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	6	4	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	6	7	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	6	10	3	4	6	13	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	$\frac{1}{4}$	1	$\frac{1}{4}$	6	4	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	7	4	7	$\frac{1}{4}$	10	3	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	13	3		
	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	7	4	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	7	5	7	$\frac{1}{2}$	10	4	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	13	3 $\frac{1}{2}$		
	$\frac{3}{4}$	1	$\frac{3}{4}$	7	4	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	7	6	7	$\frac{3}{4}$	10	5	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	13	4		
7	1	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	7	4	7	2	7	7	6	3	7	10	6	4	7	13	5	
	$\frac{1}{4}$	1	$\frac{1}{4}$	7	4	8	$\frac{1}{4}$	7	7	7	$\frac{1}{4}$	10	6	5	$\frac{1}{4}$	13	5 $\frac{1}{4}$		
	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	7	4	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	7	8	8	$\frac{1}{2}$	10	7	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	13	6		
	$\frac{3}{4}$	1	$\frac{3}{4}$	7	4	9	$\frac{3}{4}$	7	9	9	$\frac{3}{4}$	10	8	7	$\frac{3}{4}$	13	7		
8	1	11	1	8	4	10	2	8	7	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	8	10	8	4	8	13	8	
	$\frac{1}{4}$	2	$\frac{1}{4}$	8	4	11	$\frac{1}{4}$	8	7	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	8	10	9	$\frac{1}{4}$	13	8 $\frac{1}{4}$		
	$\frac{1}{2}$	2	$\frac{1}{2}$	8	5	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	8	8	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	8	10	10	$\frac{1}{2}$	13	9		
	$\frac{3}{4}$	2	$\frac{3}{4}$	8	5	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	8	8	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	9	10	11	$\frac{3}{4}$	13	10		
9	2	2	1	9	5	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	9	8	1	3	9	11	0	4	9	13	11	
	$\frac{1}{4}$	2	$\frac{1}{4}$	9	5	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	9	8	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	9	11	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	13	11 $\frac{1}{4}$		
	$\frac{1}{2}$	2	$\frac{1}{2}$	9	5	3	$\frac{1}{2}$	9	8	2	$\frac{1}{2}$	9	11	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	14	0		
	$\frac{3}{4}$	2	$\frac{3}{4}$	9	5	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	9	8	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	9	11	2	$\frac{3}{4}$	14	1 $\frac{1}{4}$		
10	2	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	10	5	4	2	10	8	3	3	10	11	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	4	10	14	2	
	$\frac{1}{4}$	2	$\frac{1}{4}$	10	5	5	$\frac{1}{4}$	10	8	4	$\frac{1}{4}$	10	11	3	$\frac{1}{4}$	14	2 $\frac{1}{4}$		
	$\frac{1}{2}$	2	$\frac{1}{2}$	10	5	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	10	8	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	10	11	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	14	3		
	$\frac{3}{4}$	2	$\frac{3}{4}$	10	5	6	$\frac{3}{4}$	10	8	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	10	11	5	$\frac{3}{4}$	14	4		
11	2	8	1	11	5	7	2	11	8	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	11	11	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	11	14	4	
	$\frac{1}{4}$	2	$\frac{1}{4}$	11	5	8	$\frac{1}{4}$	11	8	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	11	11	6	$\frac{1}{4}$	14	5		
	$\frac{1}{2}$	2	$\frac{1}{2}$	11	5	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	11	8	8	$\frac{1}{2}$	11	11	7	$\frac{1}{2}$	14	6		
	$\frac{3}{4}$	2	$\frac{3}{4}$	11	5	9	$\frac{3}{4}$	11	8	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	11	11	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	14	7		
1	0	2	2	0	5	10	3	0	8	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	0	11	8	5	0	14	7	
	$\frac{1}{4}$	2	$\frac{1}{4}$	0	5	11	$\frac{1}{4}$	0	8	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	0	11	9	$\frac{1}{4}$	14	8		
	$\frac{1}{2}$	3	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	5	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	8	11	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	11	10	$\frac{1}{2}$	14	9		
	$\frac{3}{4}$	3	$\frac{3}{4}$	0	6	0	$\frac{3}{4}$	0	8	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	0	11	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	14	10		
1	1	3	2	1	6	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	3	1	9	0	4	1	11	11	5	1	14	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	$\frac{1}{4}$	3	$\frac{1}{4}$	1	6	2	$\frac{1}{4}$	1	9	1	$\frac{1}{4}$	1	11	12	0	$\frac{1}{4}$	14	11	
	$\frac{1}{2}$	3	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	6	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	9	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	11	12	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	15	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	
	$\frac{3}{4}$	3	$\frac{3}{4}$	1	6	3	$\frac{3}{4}$	1	9	2	$\frac{3}{4}$	1	11	12	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	15	1	
1	2	3	2	2	6	4	3	2	9	3	4	2	12	2	5	2	15	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	$\frac{1}{4}$	3	$\frac{1}{4}$	2	6	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	2	9	4	$\frac{1}{4}$	2	12	3	$\frac{1}{4}$	15	2		
	$\frac{1}{2}$	3	$\frac{1}{2}$	2	6	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	2	9	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	2	12	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	15	3		
	$\frac{3}{4}$	3	$\frac{3}{4}$	2	6	6	$\frac{3}{4}$	2	9	5	$\frac{3}{4}$	2	12	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	15	3 $\frac{1}{4}$		
1	3	3	2	3	6	7	3	3	9	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	4	3	12	5	5	3	15	4	
	$\frac{1}{4}$	3	$\frac{1}{4}$	3	6	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	3	9	7	$\frac{1}{4}$	3	12	6	$\frac{1}{4}$	15	5		
	$\frac{1}{2}$	3	$\frac{1}{2}$	3	6	8	$\frac{1}{2}$	3	9	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	3	12	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	15	6		
	$\frac{3}{4}$	3	$\frac{3}{4}$	3	6	9	$\frac{3}{4}$	3	9	8	$\frac{3}{4}$	3	12	7	$\frac{3}{4}$	15	6 $\frac{1}{4}$		
1	4	3	2	4	6	10	3	4	9	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	4	4	12	8	5	4	15	7	
	$\frac{1}{4}$	3	$\frac{1}{4}$	4	6	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	4	9	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	4	12	9	$\frac{1}{4}$	15	8		
	$\frac{1}{2}$	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	4	6	11	$\frac{1}{2}$	4	9	10	$\frac{1}{2}$	4	12	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	15	9		
	$\frac{3}{4}$	4	$\frac{3}{4}$	4	7	0	$\frac{3}{4}$	4	9	11	$\frac{3}{4}$	4	12	10	$\frac{3}{4}$	15	9 $\frac{1}{4}$		
1	5	4	2	5	7	1	3	5	10	0	4	5	12	11	5	5	15	10	
	$\frac{1}{4}$	4	$\frac{1}{4}$	5	7	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	5	10	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	5	13	0	$\frac{1}{4}$	15	11		
	$\frac{1}{2}$	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	7	2	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	10	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	13	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	16	0		
	$\frac{3}{4}$	4	$\frac{3}{4}$	5	7	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	5	10	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	5	13	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	16	0 $\frac{1}{4}$		
	$\frac{1}{4}$	4	$\frac{1}{4}$	5	7	3	$\frac{1}{4}$	5	10	2	$\frac{1}{4}$	5	13	1	$\frac{1}{4}$	16	0 $\frac{1}{2}$		

CIRCUMFERENCES FOR ANGLED IRON HOOPS.

ANGLE INSIDE.

Diam.	Circ.	Diam.	Circ.	Diam.	Circ.	Diam.	Circ.	Diam.	Circ.
Ft. In.	Ft. In.	Ft. In.	Ft. In.	Ft. in.	Ft. In.	Ft. In.	Ft. In.	Ft. In.	Ft. In.
6	1 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 6	5 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 6	8 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 6	11 11 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 6	15 4 $\frac{7}{8}$
$\frac{1}{4}$	1 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	5 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	8 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	12 0 $\frac{5}{8}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	15 5 $\frac{1}{4}$
$\frac{1}{2}$	1 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	5 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	8 8 $\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	12 1 $\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	15 6 $\frac{1}{8}$
$\frac{3}{4}$	1 11 $\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	5 4 $\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	8 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	12 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	15 7 $\frac{1}{4}$
7	1 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 7	5 5	2 7	8 10 $\frac{1}{8}$	3 7	12 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 7	15 8 $\frac{1}{4}$
$\frac{1}{4}$	2 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	5 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	8 11	$\frac{1}{4}$	12 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	15 9 $\frac{1}{8}$
$\frac{1}{2}$	2 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	5 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	8 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	12 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	15 10
$\frac{3}{4}$	2 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	5 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	9 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	12 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	15 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
8	2 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 8	5 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 8	9 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 8	12 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 8	15 11 $\frac{1}{4}$
$\frac{1}{4}$	2 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	5 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	9 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	12 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	16 0 $\frac{3}{8}$
$\frac{1}{2}$	2 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	5 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	9 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	12 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	16 1 $\frac{3}{8}$
$\frac{3}{4}$	2 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	5 11	$\frac{3}{4}$	9 4 $\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	12 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	16 2 $\frac{1}{4}$
9	2 6	1 9	5 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 9	9 5	3 9	12 10	4 9	16 3 $\frac{1}{8}$
$\frac{1}{4}$	2 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	6 0	$\frac{1}{4}$	9 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	12 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	16 4
$\frac{1}{2}$	2 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	6 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	9 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	12 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	16 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
$\frac{3}{4}$	2 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	6 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	9 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	13 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	16 5 $\frac{1}{4}$
10	2 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 10	6 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 10	9 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 10	13 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 10	16 6 $\frac{1}{4}$
$\frac{1}{4}$	2 11	$\frac{1}{4}$	6 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	9 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	13 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	16 7 $\frac{1}{4}$
$\frac{1}{2}$	2 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	6 5	$\frac{1}{2}$	9 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	13 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	16 8 $\frac{1}{4}$
$\frac{3}{4}$	3 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	6 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	9 11	$\frac{3}{4}$	13 4	$\frac{3}{4}$	16 9 $\frac{1}{8}$
11	3 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 11	6 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 11	9 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 11	13 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 11	16 10
$\frac{1}{4}$	3 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	6 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	10 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	13 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	16 10 $\frac{1}{4}$
$\frac{1}{2}$	3 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	6 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	10 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	13 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	16 11 $\frac{1}{4}$
$\frac{3}{4}$	3 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	6 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	10 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	13 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	17 0 $\frac{1}{4}$
1 0	3 5	2 0	6 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 0	10 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 0	13 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 0	17 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
$\frac{1}{4}$	3 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	6 11	$\frac{1}{4}$	10 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	13 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	17 2 $\frac{1}{4}$
$\frac{1}{2}$	3 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	6 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	10 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	13 10	$\frac{1}{2}$	17 3 $\frac{1}{4}$
$\frac{3}{4}$	3 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	7 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	10 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	13 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	17 4
1 1	3 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 1	7 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 1	10 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 1	13 11	5 1	17 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
$\frac{1}{4}$	3 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	7 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	10 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	14 0	$\frac{1}{4}$	17 5 $\frac{1}{4}$
$\frac{1}{2}$	3 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	7 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	10 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	14 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	17 6 $\frac{1}{4}$
$\frac{3}{4}$	3 11	$\frac{3}{4}$	7 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	10 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	14 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	17 7 $\frac{1}{4}$
1 2	3 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 2	7 5	3 2	10 10 $\frac{1}{8}$	4 2	14 3 $\frac{1}{8}$	5 2	17 8 $\frac{1}{4}$
$\frac{1}{4}$	4 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	7 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	10 11	$\frac{1}{4}$	14 4	$\frac{1}{4}$	17 9 $\frac{1}{8}$
$\frac{1}{2}$	4 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	7 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	10 11 $\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	14 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	17 10
$\frac{3}{4}$	4 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	7 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	11 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	14 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	17 10 $\frac{1}{4}$
1 3	4 3 $\frac{3}{8}$	2 3	7 8 $\frac{3}{8}$	3 3	11 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 3	14 6 $\frac{3}{8}$	5 3	17 11 $\frac{1}{4}$
$\frac{1}{4}$	4 4 $\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	7 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	11 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	14 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	18 0 $\frac{1}{4}$
$\frac{1}{2}$	4 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	7 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	11 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	14 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	18 1 $\frac{3}{8}$
$\frac{3}{4}$	4 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	7 11	$\frac{3}{4}$	11 4 $\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	14 9 $\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	18 2 $\frac{1}{4}$
1 4	4 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 4	7 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 4	11 5	4 4	14 10	5 4	18 3 $\frac{1}{8}$
$\frac{1}{4}$	4 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	8 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	11 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	14 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	18 4
$\frac{1}{2}$	4 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	8 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	11 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	14 11 $\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	18 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
$\frac{3}{4}$	4 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	8 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	11 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	15 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	18 5 $\frac{1}{4}$
5	4 10 $\frac{1}{8}$	2 5	8 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 5	11 8 $\frac{1}{8}$	4 5	15 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 5	18 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
$\frac{1}{4}$	4 11	$\frac{1}{4}$	8 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	11 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	15 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	18 7 $\frac{1}{4}$
$\frac{1}{2}$	4 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	8 5	$\frac{1}{2}$	11 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	15 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	18 8 $\frac{1}{4}$
$\frac{3}{4}$	5 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	8 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	11 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	15 4	$\frac{3}{4}$	18 9 $\frac{1}{8}$

OBSERVATIONS ON TABLE CONTAINING THE CIRCUMFERENCES FOR ANGLED IRON HOOPS.—ANGLE OUTSIDE.

As this Table will be useful to those smiths who chiefly work angled iron, it will be necessary to remark, that the observation made on Tables relating to the Diameters and Circumferences of Circles, respecting adding the thickness of the iron to the diameter, must be attended to in this, with this difference,—the breadth of the angle must be added to the diameter.

Example.—Suppose a hoop is wanted to be made of $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch angled iron, whose diameter inside must be 12 inches. Here the $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches must be added to the 12 inches, which raises the number to 1 foot $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Looking into the Table, I find the circumference, or length of iron requisite for the hoop, is 3 feet $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

OBSERVATIONS ON TABLE CONTAINING THE CIRCUMFERENCES FOR ANGLED IRON HOOPS.—ANGLE INSIDE.

The observations respecting this Table are the reverse to those on the preceding one,—viz. the breadth of the angle must be taken from the diameter,—for this reason, that the diameter is taken from outside to outside of the ring.

Suppose a ring is to be made of angled iron, whose diameter outside is to be 12 inches, the breadth of the angle $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches; then, by taking $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches from 12 inches, we have left $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Looking into the Table in the column of diameters, I find in the circumference column, opposite $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches, 2 feet $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches, which is the length of iron necessary for the ring.

It has been already observed, that between angled and plain iron a considerable difference exists with regard to the proportion of the circumference to the diameter: this is owing to the angle or flange on one side of the bar, and when the iron is formed into a hoop: it contracts more or less, as the angle or flange may be inside or outside of the hoop. From repeated experiments on this subject, I have ascertained that the proportions of the diameters to the circumferences are as follows:—For the angle inside as 1 : 3.4248, and for the angle outside the hoop, as 1 : 2.9312 :: Diam : Circ^f.

Problem.—To find the circumference of an ellipse, or an oval hoop or ring.

Rule.—Add the length of the two axes together, and multiply the sum by 1.5708 for the circumference; or as it may be used in the Table of Circumferences, take half the sum of the axes as a diameter, with the breadth of the iron added, and enter the Table of Circumferences where it will be found.

Ex.—Required the circumference of an elliptical hoop, whose axes are $18\frac{1}{2}$ and 13 inches, the thickness of the iron being $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

$$18\frac{1}{2} + 13 = 31\frac{1}{2} \div 2 = 15\frac{1}{4} + 2\frac{1}{2} = 18\frac{1}{4} \text{ inches the diameter.}$$

Entering into the Table of Diameter with $18\frac{1}{4}$ inches, the circumference will be found to be 4 feet $9\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

In constructing elliptical hoops of angled iron, with the angle outside, reference must be made to the Tables for hoops of angled iron; the operation will be similar to the above example. But in hoops where the angle is inside, the thickness of the iron must be taken from half the sum of the axes.

Note.—It must be observed, that in the examples given in the Observations on Table relating to the Diameters and Circumferences of Circles, and also on hoops formed of angled iron, that those circumferences are nothing more than the ends of the iron meeting together; therefore, every smith must allow for the thickening of the ends of the metal previous to scarving the same in order to weld it.

SHIP AND RAILROAD SPIKES.

NUMBER OF IRON SPIKES PER 100 POUNDS.

Manufactured by PHILIP C. PAGE, Mass., and Sold by PAGE, BRIGGS & BABBITT, Boston.

Ship Spikes or Hatch Nails 1-4 in. sq're.		Ship Spikes ^s or Hatch Nails 5-16 in. sq.		Ship Spikes or Deck Nails 3-8 in. sq're.		Ship Spikes 7-16 inch square.		Ship Spikes 1-2 inch square.		Ship Spikes 9-16 inch square.		Ship Spikes 5-8 inch square.	
size in inc.	No. 100 lbs.	size in inc.	No. 100 lbs.	size in inc.	No. 100 lbs.	size in inc.	No. 100 lbs.	size in inc.	No. 100 lbs.	size in inc.	No. 100 lbs.	size in inc.	No. 100 lbs.
3	1900	3	1000	4	540	5	340	6	220	8	140	10	80
3½	1580	3½	960	4½	500	5½	310	6½	200	9	120	15	60
4	1320	4	800	5	460	6	300	7	190	10	110	—	—
4½	1220	4½	600	5½	420	6½	280	7½	180	11	100	—	—
5	1020	5	680	6	400	7	260	8	170	—	—	—	—
—	—	6	520	6½	320	7½	240	8½	160	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	8	220	9	150	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	140	—	—	—	—

Rail Road Spikes 9-16ths square 5½ inches 160 per 100 pounds.

Rail Road Spikes 1-2 inch “ 5½ “ 200 per 100 pounds.

BURDEN'S PATENT SPIKES AND HORSE SHOES.

Manufactured at the Troy Iron and Nail Factory, Troy, New York.

Boat Spikes.		Ship Spikes.		Hook Head.		Horse Shoes.	
Size in inches.	No. in 100 lbs.	Size in inches.	No. in 100 lbs.	Size in inches.	No. in 100 lbs.	Size in inches.	No. in 100 lbs.
3	1750	4	800	4 × ¾	555	1	84
3½	1468	4½	650	4½ × 7-16	414	2	75
4	1257	5	437	5 × ½	252	3	65
4½	920	5½	430	5½ × ½	241	4	56
5	720	6	420	5½ × 9-16	187	5	39
5½	630	6½	377	6 × 9-16	172	—	—
6	497	7	275	6 × 5/8	138	—	—
6½	473	7½	250	7 × 9-16	140	—	—
7	362	8	174	8 × 5/8	110	—	—
7½	337	8½	163	—	—	—	—
8	295	9	155	—	—	—	—
8½	290	10	115	—	—	—	—
9	210	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	193	—	—	—	—	—	—

COPPERS.—*Dimensions and Weight from 1 to 208 Gallons.*

Inches lag to brim.	Gallons.	Weight in pounds.	Inches lag to brim.	Gallons.	Weight in pounds.	Inches lag to brim.	Gallons.	Weight in pounds.
9 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	24	15	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	29	43 $\frac{1}{2}$
12 $\frac{1}{4}$	2	3	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	16	24	30	30	45
14	3	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	25	17	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	32	36	54
15 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	6	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	18	27	34	43	64 $\frac{1}{2}$
16 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	26	19	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	35	48	72
17 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	9	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	30	36	53	79 $\frac{1}{2}$
18 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{3}{4}$	21	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	37	58	87
19 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	12	27	22	33	38	63	94 $\frac{1}{2}$
20 $\frac{1}{4}$	9	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{4}$	23	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	39	67	100 $\frac{1}{2}$
21	10	15	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	24	36	40	71	106 $\frac{1}{2}$
21 $\frac{1}{2}$	11	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{3}{4}$	25	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	45	104	156
22	12	18	28	26	39	50	146	219
22 $\frac{1}{2}$	13	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	27	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	55	208	312
23 $\frac{1}{4}$	14	21	29	28	42			

COPPER TUBING.—*Weight of the usual Thickness.*

When the inside diameter, is $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch, 3 ozs. ; $\frac{3}{8}$ do., 5 ozs. ; $\frac{1}{2}$ do., 6 ozs. ; $\frac{5}{8}$ do., 8 ozs. ; $\frac{3}{4}$ do., 10 ozs. per foot.

BRASS, COPPER, STEEL AND LEAD.—*Weight of a Foot.*

Diam'ter and Side of Sq're.	BRASS.		COPPER.		STEEL.		LEAD.	
	Weight of Round.	Weight of Square.	Weight of Round.	Weight of Square.	Weight of Round.	Weight of Square.	Weight of Round.	Weight of Square.
Inches.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
$\frac{1}{4}$	.17	.22	.19	.24	.17	.21		
$\frac{3}{8}$	.39	.50	.42	.54	.38	.48		
$\frac{1}{2}$	.70	.90	.75	.96	.67	.85		
$\frac{5}{8}$	1.10	1.40	1.17	1.50	1.04	1.33		
$\frac{3}{4}$	1.59	2.02	1.69	2.16	1.50	1.91		
$\frac{7}{8}$	2.16	2.75	2.31	2.94	2.05	2.61		
1	2.83	3.60	3.02	3.84	2.67	3.40	3.87	4.93
1 $\frac{1}{8}$	3.58	4.56	3.82	4.86	3.38	4.34	4.90	6.25
1 $\frac{1}{4}$	4.42	5.63	4.71	6.	4.18	5.32	6.06	7.71
1 $\frac{3}{8}$	5.35	6.81	5.71	7.27	5.06	6.44	7.33	9.33
1 $\frac{1}{2}$	6.36	8.10	6.79	8.65	6.02	7.67	8.72	11.11
1 $\frac{3}{4}$	7.47	9.51	7.94	10.15	7.07	9.	10.24	13.04
1 $\frac{7}{8}$	8.66	11.03	9.21	11.77	8.20	10.14	11.87	15.12
1 $\frac{7}{8}$	9.95	12.66	10.61	13.52	9.41	11.98	13.63	17.36
2	11.32	14.41	12.08	15.38	10.71	13.63	15.51	19.75
2 $\frac{1}{8}$	12.78	16.27	13.64	17.36	12.05	15.80	17.51	22.29
2 $\frac{1}{4}$	14.32	18.24	15.29	19.47	13.51	17.20	19.63	25.
2 $\frac{3}{8}$	15.96	20.32	17.03	21.69	15.05	19.17	21.80	27.80
2 $\frac{1}{2}$	17.68	22.53	18.87	24.03	16.68	21.21	24.24	30.86
2 $\frac{5}{8}$	19.50	24.83	20.81	26.50	18.39	23.41	26.72	34.02
2 $\frac{3}{4}$	21.40	27.25	22.84	29.08	20.18	25.70	29.33	37.34
2 $\frac{7}{8}$	23.39	29.78	24.92	31.79	22.06	28.10	32.05	40.81
3	25.47	32.43	27.18	34.61	24.23	30.60	34.90	44.44

CAST IRON.

Weight of a Foot in Length of Flat Cast Iron.

Width of Iron.	Thick, 1-4th inch.	Thick, 3-8ths inch	Thick, 1-2 inch.	Thick, 5-8ths inch.	Thick, 3-4ths inch.	Thick, 7-8ths inch.	Thick, 1 inch.
Inches.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.
2	1.56	2.34	3.12	3.90	4.68	5.46	6.25
2 $\frac{1}{4}$	1.75	2.63	3.51	4.39	5.27	6.15	7.03
2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.95	2.92	3.90	4.88	5.85	6.83	7.81
2 $\frac{3}{4}$	2.14	3.22	4.29	5.37	6.44	7.51	8.59
3	2.34	3.51	4.68	5.85	7.03	8.20	9.37
3 $\frac{1}{4}$	2.53	3.80	5.07	6.34	7.61	8.88	10.15
3 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.73	4.10	5.46	6.83	8.20	9.57	10.93
3 $\frac{3}{4}$	2.93	4.39	5.85	7.32	8.78	10.25	11.71
4	3.12	4.68	6.25	7.81	9.37	10.93	12.50
4 $\frac{1}{4}$	3.32	4.97	6.64	8.30	9.96	11.62	13.28
4 $\frac{1}{2}$	3.51	5.27	7.03	8.78	10.54	12.30	14.06
4 $\frac{3}{4}$	3.71	5.56	7.42	9.27	11.13	12.98	14.84
5	3.90	5.86	7.81	9.76	11.71	13.67	15.62
5 $\frac{1}{4}$	4.10	6.15	8.20	10.25	12.30	14.35	16.40
5 $\frac{1}{2}$	4.29	6.44	8.59	10.74	12.89	15.03	17.18
5 $\frac{3}{4}$	4.49	6.73	8.98	11.23	13.46	15.72	17.96
6	4.68	7.03	9.37	11.71	14.06	16.40	18.75

CAST IRON.

Weight of a Superficial Foot from $\frac{1}{4}$ to 2 inches thick.

Size.	Weight.	Size.	Weight.	Size.	Weight.	Size.	Weight.	Size.	Weight.
Ins.	Pounds.	Ins.	Pounds.	Ins.	Pounds.	Ins.	Pounds.	Ins.	Pounds.
$\frac{1}{4}$	9.37	$\frac{5}{16}$	23.43	1	37.50	$1\frac{1}{8}$	51.56	$1\frac{3}{4}$	65.62
$\frac{3}{8}$	14.06	$\frac{3}{4}$	28.12	$1\frac{1}{8}$	42.18	$1\frac{1}{2}$	56.25	$1\frac{7}{8}$	70.31
$\frac{1}{2}$	18.75	$\frac{7}{8}$	32.81	$1\frac{1}{4}$	46.87	$1\frac{3}{8}$	60.93	2	75

CAST IRON, COPPER, BRASS, AND LEAD BALLS.

Weight of Cast Iron, Copper, Brass, and Lead Balls, from 1 inch to 12 inches in Diameter.

Diam.	Cast Iron.	Copper.	Brass.	Lead.	Diam.	Cast Iron.	Copper.	Brass.	Lead.
Ins.	pounds.	pounds.	pounds.	pounds.	Inches.	pounds.	pounds.	pounds.	pounds.
1	.136	.166	.158	.214	7	46.76	57.1	54.5	73.7
1 $\frac{1}{2}$	.46	.562	.537	.727	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	57.52	70.0	67.11	90.0
2	1.09	1.3	1.25	1.7	8	69.81	85.2	81.4	110.1
2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.13	2.60	2.50	3.35	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	83.73	102.3	100.0	132.3
3	3.68	4.5	4.3	5.8	9	99.4	121.3	115.9	156.7
3 $\frac{1}{2}$	5.84	7.14	6.82	9.23	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	116.9	143.0	136.4	184.7
4	8.72	10.7	10.2	13.8	10	136.35	166.4	159.0	215.0
4 $\frac{1}{2}$	12.42	15.25	14.5	19.6	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	157.84	193.0	184.0	250.0
5	17.04	20.8	19.9	26.9	11	181.48	221.8	211.8	286.7
5 $\frac{1}{2}$	22.68	27.74	26.47	36.0	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	207.37	253.5	242.0	327.7
6	29.45	35.9	34.3	46.4	12	235.62	288.1	275.0	372.3
6 $\frac{1}{2}$	37.44	45.76	43.67	59.13					

CAST IRON.— *Weight of a Foot in Length of Square and Round.*

SQUARE.				ROUND.			
Size.	Weight.	Size.	Weight.	Size.	Weight.	Size.	Weight.
Inches Square	Pounds.	Inches Square.	Pounds.	Inches Diam.	Pounds.	Inches Diam.	Pounds.
$\frac{1}{2}$	.78	$\frac{1}{8}$	74.26	$\frac{1}{2}$	.61	$\frac{1}{8}$	58.32
$\frac{3}{8}$	1.22	5	78.12	$\frac{3}{8}$	.95	5	61.35
$\frac{1}{4}$	1.75	$5\frac{1}{8}$	82.08	$\frac{1}{4}$	1.38	$5\frac{1}{8}$	64.46
$\frac{7}{8}$	2.39	$5\frac{1}{4}$	86.13	$\frac{7}{8}$	1.87	$5\frac{1}{4}$	67.64
1	3.12	$5\frac{3}{8}$	90.28	1	2.45	$5\frac{3}{8}$	70.09
$1\frac{1}{8}$	3.95	$5\frac{1}{2}$	94.53	$1\frac{1}{8}$	3.10	$5\frac{1}{2}$	74.24
$1\frac{1}{4}$	4.88	$5\frac{5}{8}$	98.87	$1\frac{1}{4}$	3.83	$5\frac{5}{8}$	77.65
$1\frac{3}{8}$	5.90	$5\frac{3}{4}$	103.32	$1\frac{3}{8}$	4.64	$5\frac{3}{4}$	81.14
$1\frac{1}{2}$	7.03	$5\frac{7}{8}$	107.86	$1\frac{1}{2}$	5.52	$5\frac{7}{8}$	84.71
$1\frac{3}{4}$	8.25	6	112.50	$1\frac{3}{4}$	6.48	6	88.35
$1\frac{7}{8}$	9.57	$6\frac{1}{4}$	122.08	$1\frac{7}{8}$	7.51	$6\frac{1}{4}$	95.87
$1\frac{5}{8}$	10.98	$6\frac{1}{2}$	132.03	$1\frac{5}{8}$	8.62	$6\frac{1}{2}$	103.69
2	12.50	64	142.38	2	9.81	$6\frac{3}{4}$	111.82
$2\frac{1}{8}$	14.11	7	153.12	$2\frac{1}{8}$	11.08	7	120.26
$2\frac{1}{4}$	15.81	$7\frac{1}{4}$	164.25	$2\frac{1}{4}$	12.42	$7\frac{1}{4}$	129.
$2\frac{3}{8}$	17.62	$7\frac{1}{2}$	175.78	$2\frac{3}{8}$	13.84	$7\frac{1}{2}$	138.05
$2\frac{1}{2}$	19.53	$7\frac{3}{4}$	187.68	$2\frac{1}{2}$	15.33	$7\frac{3}{4}$	147.41
$2\frac{5}{8}$	21.53	8	200.	$2\frac{5}{8}$	16.91	8	157.08
$2\frac{3}{4}$	23.63	$8\frac{1}{4}$	212.56	$2\frac{3}{4}$	18.56	$8\frac{1}{4}$	167.05
$2\frac{7}{8}$	25.83	$8\frac{1}{2}$	225.78	$2\frac{7}{8}$	20.28	$8\frac{1}{2}$	177.10
3	28.12	$8\frac{3}{4}$	239.25	3	22.08	$8\frac{3}{4}$	187.91
$3\frac{1}{8}$	30.51	9	253.12	$3\frac{1}{8}$	23.96	9	198.79
$3\frac{1}{4}$	33.	$9\frac{1}{4}$	267.38	$3\frac{1}{4}$	25.92	$9\frac{1}{4}$	210.
$3\frac{3}{8}$	35.59	$9\frac{1}{2}$	282.	$3\frac{3}{8}$	27.95	$9\frac{1}{2}$	221.50
$3\frac{1}{2}$	38.28	$9\frac{3}{4}$	297.07	$3\frac{1}{2}$	30.06	$9\frac{3}{4}$	233.31
$3\frac{5}{8}$	41.06	10	312.50	$3\frac{5}{8}$	32.25	10	245.43
$3\frac{3}{4}$	43.94	$10\frac{1}{4}$	328.32	$3\frac{3}{4}$	34.51	$10\frac{1}{4}$	257.86
$3\frac{7}{8}$	46.92	$10\frac{1}{2}$	344.53	$3\frac{7}{8}$	36.85	$10\frac{1}{2}$	270.59
4	50.	$10\frac{3}{4}$	361.13	4	39.27	$10\frac{3}{4}$	283.63
$4\frac{1}{8}$	53.14	11	378.12	$4\frac{1}{8}$	41.76	11	296.97
$4\frac{1}{4}$	56.44	$11\frac{1}{4}$	395.50	$4\frac{1}{4}$	44.27	$11\frac{1}{4}$	310.63
$4\frac{3}{8}$	59.81	$11\frac{1}{2}$	413.28	$4\frac{3}{8}$	46.97	$11\frac{1}{2}$	324.59
$4\frac{1}{2}$	63.28	$11\frac{3}{4}$	431.44	$4\frac{1}{2}$	49.70	$11\frac{3}{4}$	338.85
$4\frac{5}{8}$	66.84	12	450.	$4\frac{5}{8}$	52.50	12	353.43
$4\frac{3}{4}$	70.50			$4\frac{3}{4}$	55.37		

STEEL.— *Weight of a Foot in Length of Flat.*

Size.	Thick, 1-4 inch.	Thick, 3-8ths.	Thick, 1-2 inch.	Thick, 5-8ths.	Size.	Thick, 1-4 inch.	Thick, 3-8ths.	Thick, 1-2 inch.	Thick, 5-8ths.
Inches	pounds.	pounds.	pounds.	pounds.	Inches.	pounds.	pounds.	pounds.	pounds.
1	.852	1.27	1.70	2.13	$2\frac{1}{2}$	2.13	3.20	4.26	5.32
$1\frac{1}{8}$	.958	1.43	1.91	2.39	$2\frac{3}{4}$	2.34	3.51	4.68	5.85
$1\frac{1}{4}$	1.06	1.59	2.13	2.66	3	2.55	3.83	5.11	6.39
$1\frac{3}{8}$	1.17	1.75	2.34	2.92	$3\frac{1}{4}$	2.77	4.15	5.53	6.92
$1\frac{1}{2}$	1.27	1.91	2.55	3.19	$3\frac{1}{2}$	2.98	4.47	5.93	7.45
$1\frac{3}{4}$	1.49	2.23	2.98	3.72	$3\frac{3}{4}$	3.19	4.79	6.38	7.98
2	1.70	2.55	3.40	4.26	4	3.40	5.10	6.80	8.52
$2\frac{1}{4}$	1.91	2.87	3.83	4.79					

WEIGHTS OF ROLLED IRON

Per lineal foot, in pounds and decimal parts, of sections of Parallel Angle Taper Angle, Parallel T, Taper T, and Sash Iron and Rails.

Table I. — PARALLEL ANGLE IRON, OF EQUAL SIDES.

Length of sides. A B, in inches.	Uniform thickness throughout.	Weight of one lineal foot.
<i>in.</i>	<i>in.</i>	
3	$\frac{3}{16}$	8.0
$2\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{3}{16}$	7.0
$2\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{16}$	5.75
$2\frac{1}{4}$	5-16ths	4.5
2	$\frac{1}{4}$ full	3.75
$1\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	3.0
$1\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	2.5
$1\frac{1}{8}$	No. 6 wire gauge	1.75
$1\frac{1}{4}$	8	1.5
$1\frac{1}{8}$	9	1.25
1	10	1.0
$\frac{7}{8}$	10	.875
$\frac{3}{4}$	11	.625
$\frac{5}{8}$	11	.563
$\frac{1}{2}$	12	.5

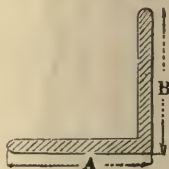


Table II. — PARALLEL ANGLE IRON, OF UNEQUAL SIDES.

L'gth of side A in inches.	L'gth of side B in inches.	Uniform thickness throughout.	Weight of 1 lineal foot.
<i>in.</i>	<i>in.</i>	<i>in.</i>	
$3\frac{1}{2}$	5	$\frac{3}{8}$	9.75
3	5	$\frac{3}{8}$	8.75
3	4	5-16ths	7.5
$2\frac{1}{4}$	4	5-16ths	6.75
$2\frac{1}{4}$	4	$\frac{1}{4}$	5.75
2	4	$\frac{1}{4}$	5.5
$2\frac{1}{2}$	3	$\frac{1}{4}$	4.75
2	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	3.375
$1\frac{1}{2}$	2	$\frac{1}{4}$	2.875
$1\frac{1}{2}$	2	3-16ths	2.25

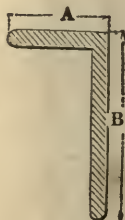
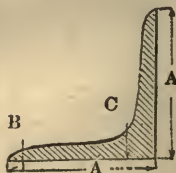


Table III. — TAPER ANGLE IRON, OF EQUAL SIDES

L'gth of sides AA, in inches.	Thickness of edges at B.	Thickness of root at C.	Weight of 1 lineal foot.
<i>in.</i>	<i>in.</i>	<i>in.</i>	
4	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{5}{8}$	14.0
3	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{5}{8}$	10.375
$2\frac{3}{4}$	7-16ths	9-16ths	8.25
$2\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	6.5
$2\frac{1}{4}$	5-16ths, full	7-16ths	5.0
2	$\frac{1}{4}$ full	5-16ths full	3.875
$1\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	5-16ths	3.25
$1\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$ bare	5-16th, bare	2.625



WEIGHTS OF PARALLEL AND TAPER T IRON.

Table IV.—PARALLEL T IRON, OF UNEQUAL WIDTH AND DEPTH.

Width of top table A.	Total depth B.	Uniform thickness of top table C.	Uniform thickness of rib D.	Weight of one lineal foot.
<i>in.</i>	<i>in.</i>	<i>in.</i>	<i>in.</i>	
5	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	15.75
4 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	9-16ths	13.25
4	3	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{3}{8}$	8.875
3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{3}{8}$	8.25
3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	12.5
2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{3}{8}$	7.0
2 $\frac{1}{4}$	2	5-16ths	full	4.5
2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	5-16ths	5-16ths	4.0
1 $\frac{3}{4}$	2	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	3.125
1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	2.875
1 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	2.375
1	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	3-16ths	3-16ths	1.5
$\frac{3}{4}$	1	3-16ths	3-16ths	1.125

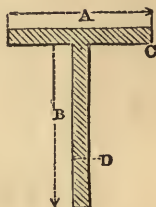


Table V.—PARALLEL T IRON, OF EQUAL DEPTH AND WIDTH.

Width of top table, and total depth A, A.	Uniform thickness throughout	Weight of one lineal foot.
<i>in.</i>	<i>in.</i>	
6	$\frac{1}{2}$	
5	7-16ths	13.75
4	$\frac{3}{8}$	9.75
3 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{8}$	8.5
3	$\frac{3}{8}$	7.5
2 $\frac{1}{2}$	5-16ths	4.625
2 $\frac{1}{4}$	5-16ths	4.5
2	5-16ths	3.75
1 $\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	3.0
1 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	2.25
1 $\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	1.75
1	3-16ths	1.0
$\frac{7}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	.725
$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{3}{8}$	.625

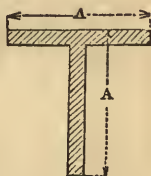
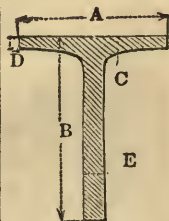


Table VI.—TAPER T IRON

Width of top table A.	Total depth B.	Thickness of top table at root C.	Thickness of top table at edges D.	Uniform thickness of rib E.	Weight of one lin. foot.
<i>in.</i>	<i>in.</i>	<i>in.</i>	<i>in.</i>	<i>in.</i>	
3	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{8}$	7-16ths	8.0
3	2 $\frac{3}{8}$	7-16ths	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	8.0
2	3	7-16ths	5-16ths	5-16ths	5.25
2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{5}{16}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$ full	6.5
2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	full	5-16ths	$\frac{3}{8}$	3.5
2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	5-16ths	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	2.875



WEIGHT OF SASHES AND RAILS.

Table VII. — SASH IRON.

Total depth A.	Depth of re- bate B.	Width at edge C.	greatest width D.	Weight of one lineal foot.
<i>in.</i>	<i>in.</i>		<i>in.</i>	
2	1	No. 9 w. guage	5-8ths	1.75
1 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	7	9-16ths	1.625
1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	9-16ths	1.25
1 $\frac{3}{8}$	1 $\frac{3}{8}$	10	9-16ths	1.125
1 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	10	9-16ths	1.0
1	1	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	.75

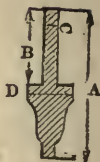


Table VIII. — RAILS EQUAL TOP AND BOTTOM TABLES.

Depth A in inches.	Width across top and bottom, BB, in inches.	Thickness of rib C.	Weight of 1 lin. foot.
<i>in.</i>	<i>in.</i>	<i>in.</i>	
5	2 $\frac{5}{8}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	25.0
4 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	23.33
4 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{5}{8}$	21.66

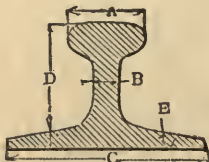
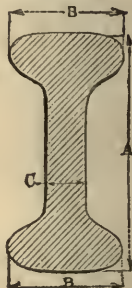


Table IX. — TEMPORARY RAILS.

Top width A.	Rib width B.	Bed width C.	Total depth D.	Thickness of bed E.	Weight of 1 lin. foot
<i>in.</i>	<i>in.</i>	<i>in.</i>	<i>in.</i>	<i>in.</i>	
1 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	3	2	7-16ths	9.0
1 $\frac{3}{4}$	6	3	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	12.0
1 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	4	3	$\frac{1}{2}$	16.0
2	8	4	3	$\frac{1}{2}$	17.33

WEIGHT OF A LINEAL FOOT OF MALLEABLE RECTANGULAR OR FLAT IRON.

From an Eighth of an Inch to Three Inches Thick.

T. designates the thickness, B. the breadth.

T.	B.	Weight.		T.	B.	Weight.		T.	B.	Weight.		T.	B.	Weight.	
in.	in.	lbs.	ozs.	in.	in.	lbs.	ozs.	in.	in.	lbs.	ozs.	in.	in.	lbs.	ozs.
$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	0	1.6	$\frac{1}{8}$	$10\frac{3}{4}$	4	7.3	$\frac{1}{4}$	$9\frac{1}{2}$	7	14.1	$\frac{3}{8}$	$8\frac{3}{4}$	10	13.8
	$\frac{3}{8}$	0	2.4		11	4	9.0		$9\frac{3}{4}$	8	1.4		9	11	2.8
	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	3.3		$11\frac{1}{4}$	4	10.7		10	8	4.8		$9\frac{1}{4}$	11	7.8
	$\frac{5}{8}$	0	4.1		$11\frac{1}{2}$	4	12.3		$10\frac{1}{4}$	8	8.1		$9\frac{1}{2}$	11	12.7
	$\frac{3}{4}$	0	5.0		$11\frac{3}{4}$	4	14.0		$10\frac{1}{2}$	8	11.4		$9\frac{3}{4}$	12	1.7
	$\frac{7}{8}$	0	5.8		12	4	15.6		$10\frac{3}{4}$	8	14.7		10	12	6.7
1	0	6.6							11	9	2.0		$10\frac{1}{4}$	12	11.6
$1\frac{1}{4}$	0	8.3		$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	6.6		$11\frac{1}{4}$	9	5.4		$10\frac{1}{2}$	13	0.6
$1\frac{1}{2}$	0	9.9			$\frac{3}{8}$	0	8.3		$11\frac{1}{2}$	9	8.7		$10\frac{3}{4}$	13	5.6
$1\frac{3}{4}$	0	11.6			$\frac{1}{2}$	0	10.0		$11\frac{3}{4}$	9	12.0		11	13	10.5
2	0	13.2			$\frac{3}{4}$	0	11.6		12	9	15.3		$11\frac{1}{4}$	13	15.5
$2\frac{1}{4}$	0	14.9			$\frac{7}{8}$	0	13.2						$11\frac{1}{2}$	14	4.5
$2\frac{1}{2}$	1	0.6		1	$1\frac{1}{4}$	1	0.6	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	0	14.9		$11\frac{3}{4}$	14	9.4
$2\frac{3}{4}$	1	2.2			$1\frac{1}{2}$	1	3.9		$\frac{7}{8}$	1	1.3		12	14	14.4
3	1	3.9			$1\frac{3}{4}$	1	7.2		1	1	3.8				
$3\frac{1}{4}$	1	5.5		2	2	1	10.5		$1\frac{1}{4}$	1	8.8	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	10.4
$3\frac{1}{2}$	1	7.2		$2\frac{1}{4}$	2	1	13.8		$1\frac{1}{2}$	1	13.8		$1\frac{1}{4}$	2	1.1
$3\frac{3}{4}$	1	8.9		$2\frac{1}{2}$	2	1.2			$1\frac{3}{4}$	2	2.7		$1\frac{1}{2}$	2	7.7
4	1	10.5		$2\frac{3}{4}$	2	4.5			2	2	7.7		$1\frac{3}{4}$	2	14.3
$4\frac{1}{4}$	1	12.2		3	2	7.8			$2\frac{1}{4}$	2	12.7		2	3	4.9
$4\frac{1}{2}$	1	13.8		$3\frac{1}{4}$	2	11.1			$2\frac{1}{2}$	3	1.6		$2\frac{1}{4}$	3	11.6
$4\frac{3}{4}$	1	15.5		$3\frac{1}{2}$	2	14.4			$2\frac{3}{4}$	3	6.6		$2\frac{1}{2}$	4	2.2
5	2	1.2		$3\frac{3}{4}$	3	1.8			3	3	11.6		$2\frac{3}{4}$	4	8.8
$5\frac{1}{4}$	2	2.8		4	3	5.1			$3\frac{1}{4}$	4	0.5		3	4	15.4
$5\frac{1}{2}$	2	4.5		$4\frac{1}{4}$	3	8.4			$3\frac{1}{2}$	4	5.5		$3\frac{1}{4}$	5	6.1
$5\frac{3}{4}$	2	6.1		$4\frac{1}{2}$	3	11.7			$3\frac{3}{4}$	4	10.5		$3\frac{1}{2}$	5	12.7
6	2	7.8		$4\frac{3}{4}$	3	15.0			4	4	15.4		$3\frac{3}{4}$	6	3.3
$6\frac{1}{4}$	2	9.5		5	4	2.4			$4\frac{1}{4}$	5	4.4		4	6	9.9
$6\frac{1}{2}$	2	11.1		$5\frac{1}{4}$	4	5.7			$4\frac{1}{2}$	5	9.4		$4\frac{1}{4}$	7	0.6
$6\frac{3}{4}$	2	12.8		$5\frac{1}{2}$	4	9.0			$4\frac{3}{4}$	5	14.3		$4\frac{1}{2}$	7	7.2
7	2	14.4		$5\frac{3}{4}$	4	12.3			5	6	3.3		$4\frac{3}{4}$	7	13.8
$7\frac{1}{4}$	3	0.1		6	4	15.6			$5\frac{1}{4}$	6	8.3		5	8	4.4
$7\frac{1}{2}$	3	1.8		$6\frac{1}{4}$	5	3.0			$5\frac{1}{2}$	6	13.2		$5\frac{1}{4}$	8	11.1
$7\frac{3}{4}$	3	3.4		$6\frac{1}{2}$	5	6.3			$5\frac{3}{4}$	7	2.2		$5\frac{1}{2}$	9	1.7
8	3	5.1		$6\frac{3}{4}$	5	9.6			6	7	7.2		$5\frac{3}{4}$	9	8.3
$8\frac{1}{4}$	3	6.7		7	5	13.0			$6\frac{1}{4}$	7	12.2		6	9	14.9
$8\frac{1}{2}$	3	8.4		$7\frac{1}{4}$	6	0.2			$6\frac{1}{2}$	8	1.1		$6\frac{1}{4}$	10	5.6
$8\frac{3}{4}$	3	10.1		$7\frac{1}{2}$	6	3.6			$6\frac{3}{4}$	8	6.1		$6\frac{1}{2}$	10	12.2
9	3	11.7		$7\frac{3}{4}$	6	7.0			7	8	11.1		$6\frac{3}{4}$	11	2.8
$9\frac{1}{4}$	3	13.4		8	6	10.2			$7\frac{1}{4}$	9	0.0		7	11	9.4
$9\frac{1}{2}$	3	15.0		$8\frac{1}{4}$	6	13.5			$7\frac{1}{2}$	9	5.0		$7\frac{1}{4}$	12	0.0
$9\frac{3}{4}$	4	.7		$8\frac{1}{2}$	7	0.8			$7\frac{3}{4}$	9	10.0		$7\frac{1}{2}$	12	6.7
10	4	2.4		$8\frac{3}{4}$	7	4.2			8	9	14.9		$7\frac{3}{4}$	12	13.3
$10\frac{1}{4}$	4	4.0		9	7	7.5			$8\frac{1}{4}$	10	3.9		8	13	3.9
$10\frac{1}{2}$	4	5.7		$9\frac{1}{4}$	7	10.8			$8\frac{1}{2}$	10	8.9		$8\frac{1}{4}$	13	10.5

T. designates the thickness. B. the breadth.

T.	B.	Weight.		T.	B.	Weight.		T.	B.	Weight.		T.	B.	Weight.	
in.	in.	lbs.	ozs.	in.	in.	lbs.	ozs.	in.	in.	lbs.	ozs.	in.	in.	lbs.	ozs.
$\frac{1}{2}$	$8\frac{1}{2}$	14	1·2	$\frac{5}{8}$	$9\frac{1}{2}$	19	10·6	$\frac{3}{4}$	$10\frac{3}{4}$	26	11·2	1	2	6	10·0
	$8\frac{3}{4}$	14	7·8		$9\frac{3}{4}$	20	2·9		11	27	5·1		$2\frac{1}{4}$	7	7·2
	9	14	14·4		10	20	11·2		$11\frac{1}{4}$	27	15·1		$2\frac{1}{2}$	8	4·4
	$9\frac{1}{4}$	15	5·0		$10\frac{1}{4}$	21	3·4		$11\frac{1}{2}$	28	9·0		$2\frac{3}{4}$	9	1·7
	$9\frac{1}{2}$	15	11·7		$10\frac{1}{2}$	21	11·7		$11\frac{3}{4}$	29	3·0		3	9	14·7
	$9\frac{3}{4}$	16	2·3		$10\frac{3}{4}$	22	4·0		12	29	12·9		$3\frac{1}{4}$	10	12·2
	10	16	8·9		11	22	12·3						$3\frac{1}{2}$	11	9·4
	$10\frac{1}{4}$	16	15·5		$11\frac{1}{4}$	23	4·6	$\frac{7}{8}$	$1\frac{3}{4}$	5	1·1		$3\frac{3}{4}$	12	6·7
	$10\frac{1}{2}$	17	6·2		$11\frac{1}{2}$	23	12·8		2	5	12·7		4	13	3·9
	$10\frac{3}{4}$	17	12·8		$11\frac{3}{4}$	24	5·1		$2\frac{1}{4}$	6	8·3		$4\frac{1}{4}$	14	1·2
	11	18	3·4		12	24	13·4		$2\frac{1}{2}$	7	3·9		$4\frac{1}{2}$	14	14·4
	$11\frac{1}{4}$	18	10·0						$2\frac{3}{4}$	7	15·5		$4\frac{3}{4}$	15	11·7
	$11\frac{1}{2}$	19	0·7	$\frac{3}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	3	11·6		3	8	11·1		5	16	8·9
	$11\frac{3}{4}$	19	7·3		$1\frac{3}{4}$	4	5·5		$3\frac{1}{4}$	9	6·7		$5\frac{1}{4}$	17	6·2
	12	19	13·9		2	4	15·4		$3\frac{1}{2}$	10	2·2		$5\frac{1}{2}$	18	3·4
					$2\frac{1}{4}$	5	9·4		$3\frac{3}{4}$	10	13·8		$5\frac{3}{4}$	19	0·7
$\frac{5}{8}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$	2	9·4		$2\frac{1}{2}$	6	3·3		4	11	9·4		6	19	13·9
	$1\frac{1}{2}$	3	1·6		$2\frac{3}{4}$	6	13·2		$4\frac{1}{4}$	12	5·0		$6\frac{1}{4}$	20	11·2
	$1\frac{3}{4}$	3	9·9		3	7	7·2		$4\frac{1}{2}$	13	0·6		$6\frac{1}{2}$	21	8·4
	2	4	2·2		$3\frac{1}{4}$	8	1·1		$4\frac{3}{4}$	13	12·2		$6\frac{3}{4}$	22	5·7
	$2\frac{1}{4}$	4	10·5		$3\frac{1}{2}$	8	11·1		5	14	7·8		7	23	2·9
	$2\frac{1}{2}$	5	2·8		$3\frac{3}{4}$	9	5·0		$5\frac{1}{4}$	15	3·4		$7\frac{1}{4}$	24	0·2
	$2\frac{3}{4}$	5	11·0		4	9	14·9		$5\frac{1}{2}$	15	15·0		$7\frac{1}{2}$	24	13·4
	3	6	3·3		$4\frac{1}{4}$	10	8·9		$5\frac{3}{4}$	16	10·6		$7\frac{3}{4}$	25	10·6
	$3\frac{1}{4}$	6	11·6		$4\frac{1}{2}$	11	2·8		6	17	6·2		8	26	7·9
	$3\frac{1}{2}$	7	3·9		$4\frac{3}{4}$	11	12·7		$6\frac{1}{4}$	18	1·8		$8\frac{1}{4}$	27	5·1
	$3\frac{3}{4}$	7	12·2		5	12	6·7		$6\frac{1}{2}$	18	13·4		$8\frac{1}{2}$	28	2·4
	4	8	4·4		$5\frac{1}{4}$	13	0·6		$6\frac{3}{4}$	19	8·9		$8\frac{3}{4}$	28	15·6
	$4\frac{1}{4}$	8	12·7		$5\frac{1}{2}$	13	10·6		7	20	4·5		9	29	12·9
	$4\frac{1}{2}$	9	5·0		$5\frac{3}{4}$	14	4·5		$7\frac{1}{4}$	21	0·1		$9\frac{1}{4}$	30	10·1
	$4\frac{3}{4}$	9	13·3		6	14	14·4		$7\frac{1}{2}$	21	11·7		$9\frac{1}{2}$	31	7·4
	5	10	5·6		$6\frac{1}{4}$	15	8·4		$7\frac{3}{4}$	22	7·3		$9\frac{3}{4}$	32	4·6
	$5\frac{1}{4}$	10	13·8		$6\frac{1}{2}$	16	2·3		8	23	2·9		10	33	1·9
	$5\frac{1}{2}$	11	6·1		$6\frac{3}{4}$	16	12·2		$8\frac{1}{4}$	23	14·5		$10\frac{1}{4}$	33	15·1
	$5\frac{3}{4}$	11	14·4		7	17	6·2		$8\frac{1}{2}$	24	10·1		$10\frac{1}{2}$	34	12·4
	6	12	6·7		$7\frac{1}{4}$	18	0·1		$8\frac{3}{4}$	25	5·7		$10\frac{3}{4}$	35	9·6
	$6\frac{1}{4}$	12	15·0		$7\frac{1}{2}$	18	10·0		9	26	1·3		11	36	6·9
	$6\frac{1}{2}$	13	7·2		$7\frac{3}{4}$	19	4·0		$9\frac{1}{4}$	26	12·9		$11\frac{1}{4}$	37	4·1
	$6\frac{3}{4}$	13	15·5		8	19	13·9		$9\frac{1}{2}$	27	8·5		$11\frac{1}{2}$	38	1·4
	7	14	7·8		$8\frac{1}{4}$	20	7·8		$9\frac{3}{4}$	28	4·0		$11\frac{3}{4}$	38	14·6
	$7\frac{1}{4}$	15	0·1		$8\frac{1}{2}$	21	1·8		10	28	15·6		12	39	11·9
	$7\frac{1}{2}$	15	8·4		$8\frac{3}{4}$	21	11·7		$10\frac{1}{4}$	29	11·2				
	$7\frac{3}{4}$	16	0·6		9	22	5·7		$10\frac{1}{2}$	30	6·8	$1\frac{1}{8}$	$2\frac{1}{4}$	8	6·1
	8	16	8·9		$9\frac{1}{4}$	22	15·6		$10\frac{3}{4}$	31	2·4		$2\frac{1}{2}$	9	5·0
	$8\frac{1}{4}$	17	1·2		$9\frac{1}{2}$	23	9·5		11	31	14·0		$2\frac{3}{4}$	10	3·9
	$8\frac{1}{2}$	17	9·5		$9\frac{3}{4}$	24	3·5		$11\frac{1}{4}$	32	9·6		3	11	2·8
	$8\frac{3}{4}$	18	1·8		10	24	13·4		$11\frac{1}{2}$	33	5·2		$3\frac{1}{4}$	12	1·7
	9	18	10·0		$10\frac{1}{4}$	25	7·3		$11\frac{3}{4}$	34	0·8		$3\frac{1}{2}$	13	0·6
	$9\frac{1}{4}$	19	2·3		$10\frac{1}{2}$	26	1·3		12	34	12·4		$3\frac{3}{4}$	13	15·5

T. designates the thickness, B. the breadth.

T.	B.	Weight.		T.	B.	Weight.		T.	B.	Weight.		T.	B.	Weight.	
in.	in.	lbs.	ozs.	in.	in.	lbs.	ozs.	in.	in.	lbs.	ozs.	in.	in.	lbs.	ozs.
1 $\frac{1}{8}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	31	14.0	1 $\frac{7}{8}$	9	55	14.2	2 $\frac{1}{8}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	31	10.7	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	65	3.2
	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	33	5.2		9 $\frac{1}{4}$	57	7.0		4 $\frac{3}{4}$	33	6.8		9	67	1.0
	6	34	12.4		9 $\frac{1}{2}$	58	15.9		5	35	3.0		9 $\frac{1}{4}$	68	14.9
	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	36	3.6		9 $\frac{3}{4}$	60	8.7		5 $\frac{1}{4}$	36	15.2		9 $\frac{1}{2}$	70	12.7
	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	37	10.7		10	62	1.6		5 $\frac{1}{2}$	38	11.3		9 $\frac{3}{4}$	72	10.5
	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	39	1.9		10 $\frac{1}{4}$	63	10.4		5 $\frac{3}{4}$	40	7.5	10	74	8.3	
	7	40	9.1		10 $\frac{1}{2}$	65	3.2		6	42	3.6	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	76	6.1	
	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	42	0.3		10 $\frac{3}{4}$	66	12.1		6 $\frac{1}{4}$	43	15.8	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	78	3.9	
	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	43	7.5		11	68	4.9		6 $\frac{1}{2}$	45	11.9	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	80	1.7	
	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	44	14.7		11 $\frac{1}{4}$	69	13.8		6 $\frac{3}{4}$	47	8.1	11	81	15.5	
	8	46	5.8		11 $\frac{1}{2}$	71	6.6		7	49	4.2	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	83	13.3	
	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	47	13.0		11 $\frac{3}{4}$	72	15.4		7 $\frac{1}{4}$	51	0.4	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	85	11.1	
	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	49	4.2		12	74	8.3		7 $\frac{1}{2}$	52	12.5	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	87	8.9	
	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	50	11.4						7 $\frac{3}{4}$	54	8.7	12	89	6.7	
	9	52	2.6	2	4	26	7.9		8	56	4.8				
	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	53	9.8		4 $\frac{1}{4}$	28	2.4		8 $\frac{1}{4}$	58	1.0	2 $\frac{3}{8}$	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	37	5.8
	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	55	1.0		4 $\frac{1}{2}$	29	12.9		8 $\frac{1}{2}$	59	13.1		5	39	5.2
	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	56	8.1		4 $\frac{3}{4}$	31	7.4		8 $\frac{3}{4}$	61	9.3		5 $\frac{1}{4}$	41	4.7
10	57	15.3			5	33	1.9		9	63	5.4		5 $\frac{1}{2}$	43	4.2
10 $\frac{1}{4}$	59	6.5			5 $\frac{1}{4}$	34	12.4		9 $\frac{1}{4}$	65	1.6		5 $\frac{3}{4}$	45	3.6
10 $\frac{1}{2}$	60	13.7			5 $\frac{1}{2}$	36	6.9		9 $\frac{1}{2}$	66	13.7		6	47	3.1
10 $\frac{3}{4}$	62	4.9			5 $\frac{3}{4}$	38	1.4		9 $\frac{3}{4}$	68	9.9		6 $\frac{1}{4}$	49	2.6
11	63	12.1			6	39	11.9	10	70	6.0		6 $\frac{1}{2}$	51	2.0	
11 $\frac{1}{4}$	65	3.2			6 $\frac{1}{4}$	41	6.4		10 $\frac{1}{4}$	72	2.2		6 $\frac{3}{4}$	53	1.5
11 $\frac{1}{2}$	66	10.4			6 $\frac{1}{2}$	43	0.9		10 $\frac{1}{2}$	73	14.3		7	55	1.0
11 $\frac{3}{4}$	68	1.6			6 $\frac{3}{4}$	44	11.4		10 $\frac{3}{4}$	75	10.5		7 $\frac{1}{4}$	57	0.4
12	69	8.8			7	46	5.8		11	77	6.6		7 $\frac{1}{2}$	58	15.9
					7 $\frac{1}{4}$	48	0.3		11 $\frac{1}{4}$	79	2.8		7 $\frac{3}{4}$	60	15.3
12 $\frac{1}{8}$	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	23	4.6		7 $\frac{1}{2}$	49	10.8		11 $\frac{1}{2}$	80	15.0		8	62	14.8
	4	24	13.4		7 $\frac{3}{4}$	51	5.3		11 $\frac{3}{4}$	82	11.1		8 $\frac{1}{4}$	64	14.3
	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	26	6.2		8	52	15.8		12	84	7.3		8 $\frac{1}{2}$	66	13.7
	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	27	15.1		8 $\frac{1}{4}$	54	10.3	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	33	8.5		8 $\frac{3}{4}$	68	13.2
	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	29	7.9		8 $\frac{1}{2}$	56	4.8		4 $\frac{3}{4}$	35	6.3		9	70	12.7
	5	31	0.8		8 $\frac{3}{4}$	57	15.3		5	37	4.1		9 $\frac{1}{4}$	72	12.1
	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	32	9.6		9	59	9.0		5 $\frac{1}{4}$	39	1.9		9 $\frac{1}{2}$	74	11.6
	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	34	2.4		9 $\frac{1}{4}$	61	4.3		5 $\frac{1}{2}$	40	15.7		9 $\frac{3}{4}$	76	11.1
	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	35	11.3		9 $\frac{1}{2}$	62	14.8		5 $\frac{3}{4}$	42	13.5	10	78	10.5	
	6	37	4.6		9 $\frac{3}{4}$	64	9.3		6	44	11.4		10 $\frac{1}{4}$	80	10.0
	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	38	13.0		10	66	3.8		6 $\frac{1}{4}$	46	9.2		10 $\frac{1}{2}$	82	9.4
	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	40	5.8		10 $\frac{1}{4}$	67	14.3		6 $\frac{1}{2}$	48	7.0		10 $\frac{3}{4}$	84	8.9
	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	41	14.6		10 $\frac{1}{2}$	69	8.8		6 $\frac{3}{4}$	50	4.8		11	86	8.4
	7	43	7.5		10 $\frac{3}{4}$	71	3.3		7	52	2.6		11 $\frac{1}{4}$	88	7.8
	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	45	0.3		11	72	13.8		7 $\frac{1}{4}$	54	0.4		11 $\frac{1}{2}$	90	7.3
	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	46	9.2		11 $\frac{1}{4}$	74	8.3		7 $\frac{1}{2}$	55	14.2		11 $\frac{3}{4}$	92	6.8
	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	48	2.0		11 $\frac{1}{2}$	76	2.8		7 $\frac{3}{4}$	57	12.0		12	94	6.2
	8	49	10.8		11 $\frac{3}{4}$	77	13.3		8	59	9.8	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	41	6.4
	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	51	3.7		12	79	7.8		8 $\frac{1}{4}$	61	7.6		5 $\frac{1}{4}$	43	7.5
	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	52	12.5						8 $\frac{1}{2}$	63	5.4		5 $\frac{1}{2}$	45	8.6
	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	54	5.4	2 $\frac{1}{8}$	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	29	14.5								

T designates the thickness, B. the breadth.

T.	B.	Weight.		T.	B.	Weight.		T.	B.	Weight.		T.	B.	Weight.	
in.	in.	lbs.	ozs.	in.	in.	lbs.	ozs.	in.	in.	lbs.	ozs.	in.	in.	lbs.	ozs.
2 $\frac{1}{8}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	47	9-7	2 $\frac{5}{8}$	7	60	13-7	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	77	6-6	2 $\frac{7}{8}$	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	97	9-6
	6	49	10-8		7 $\frac{1}{4}$	63	0-5		8 $\frac{3}{4}$	79	11-1		10 $\frac{3}{4}$	99	15-7
	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	51	12-0		7 $\frac{1}{2}$	65	3-2		9	81	15-5		10 $\frac{1}{2}$	102	5-7
	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	53	13-1		7 $\frac{3}{4}$	67	6-0		9 $\frac{1}{4}$	84	3-9		11	104	11-8
	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	55	14-2		8	69	8-8		9 $\frac{1}{2}$	86	8-4		11 $\frac{1}{4}$	107	1-9
	7	57	15-3		8 $\frac{1}{4}$	71	11-6		9 $\frac{3}{4}$	88	12-8		11 $\frac{1}{2}$	109	8-0
	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	60	0-4		8 $\frac{1}{2}$	73	14-3		10	91	1-2		11 $\frac{3}{4}$	111	14-1
	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	62	1-6		8 $\frac{3}{4}$	76	1-1		10 $\frac{1}{4}$	93	5-7		12	114	4-2
	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	64	2-7		9	78	3-9		10 $\frac{1}{2}$	95	10-1				
	8	66	3-8		9 $\frac{1}{4}$	80	6-7		10 $\frac{3}{4}$	97	14-5	3	6	59	9-8
	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	68	4-9		9 $\frac{1}{2}$	82	9-4		11	100	3-0		6 $\frac{1}{4}$	62	1-6
	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	70	6-0		9 $\frac{3}{4}$	84	12-2		11 $\frac{1}{4}$	102	7-4		6 $\frac{1}{2}$	64	9-3
	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	72	7-2		10	86	15-0		11 $\frac{1}{2}$	104	11-8		6 $\frac{3}{4}$	67	1-0
	9	74	8-3		10 $\frac{1}{4}$	89	1-8		11 $\frac{3}{4}$	107	0-3		7	69	8-8
	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	76	9-4		10 $\frac{1}{2}$	91	4-6		12	109	4-7		7 $\frac{1}{4}$	72	0-5
	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	78	10-5		10 $\frac{3}{4}$	93	7-3						7 $\frac{1}{2}$	74	8-3
	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	80	11-6		11	95	10-1	2 $\frac{7}{8}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	54	12-0		7 $\frac{3}{4}$	77	0-0
	10	82	12-8		11 $\frac{1}{4}$	97	12-9		6	57	2-1		8	79	7-8
	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	84	13-9		11 $\frac{1}{2}$	99	15-7		6 $\frac{1}{4}$	59	8-2		8 $\frac{1}{4}$	81	15-5
	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	86	15-0		11 $\frac{3}{4}$	102	2-4		6 $\frac{1}{2}$	61	14-2		8 $\frac{1}{2}$	84	7-3
	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	89	0-1		12	104	5-2		6 $\frac{3}{4}$	64	4-3		8 $\frac{3}{4}$	86	15-0
	11	91	1-2						7	66	10-4		9	89	6-7
	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	93	2-4	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	50	1-5		7 $\frac{1}{4}$	69	0-5		9 $\frac{1}{4}$	91	14-5
	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	95	3-5		5 $\frac{3}{4}$	52	5-9		7 $\frac{1}{2}$	71	6-6		9 $\frac{1}{2}$	94	6-2
	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	97	4-6		6	54	10-3		7 $\frac{3}{4}$	73	12-7		9 $\frac{3}{4}$	96	14-0
	12	99	5-7		6 $\frac{1}{4}$	56	14-8		8	76	2-8		10	99	5-7
					6 $\frac{1}{2}$	59	3-2		8 $\frac{1}{4}$	78	8-9		10 $\frac{1}{4}$	101	13-5
2 $\frac{5}{8}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	45	10-3		6 $\frac{3}{4}$	61	7-6		8 $\frac{1}{2}$	80	15-0		10 $\frac{1}{2}$	104	5-2
	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	47	13-0		7	63	12-1		8 $\frac{3}{4}$	83	5-0		10 $\frac{3}{4}$	106	13-0
	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	49	15-8		7 $\frac{1}{4}$	66	0-5		9	85	11-1		11	109	4-7
	6	52	2-6		7 $\frac{1}{2}$	68	4-9		9 $\frac{1}{4}$	88	1-2		11 $\frac{1}{4}$	111	12-4
	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	54	5-4		7 $\frac{3}{4}$	70	9-4		9 $\frac{1}{2}$	90	7-3		11 $\frac{1}{2}$	114	4-2
	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	56	8-1		8	72	13-8		9 $\frac{3}{4}$	92	13-4		11 $\frac{3}{4}$	116	11-9
	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	58	10-9		8 $\frac{1}{4}$	75	2-2		10	95	3-5		12	119	3-7

OBSERVATIONS ON TABLE OF FLAT IRON.

The weights here given are in pounds, ounces, and decimal parts, avoirdupois; and it will be seen, on inspecting the Table, that the first numbers in each page are those which apply to nut iron, and that the breadth increases by $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch. The last numbers in each page show the weight of a square foot; according to the respective thickness of each bar. Hence the weight of any length of a bar of rectangular iron may be ascertained simply, as follows:

Rule.—Multiply the tabular weight, according to the thickness and breadth, by the number of feet in the bar, the product will be the weight required.

Example.—In a bar of iron whose thickness is $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches, the breadth $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and the length 18 feet, what is the weight thereof?

In the Table for $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick, and opposite $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches, stand 48 lbs. 7 ozs.; being the weight of one lineal foot. Multiply this number by 18 feet, and we have as follows;

$$48 \text{ lbs. 7 ozs. } \times 18 = 871 \text{ lbs. 14 ozs.}$$

ELASTIC FORCE OF STEAM.

Table of the Elastic Force of Steam, and corresponding Temperature of the Water with which it is in Contact.

Pressure in pounds per sq. in.	Elastic force in Inches of Mercury.	Temperature Fahrenheit.	Volume of Steam compared with Vol. of Water.	Pressure in pounds per sq. in.	Elastic force in Inches of Mercury.	Temperature Fahrenheit.	Volume of Steam compared with Vol. of Water.
14.7	30.00	212.0	1700	63	123.52	299.2	449
15	30.60	212.8	1669	64	130.56	300.3	443
16	32.64	216.3	1573	65	132.60	301.3	437
17	34.68	219.6	1488	66	134.64	302.4	431
18	36.72	222.7	1411	67	136.68	303.4	425
19	38.76	225.6	1343	68	138.72	304.4	419
20	40.80	228.5	1281	69	140.76	305.4	414
21	42.84	231.2	1225	70	142.80	306.4	408
22	44.88	233.8	1174	71	144.84	307.4	403
23	46.92	236.3	1127	72	146.88	308.4	398
24	48.96	238.7	1084	73	148.92	309.3	393
25	51.00	241.0	1044	74	150.96	310.3	388
26	53.04	243.3	1007	75	153.02	311.2	383
27	55.08	245.5	973	76	155.06	312.2	379
28	57.12	247.6	941	77	157.10	313.1	374
29	59.16	249.6	911	78	159.14	314.0	370
30	61.21	251.6	883	79	161.18	314.9	366
31	63.24	253.6	857	80	163.22	315.8	362
32	65.28	255.5	833	81	165.26	316.7	358
33	67.32	257.3	810	82	167.30	317.6	354
34	69.36	259.1	788	83	169.34	318.4	350
35	71.40	260.9	767	84	171.38	319.3	346
36	73.44	262.6	748	85	173.42	320.1	342
37	75.48	264.3	729	86	175.46	321.0	339
38	77.52	265.9	712	87	177.50	321.8	335
39	79.56	267.5	695	88	179.54	322.6	332
40	81.60	269.1	679	89	181.58	323.5	329
41	83.64	270.6	664	90	183.62	324.3	325
42	85.68	272.1	649	91	185.66	325.1	322
43	87.72	273.6	635	92	187.70	325.9	319
44	89.76	275.0	622	93	189.74	326.7	316
45	91.80	276.4	610	94	191.78	327.5	313
46	93.84	277.8	598	95	193.82	328.2	310
47	95.88	279.2	586	96	195.86	329.0	307
48	97.92	280.5	575	97	197.90	329.8	304
49	99.96	281.9	564	98	199.92	330.5	301
50	102.00	283.2	554	99	201.96	331.3	298
51	104.04	284.4	544	100	204.01	332.0	295
52	106.08	285.7	534	110	224.40	339.2	271
53	108.12	286.9	525	120	241.82	345.8	251
54	110.16	288.1	516	130	265.23	352.1	233
55	112.20	289.3	508	140	285.61	357.9	218
56	114.24	290.5	500	150	306.03	363.4	205
57	116.28	291.7	492	160	326.42	368.7	193
58	118.32	292.9	484	170	346.80	373.6	183
59	120.36	294.2	477	180	367.25	378.4	174
60	122.40	295.6	470	190	387.61	382.9	166
61	124.44	296.9	463	200	408.04	387.3	158
62	126.48	298.1	456				

Water holding impurities in solution tends to retard its attaining the aëriiform state, and so impairs the amount of its elastic force at an equal temperature.

Common water.....	} boiling point, 212° F. {	elastic force, 30 inches.
Sea water.....		
Common water.....	} boiling point, 216° F. {	" 32.5 "
Sea water.....		

PRODUCTION AND PROPERTIES OF STEAM.

When water in a vessel is subjected to the action of fire, it readily imbibes the heat or fluid principle of which the fire is the immediate cause, and sooner or later, according to the intensity of the heat, attains a temperature of 212° Fahrenheit. If at this point of temperature the water be not enclosed, but exposed to atmospheric pressure, ebullition will take place, and steam or vapor will ascend through the water, carrying with it the superabundant heat, or that which the water cannot under such circumstances of pressure absorb, to be retained and to indicate a higher temperature.

Water, in attaining the aeriform state, is thus uniformly confined to the same laws under every degree of pressure ; but as the pressure is augmented, so is the indicated temperature proportionately elevated : hence the various densities of steam, and corresponding degrees of elastic force.

The preceding Table is peculiarly adapted for estimating the power of steam engines on the condensing principle, because in such the effective force of the steam is the difference between the total force and the resisting vapour retained in the condenser. The following Table is more adapted for estimating the effects of non-condensing engines, as, in such, the atmospheric pressure is not generally taken into account, engines of this principle being supposed to work in a medium ; or, the atmospheric pressure on the boiler, to cause a greater density of steam, is equal to the resisting atmosphere which the effluent steam has to contend with on leaving the cylinder.

Table of the Elastic Force of Steam, the Pressure of the Atmosphere not being included.

Elastic Force in			Temperature in degrees of Fahr.	Volume of Steam Water being 1.	Cubic in. of Water in a cubic foot of Steam.
Atmospheric.	lbs. square inch.	inch. of Mer.			
1.19	2.5	5.15	220	1496	1.14
1.22	3	6.18	222	1453	1.18
1.29	4	8.24	225	1366	1.25
1.36	5	10.3	228	1282	1.33
1.70	10	20.6	240	1044	1.64
2.04	15	30.9	251	853	1.93
2.38	20	41.2	260	707	2.23
2.72	25	51.5	268	678	2.52
3.06	30	61.8	275	609	2.81
3.40	35	72.1	282	553	3.09
3.74	40	82.4	288	506	3.38
4.08	45	92.7	294	468	3.66
4.42	50	103.0	299	435	3.93
4.76	55	113.3	304	407	4.20
5.10	60	123.6	309	382	4.48

Steam, independent of the heat indicated by an immersed thermometer, also contains heat that cannot be measured by any instrument at present known, and, in consequence of which, is termed latent or concealed heat ; the only positive proof we have of its existence being that of incontestable results or effects produced on various bodies. Thus, if one part by weight of steam at 212° be mixed with nine parts of water at 62°, the result is water at 178.6° ; therefore, each of the nine parts of water has received from the steam 116.6° of heat, and consequently the steam has diffused or given out $116.6 \times 9 = 1049.4 - 33.4 = 1016^\circ$ of heat which it must have contained. Again, it is ascertained by experiment, that if one gallon of water be transformed into steam at 212°, and that steam allowed to mix with water at 62°, the whole will be raised to the boiling point, or 212°. From these and other experiments, it is ascertained that the latent heat in steam varies from 940°

to 1044°, the ratio of accumulation advancing from 212°, as the steam becomes more dense and of greater elastic force; hence the severity of a scald by steam to that by boiling water.

The rules formed by experimenters as corresponding with the results of their experiments on the elastic force of steam at given temperatures vary, but approximate so closely that the following rule, because of being simple, may in practice be taken in preference to any other.

Rule.—To the temperature of the steam in degrees of Fahrenheit, add 100, divide the sum by 177, and the 6th power of the quotient equals the force in inches of mercury.

Ex. Required the force of steam corresponding to a temperature of 312°.

$$312 + 100 \div 177 = 2.327^6 = 159 \text{ inches of mercury.}$$

But the Table is much better adapted to practical purposes, as the various results or effects are obtained simply by inspection.

CONSUMPTION OF COAL.

TABLE for finding the CONSUMPTION of COAL per Hour in Steamers either Paddle or Screw (the same Screw being used throughout,) at any Rate of Speed, the Consumption for a particular Rate being known. (At a given Amount of Coal, the Engineer may determine the most prudent Rate of Engine for reaching next coaling Port.)—*Engineer's and Contractor's Pocket Book, London.*

Speed.	Consumption of Coal.	Speed.	Consumption of Coal.	Explanation.
3	.216	9	5.83	The speed for the consumption of a unit of coal is supposed here to be 5, which may be 5 miles or knots, or 5 times any number of miles or knots; then if 5 of such number of miles require 1 unit of coal per hour, 9 of such units will, by the table, require 5.83 units of coal, and 3 of them .216 units of coal.
3 1-2	.343	9 1-2	6.86	
4	.512	10	8.00	
4 1-2	.729	10 1-2	9.26	
5	1.000	11	10.65	
5 1-2	1.331	11 1-2	12.15	
6	1.728	12	13.82	
6 1-2	2.197	12 1-2	15.61	
7	2.744	13	17.58	
7 1-2	3.375	13 1-2	19.68	
8	4.096	14	21.95	
8 1-2	4.910			

It will be evident that this Table is calculated on the principle that the horse power varies very nearly as the cube of the speed; the enormous increase of consumption at increased velocities is in fact a little greater than that shown by the Table.

The advantages indicated above to be obtained at low velocities are evidently independent of those obtained at those velocities by using the steam expansively.

EVAPORATIVE POWER OF COAL AND RESULTS OF COKING.

Under the authority of an Act of the American Congress, approved Sept. 11, 1841, an extensive series of experiments was conducted by Prof. Johnson upon the evaporative power of several kinds of coal. The number of samples tried was 41, including 9 anthracites from Pennsylvania; 12 free-burning or semi-bituminous coals; 11 bituminous from Virginia; 6 foreign bituminous coals, viz. 1 from Sydney, Nova Scotia, sent by the Cunard Coal Mining Company; 1 of Pietou Coal, sent by the same; 1 of Scotch; 1 of Newcastle; 1 of Liverpool; and 1 of Pietou. From one to six trials were

made on each sample, the average quantity used per trial being 978 lbs. The experiments occupied 144 days, during each of which continuous observations were made during 12 or 14 hours.

The coals were burnt under a steam boiler, fitted with apparatus for complete regulation, the supply of water and coals being determined both by weight and measure.

The standard adopted to measure the heating power of each kind of coal was the weight of water which a given weight of each evaporated from the temperature of 212° Fahr.

The following Table gives the results of five comparisons in each of which that coal which ranks the highest is stated as 1000, and the others in decimal parts of the integer.

Kinds of Coal.	Comparison 1.		Comparison 2.		Comparison 3.		Comparison 4.		Comparison 5.		
	Pounds of steam raised from water at 212° Fahr. by 1 lb. of fuel.	Relative evaporative power for equal weights of coal.	Pounds of steam from 212° produced by 1 cubic foot of each.	Relative evaporative power for equal bulks of coal.	Percentage of total waste in clinker and ashes.	Relative freedom from waste.	Time required to bring the boiler to steady action; in hours.	Relative rapidities of ignition.	Pounds of unburnt coke on the grate after each trial.	Relative completeness of combustion.	Weight in pounds to a cubic foot by experiment.
<i>Anthracites :</i>											
Atkinson and Templeman's } Beaver Meadow (No. 5). }	10.70 9.88	1.000 .923	566.2 556.1	1.000 .982	7.96 6.74	.633 .748	0.99 2.42	.505 2.07	5.1 6.12	.725 .060	52.92 56.19
<i>Bituminous and free burning :</i>											
Newcastle	8.66	.809	439.6	.776	5.63	.887	0.84	.595	10.7	.346	50.82
Pictou	8.49	.792	417.9	.738	12.06	.418	0.85	.588	3.7	1.000	49.25
Liverpool	7.84	.733	375.4	.663	5.04	1.000	0.86	.581	11.1	.333	47.88
Cannelton, (In)	7.34	.686	348.8	.616	5.12	.984	0.50	1.000	6.4	.578	47.65
Scotch	6.95	.619	353.8	.625	10.10	.499	0.96	.521	5.7	.649	51.05
Dry pine wood.	4.69	.436	98.6	.175	0.307	16.417					

The same report states some results of coke-burning, from which it appears that by burning in uncovered heaps, and only covering up the ignited mass when flame ceases to be emitted (as in many of the iron works of Great Britain, France, &c.), the loss in weight at Plymouth has been found to be 17 per cent.; at Penn-y-darran, 20 per cent.; and at Dowlais (where it may be presumed the abundance of coal admits of an uneconomical management), 34 per cent. By coking in stacks, or well covered heaps of coal from 10 to 15 ft. diameter, as followed in Staffordshire, highly bituminous coals lose from 50 to 55 pr. ct. weight, and those of a drier nature from 35 to 40.

By coking in close ovens, a coal which, in an uncovered heap, yields only 45 to 50 per cent., yields 69 per cent. In the close oven the *gain in bulk* is from 22 to 23 per cent.; and while highly bituminous coals yield only 40 to 45 per cent. in open heaps, and actually *lose in bulk*, they yield in close ovens from 65 to 66 per cent., and *gain in bulk*. By coking in gas retorts, the Deane Coal of Cumberland gains nearly 30 per cent. in bulk, and loses in weight 25 per cent. Carlisle coal nearly the same. Cannel and Cardiff coals gain 30 per cent. in bulk, and lose 36.5 in weight. Bewick's Wallsend loses 30, and Russell's Wallsend, 30.7 per cent, by the same process.

POWER OF STEAM.

Mr. Tredgold gives the following Table, which will show how the power of the steam as it issues from the boiler, is distributed.

IN A NON-CONDENSING ENGINE.

Let the pressure on the boiler be	10.000
Force required to produce motion of the steam in the cylinder will be	0.069
Loss by cooling in the cylinder and pipes	0.160
Loss by friction of the piston and waste	2.000
Force required to expel the steam into the atmosphere	0.069
Force expended in opening the valves, and friction of the various parts	0.622
Loss by the steam being cut off before the end of the stroke	1.000
Amount of deductions ———	3.920
Effective pressure.....	6.080

IN A CONDENSING ENGINE.

Let the pressure on the boiler be	10.000
Force required to produce motion of the steam in the cylinder.....	0.070
Loss by cooling in the cylinder and pipes.....	0.160
Loss by friction of the piston and waste.....	1.250
Force required to expel the steam through the passages.....	0.070
Force required to open and close the valves, raise the injection water, and overcome the friction of the axes.....	0.630
Loss by the steam being cut off before the end of the stroke.....	1.000
Power required to work the air-pump.....	0.500
Amount of deductions ———	3.680
Effective pressure.....	6.320

If we now suppose a cylinder whose diameter is 24 inches, the area of this cylinder and consequently the area of the piston in square inches, will be,

$$24^2 \times .7854 = 452.39$$

Let us also make the supposition that steam is admitted into the cylinder of such power as exerts an effective pressure on the piston of 12 lbs. to the square inch; therefore, $452.39 \times 12 = 5428.68$ lbs., the whole force with which the piston is pressed. If we now suppose that the length of the stroke is five feet, and the engine makes 44 single or 22 double strokes in a minute, then the piston will move through a space of $22 \times 5 \times 2 = 220$ feet in a minute; the power of the engine being equivalent to a weight of 5428 lbs. raised through 220 feet in a minute.

This is the most certain measure of the power of a steam engine. It is usual, however, to estimate the effect as equivalent to the power of so many horses. This method, however simple and natural it may appear, is yet, from differences of opinion as to the power of a horse, not very accurate; and its employment in calculation can only be accounted for on the ground, that when steam engines were first employed to drive machinery, they were substituted instead of horses; and it became thus necessary to estimate what size of a steam engine would give a power equal to so many horses.

There are various opinions as to the power of a horse. According to Smeaton, a horse will raise 22,916 lbs. one foot high in a minute. Desaguliers makes the number 27,500; and Watt makes it larger still, that is, 33,000. There is reason to believe that even this number is too small, and that we may add at least 11,000 to it, which gives 44,000 lbs. raised one foot high per minute.—*Grier.*

RULES AND TABLES

FOR

GAUGING, ULLAGING, &c.



GAUGING OF CASKS.

In taking the dimensions of a Cask it must be carefully observed : 1st, That the bung-hole be in the middle of the cask ; 2d, That the bung-stave, and the stave opposite to the bung-hole, are both regular and even within ; 3d, That the heads of the Cask are equal, and truly circular ; if so, the distance between the inside of the chime to the outside of the opposite stave will be the head diameter within the Cask, very near.

RULE. — Take, in inches, the *inside* diameters of a Cask at the Head and the Bung, and also the Length ; subtract the head-diameter from the bung-diameter, and note the difference.

If the measure of the Cask is taken outside, with callipers, from head to head, then a deduction must be made of from 1 to 2 inches for the thickness of the heads, according to the size of the Cask.

1 *If the staves of the Cask, between the bung and the head, are considerably curved, (the shape of a Pipe), multiply the difference between the bung and head, by .7.*

2 *If the staves be of a medium curve, (the shape of a Molasses Hogshead), multiply the difference by .65.*

3 *If the staves curve very little, (less than a Molasses Hogshead), multiply the difference by .6.*

4 *If the staves are nearly straight, (almost a Cylinder), multiply the difference by .55.*

5. Add the product, in each case, to the head-diameter ; the sum will be a mean diameter, and thus the Cask is reduced to a cylinder.

6. Multiply the *mean* diameter by itself, and then by the length, and multiply if for Wine gallons, by .0034. The difference of dividing by 294 (the usual method), and multiplying by .0034 (the most expeditious method), is less than 500ths of a gallon in 100 gallons.

EXAMPLE.

Supposing the Head-Diameter of a Cask to be 24 inches, the Bung-Diameter 32 inches, and the Length of Cask 40 inches ; What is the content in Wine Gallons ? *1st variety.*

Bung-Diameter,	32	brought up	876.16
Head-Diameter,	24	Length,	40
Difference,	8		35046.40
Multiplier,	.7		.0034
	5.6		14018560
Head-Diam.,	24		10513920
multiply	29.6		119.157760
by	29.6		
carry up	Square,	876.16	<i>Ans.</i> 119 galls. 1 pint.

To obtain the contents of a similar Cask in Ale Gallons, multiply 35046.40 by .002785, and we get 97.6042, (or 97 gallons 5 pints.)

GAUGING OF CASKS IN IMPERIAL (BRITISH) GALLONS. AND ALSO IN UNITED STATES GALLONS.

Having ascertained the *variety* of the Cask, and its *interior* dimensions, the following Table will facilitate the calculation of its capacity.

Table of the Capacities of Casks, whose Bung Diameters and Lengths are 1 or Unity.

H.	1st Var.	2d Var.	3d Var.	4th Var.	H.	1st Var.	2d Var.	3d Var.	4th Var.
.50	.0021244	.0020300	.0017704	.0016523	.76	.0024337	.0024120	.0022343	.0022071
.51	.0021340	.0020433	.0017847	.0016713	.77	.0024482	.0024292	.0022560	.0022310
.52	.0021437	.0020567	.0017993	.0016905	.78	.0024628	.0024445	.0022780	.0022551
.53	.0021536	.0020702	.0018141	.0017098	.79	.0024777	.0024610	.0023002	.0022791
.54	.0021637	.0020838	.0018293	.0017294	.80	.0024927	.0024776	.0023227	.0023038
.55	.0021740	.0020975	.0018447	.0017491	.81	.0025079	.0024942	.0023455	.0023285
.56	.0021845	.0021114	.0018604	.0017690	.82	.0025233	.0025110	.0023686	.0023533
.57	.0021951	.0021253	.0018764	.0017891	.83	.0025388	.0025279	.0023920	.0023783
.58	.0022060	.0021394	.0018927	.0018094	.84	.0025546	.0025449	.0024156	.0024035
.59	.0022170	.0021536	.0019093	.0018299	.85	.0025706	.0025621	.0024396	.0024280
.60	.0022283	.0021679	.0019261	.0018506	.86	.0025867	.0025793	.0024638	.0024545
.61	.0022397	.0021823	.0019433	.0018715	.87	.0026030	.0025967	.0024883	.0024803
.62	.0022513	.0021968	.0019607	.0018925	.88	.0026196	.0026141	.0025131	.0025063
.63	.0022631	.0022114	.0019784	.0019138	.89	.0026363	.0026317	.0025381	.0025324
.64	.0022751	.0022262	.0019964	.0019352	.90	.0026532	.0026494	.0025635	.0025588
.65	.0022873	.0022410	.0020147	.0019568	.91	.0026703	.0026672	.0025891	.0025853
.66	.0022997	.0022560	.0020332	.0019786	.92	.0026875	.0026851	.0026150	.0026120
.67	.0023122	.0022711	.0020521	.0020006	.93	.0027050	.0027032	.0026412	.0026389
.68	.0023250	.0022863	.0020712	.0020228	.94	.0027227	.0027213	.0026677	.0026660
.69	.0023379	.0023016	.0020906	.0020452	.95	.0027405	.0027396	.0026945	.0026933
.70	.0023510	.0023170	.0021103	.0020678	.96	.0027585	.0027579	.0027215	.0027208
.71	.0023643	.0023326	.0021302	.0020905	.97	.0027768	.0027764	.0027489	.0027484
.72	.0023778	.0023482	.0021505	.0021135	.98	.0027952	.0027950	.0027765	.0027763
.73	.0023915	.0023640	.0021710	.0021366	.99	.0028138	.0028137	.0028044	.0028043
.74	.0024054	.0023799	.0021918	.0021599	1.00	.0028326	.0028326	.0028326	.0028326
.75	.0024195	.0023959	.0022129	.0021834					

Divide the head by the bung diameter, and opposite the quotient in the column H, and under its proper variety, is the tabular number for unity. Multiply the tabular number by the square of the bung diameter of the given cask, and by its length, the product equals its capacity in Imperial gallons.

Required the number of Gallons in a Cask, (1st variety,) 24 inches head diameter, 32 bung diameter, and 40 inches in length?

32) 24.0 (.75 see Table for tabular No.

.0024195 tabular No. for unity.

32 × 32 is 1024 square of bung diam.

96780

48390

24195

2.4775680

40 Inches long.

99.1027200 Imperial Gallons.

1.2

1982054400

991027200

118.92326400 United States Gallons.

NOTE. — Multiplying Imperial gallons by one & two-tenths (1.2) will convert them into U. S. gallons; and U. S. gallons multiplied by .833 equal Imperial gallons.

TO ULLAGE, OR FIND THE CONTENTS IN GALLONS
OF A CASK PARTLY FILLED.

To find the contents of the occupied part of a lying cask in gallons.

RULE.—Divide the depth of the liquid, or wet inches, by the bung diameter, and if the quotient is under .5 deduct from the quotient *one-fourth* of what it is less than .5, and multiply the remainder, by the whole capacity of the cask, this product will be the number of gallons in the cask. But if the quotient exceeds .5, add *one-fourth* of that excess to the quotient, and multiply the sum, by the whole capacity of the cask, this product will be the number of gallons.

EXAMPLE I.—Suppose the bung-diameter of a cask, on its bilge, is 32 inches, and the whole contents of the cask 118.80 U. S. standard gallons; required the ullage of 15 wet inches.

$$32) 15.00 (.46875 \quad .5 - .46875 = .03125 \div 4 = .0078125 \quad .46875 - .0078125 = .4609375 \times 118.80 = 54.759375 \text{ U. S. Gallons.}$$

EXAMPLE II.—Required the ullage of 17 wet inches in a cask of the above capacity?

$$32) 17.00 (.53125 - .5 = .03125 \div 4 = .0078125 + .53125 = .5390625 \times 118.80 = 64.040625 \text{ U. S. Gallons.}$$

$$\text{PROOF} - 64.040625 + 54.759375 = 118.80 \text{ gallons.}$$

To find the ullage of a filled part of a standing Cask, in gallons.

RULE.—Divide the depth of the liquid, or wet inches, by the length of the cask; then, if the quotient is less than .5, deduct from the quotient *one-tenth* of what it is less than .5 and multiply the remainder, by the whole capacity of the cask, this product will be the number of gallons. But if the quotient exceeds .5, add *one-tenth* of that excess to the quotient, and multiply the sum, by the whole capacity of the cask, this product will be the ullage, or contents in U. S. standard gallons.

EXAMPLE.—Suppose a cask, 40 inches in length, and the capacity 118.80 gallons, as above: required the ullage of 21 wet inches?

$$40) 21.000 (.525 - .5 = .025 \div 10 = .0025 + .525 = .5275 \times 118.80 = 62.667 \text{ U. S. Gallons.}$$

NOTE.—Formerly the British Wine and Ale Gallon measures were similar to those now used in the United States and British Colonies.

The following Tables exhibit the comparative value between the United States and the present British measures.

U. S. measure for wine, spirits, &c.	British (Im.) measure. galls. qts. pts. gills.	U. S. measure for ale and beer.	British (Im.) measure. galls. qts. pts. gills.
42 galls. = 1 tierce,	= 34 3 1 3	9 galls. = 1 firkin,	= 9 0 1 1
63 = 1 hogsh.,	= 52 1 1 3	36 = 1 barrel,	= 36 2 0 3
126 = 1 pipe,	= 104 3 1 3	54 = 1 hogsh.,	= 54 3 1 1
252 = 1 tun,	= 209 3 1 2	108 = 1 butt,	= 109 3 0 3

To convert Imperial Gallons into United States Wine Gallons multiply the imperial by 1.2. To convert U. S. Gallons into Imperial multiply the U. States Wine gallons by .833.

51 U. S. Ale Gallons equal 60 Imperial Gallons, therefore to convert one into other add or deduct 1-60th.

PLOUGHING.

Table showing the distance Travelled by a horse in Ploughing an Acre of Land; also, the quantity of Land worked in a Day, at the rate of 16 and 18 miles per day of 9 hours.

B'dth of Furrow slice.	Space travelled in Ploughing an Acre.	Extent Ploughed per Day.		B'dth of Furrow slice.	Space travelled in Ploughing an Acre.	Extent Ploughed per Day.	
Inches.	Miles.	18 Miles.	16 Miles.	Inches.	Miles.	18 Miles.	16 Miles.
7	14 1-2	1 1-4	1 1-8	14	7	2 1-2	2 1-4
8	12 1-2	1 1-2	1 1-4	15	6 1-2	2 3-4	2 2-5
9	11	1 3-5	1 1-2	16	6 1-6	2 9-10	2 3-5
10	9 9-10	1 4-5	1 3-5	17	5 3-4	3 1-10	2 3-4
11	9	2	1 3-4	18	5 1-2	3 1-4	2 9-10
12	8 1-4	2 1-5	1 9-10	19	5 1-4	3 1-2	3 1-10
13	7 1-2	2 1-3	2 1-10	20	4 9-10	3 1-5	3 1-4

PLANTING.

Table showing the number of Plants required for one Acre of Land, from one Foot to Twenty-one Feet distance from Plant to Plant.

Feet Distance.	No. of Hills.	Feet Distance.	No. of Hills.	Feet Distance.	No. of Hills.	Feet Distance.	No. of Hills.	Feet Distance.	No. of Hills.
1	43,560	4	2,722	7	889	10	436	17	151
1½	19,360	4½	2,151	7½	775	10½	361	18	135
2	10,890	5	1,742	8	680	12	302	20	108
2½	6,969	5½	1,440	8½	602	14	223	21	99
3	4,840	6	1,210	9	538	15	193	25	69
3½	3,556	6½	1,031	9½	482	16	171	30	48

WEIGHT OF A CORD OF WOOD.

Table of the Weight of a Cord of different kinds of Dry Wood, and the comparative value per Cord.

A Cord of Hickory, - - -	4469 pounds,	- -	Carbon - -	100
“ Maple, - - -	2863	“	“ - -	54
“ White Birch, - - -	2369	“	“ - -	48
“ “ Beech, - - -	3236	“	“ - -	65
“ “ Ash, - - -	3450	“	“ - -	77
“ Pitch Pine, - - -	1904	“	“ - -	43
“ White Pine, - - -	1868	“	“ - -	42
“ Lombardy Poplar, - - -	1774	“	“ - -	40
“ White Oak - - -	3821	“	“ - -	81
“ Yellow Oak, - - -	2919	“	“ - -	60
“ Red Oak, - - -	3254	“	“ - -	69

NOTE.—Nearly one half of the weight of a growing Oak tree consists of sap. Ordinary Dry Wood contains about one-fourth of its weight in water.

CHARCOAL.

Oak, Maple, Beech, and Chestnut make the best quality. Between 15 and 17 per cent. of coal can be obtained when the wood is properly burned. A bushel of coal from hard wood weighs between 29 and 31 lbs., and from from pine between 28 and 30 lbs.

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